e to His Majesty about the ceived from studying the eduus in Japan. He was surid at the standing of these
sot think there was a better
id than the Tokio School of
was glad to see the interest
of English. He approved of
and the young Japanese as
Japan would be able to do
eachers; but changes should
abidly. It would be a bity to
I the men who had created
as and efficient.
I the essential points of a coned for two hours. Gen. Grant
ave Japan with the warmost
hip toward the Emperor and
would never cease to feel a
their fortunes. He thanked
is princely hospitality. TakGeneral and party strolled
and his Majesty drove away
a distant part of the city.

AL AS A PEACEMARE.

AL AS A PEACEMAKER. om Nikko I told of the con-ken place between Gen. Grant Ministers on the Loochoo case. complete history of the Jap-se versions of the difficulty. see versions of the difficulty.

Isolated to present the views of the Cabinet and have ference with him. Yes-Mr. Icrakura, the Junior Mr. Okuma, the Finance the Livme Minister; and Mr. nese Minister to Washington, the General Col. Grant were present. The details of vere present. The details of t is not thought advisable to rence was long and interesting from the continued on the return of Gentone, where he goes in the sucreasy no harm in my sayint, while fully sensible of me urrounding the question, was seful solution. If war should he the result of intrigues of Americars, I think, will but the General has used his yast authority, with both Chical control of the contr unpausing zeal, and has re-ngham, our Minister, a hearty

cely Mesalliance. Purision.
fataily of Reuss, only two meh preserve their sovereign outstful honor of witness are the of meir race with Mile. Clotildarider well known in Germany rher capestrian feats and the riormances. The young couple, their aliance on the Island of er British rule, are now spend-noon at Hamburg, where they ke to their permanent abode, and Prince, who, like all the f his house, bears the oaptismal his house, bears the baptismal and can be distinguished from others and cousins only by the to it on his birth, was formerly the Fith Regiment of Prussian which he was dismissed, how-his wild pranks and dissolute standing his youth. Prince Henry the subject of many scandalous e perpetrator of more than which on others but him would iting shame and dishonor. Garcears ago in Frankfort-on-the-e was a constant frequenter of g gambling-heils of the neighbor. Bayers wiesoaden, and Baden, lavored by luck, he is said to once pocketed immense sums. hers and cousins only by the once pocketed immense sums, I as rapidly and foolishly as they his retrement from the army, is inability to meet the claims the Courts, confirming his bank-aim under the care of an official whom he soon managed to free yed in Berlin last winter, living of a small income generously his family. He might often be a or at Tattersall's, apparently

se Caused by Drinking Ice-Water.

we lately inclined to the centight's disease of the kidneys, ady which kills so many mea regely caused by the excessive and other iced drinks. Sevenfall the Bright's disease known dical practice occurs in the mong a people who are not only d drinks, but are not too ecopt them. Ninety per cent of by man is used in this country, the doctors put the two facts ID GLOVES.

LOVES

udier, or nt Seamless, or byen Alexandre, inct, different shapes, nd known as

BEST!

fastidious can now a model FIT, be-

e purchasing. SAME AS IN NEW YORK, , OR PHILADELPHIA.

ID GLOVE DEPOT, STATE-ST.

s or at Tattersall's, apparently
enjoyment than the society of
as-riders, whom in dress and aplegitored to initate as much as
ter of Mile. Clotide, who used
the Cirque d'Etc, married a
There is still another sister,
he circus business, who is shortly
o Prince Hartzfeld, a German.

PALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE. SPECIAL!

VOLUME XXXIX.

OUR CATALOGUE

FALL and WINTER OF 1879

Is now ready for mailing, and will be forwarded gratuitously on apolication. Our book is not a mere estegory of merchandise,-lifeless and dull,-but will, we are confident, favorably commend itself to the consideration of every lady. It is a very large book, printed on fine rose-tinted paper and neatly bound, profusely filled with elaborate engravings and accurate descriptions of the prevailing styles in everything pertaining to Ladies' and Misses' wear or House-Furnishing

A number of large and beautifully executed Fashion Plates will prove of material assistance in the making up or purchase of Fall and Win-

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, RILKS AND DRESS GOODS of all descriptions, TRIMMINGS, FAN-CY GOODS, LINGERIE, CAR-PETS, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS these and many other departments are presented in detailed form, with every article carefully described and accurately illusrated, WITH THE LCWEST CITY PRICE OF EACH ARTICLE AT-TACHED, thereby enabling ladies. while sitting at their own firesides, to see clearly before them an immense and varied stock of Fashionable Novelties and Staple Goods, and to order such goods as they may desire, confident that they are placed on an absolutely equal footing with ladies residing in the city in regard to facilities for purchasing Stylish Goods at Lowest Prices. Every order sent to us will be filled with care and discretion, and my goods that we send, if not as

we represented or at all unsatisfac- Excellent Walnut Secretary Bookcases lory, may be returned to us, and we will refund the amount paid for same. We appreciate the fact that | Our "Boom" Cylinder Secretary Queen reliance upon our judgment, and in return therefor will exert our utmost endeavors to please them in all respects.

We beg to suggest that applications for catalogues be sent in at once, in order to secure the recep tion of a copy of the first edition. MANDEL BROS.,

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S. ASHTON, Secretary.

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Liab littles (including capital and reinsurance rund). 959,775 959,775 Hoffman Fire Insurance Co.,

Assets NEW YORK. \$ 387,483 Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., PHILADELPHIA.\$1,880.186

Neptune F. & M. Insurance Co., Assets BOSTON. \$ 507,342

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Liabilities (including capital and reinsurance fund). 417.869

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Liabilities (including capital and reinsurance fund) 730,117

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The Trade generally knows I am HEAD-QUARTERS for these goods, and those who have been misled by PUFF and BLOW.

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DR. SHERWOOD Corner of State and Madison-sts., Gives Gas to extract without pain. Makes Artified Teeth on Rubber of a much better quality than heret fore furnished the public. Gives succial attention the highest class of Dentistry on Gold and Silver Plat Furnishes the Continuous Gum Work. The most artific and natural teeth known to the profession. WANTED.

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WORKS Have been Removed to his new and spacious Corner Michigan and North LaSalle-sts.

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92 STATE-ST., HAVE BEEN APPOINTED ONE OF טיווו מדומ ח

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Railroad Company,

Office of the Secretary, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1879. The annual meeting of the Stock and Bond Holders of this Company will be held at toe offices of the Company in this city on TURNDAY, October 21, 1879, at 12 o'clock m., for the election of Directors for the ensuring year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on October 10, and will be reopened on the morning of the 22d day of October, 1879.

A. S. DUNHAM, Secretary.

RACINE COLLEGE, REDUCED TERMS.

The Classical, the Scientific, and the Grammar schools, will reopen on Thursday. Sept. 11. For fur-Dr. STEVENS PARKER.
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis. SPECTACLES.

MANASSE SIGHA DPTICIAN RIBUNE BUILDIN BUILDING Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses. Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

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INSPECTION INVITE...

HATS. HATS ... A fine line of Men's and Boys' Hats, New Styles, just in, at Barnes' old stand, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building. FOREIGN.

A Letter from the Ameer to the Viceroy of

Friendship for England. Vague Rumors Current Concern-

The Former Sincere in His

ing the Herat and Other

Uprisings. Additional Particulars of the Capture of the South African

He Is Depressed in Spirits and Desires to Be Shot.

The German Emperor Meets with Cold Reception in Strasburg.

AFGHANISTAN. THE VICEROT'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Viceroy of India tele-

graphs as follows: "I have notified the Ameer of Afghanistan that a strong British force will narch speedily on Cabul to his relief, and that he must use all his resources to co-operate and facilitate the march through his country." THE AMEER'S REPLY. The Ameer has replied as follows: "I have already written to say that for the past eight days I have preserved myself and family by the good offices of those who were friendly to me, and also partly by bribes and partly by deceiv-

ing repels. Certain persons of high position in these provinces have become rebellious. I am watching every quarter carefully. I trust to God for the opportunity of showing my sincere friendship for the British Government and of securing my good name before the world." PRIENDLY NATIVES. LONDON, Sept. 19.-A Labore correspondent telegraphs that the Afreedis have signed a fresh agreement to insure the safety of the roads

May laws. brough the Khyber, Kohat, and Michni Passes MORE REVOLTING. SIMLA, Sept. 19 .- It is rumored here that the narck wished to see Hohenlohe before starting district of Kohistan has revolted. to Vienna for the purpose of sounding him relative to the views of France. THE HERAT MASSACRE. LONDON, Sept. 19 .- There is great excitement WILL BE PARDONED.

A correspondent at Berlin reports that, as

throughout England over the reported massa cre at Herat. It is claimed that the Government has attempted to suppress the news. A late dispatch from Ali Kheyl states that there was an understanding between the native troops at Cabul and Herat, and that the out break was all planned and arranged to take place throughout Alghan. All the English civil and military authorities at Herat are reported

THE WAR CLOUD. LONDON, Sept. 19 .- There is news this mornng from Afghan of a most alarming and gloomy character. No reasonable doubt can be longer entertained that the hand of Russia has been busy in framing the recent occurrences which caused the expenditure of so much blood and money by England. Dispatches to-day announce the outbreak at Herat, the Russian key to Afghan, of a revolt, which is plainly to be used for a pretext for a Russian occupation of that city. The outbreak was well planned. A desperate resistance was made, but the revolt is so far successful that both the Civil Government and military chiefs were killed, and anarchy now prevails. The news created the most lively emotion here. The British are marching from Candabar toward Chetah. The Ighillali Afghans are in great force along all the passes leading to Cabul, and are said to be tampering with the South Ghalzias tribe, that

has hitherto remained friendly to the English. SOUTH AFRICA.

FINISHING UP. LONDON, Sept. 19 .- A dispatch dated Cape Town, Sept. 2, says: "Operations against the Chief Secocoeni will be resumed. Sir Garnet Wolseley goes to the Transvaal on the 5th inst. when all the troops will be withdrawn from Zululand, except a small column engaged in pacifying the Northwest. Two British Residents

emain in North and South Zululand. SECOCOENI. A dispatch from Cape Town says Sir Garnet Wolseley hopes that Chief Secocoent will vield without fighting, but those on the spot say this is doubtful, as it is known that Chief has lately only with difficulty been dissuaded, after a fivenours' council, from murdering two officers sent to treat with him concerning the prisoners.

THE DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE of Cetywayo show that while the King was being watched on one side by Lord Gifford and some scouts, Maj. Marter, with a detachmen of the First Dragoons, approached from the other. Lord Gifford, whose presence was unknown to the King, intended to defer an attack until nightfall, so as to prevent the King from escaping in the dense bush. Cetywayo had caught a glimpse of the dragoons, but thought that in consequence of the bad condition of the ground they could not approach quietly. Maj. Marter directed a removal of all noisy accourtements and sent a native contingent ahead. These surrounded the kraal where the King had taken refuge, and Maj. Marter then rode up and called to Cetywayo to come out of his hut. The King, after some parley, complied. He preserved a dignified demeanor and asked to be

A Durban correspondent reports that Cety-wayo will be placed on board the gunboat Forester at Port Durnford, which leaves with sealed orders. A correspondent at Cape Town telegraphs that Cetywayo had twenty-three followers when he was captured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HARTINGTON.
LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at Newcastle to-day, said the equalization of the franchise, the redistribution of the seets in Parliament, and local government and land-law reforms must soon be un

LONDON, Sept. 19.—L. Stevenson & Sons, merchants, engaged in the Australian trade, have falled. The liabilities are between £200,-THE GROSSER KURPURST.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—An iron shield has been successfully secured over the fracture in the side of the sunken iron-clad Grosser Kurfurst,

FAILURE.

and there is now every probability of raising SHORT-TIME PROPOSITION.

OLDHAM, Sept. 19.— The Association of Limited Liability Cotton-Spinners has received forty replies from limited companies and private spinners. Only in one instance was the

ion to adopt the short-time system of

orking dec lined. working dec lined.

BETTER TIMES COMING.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Lord Derby, speaking at Southport, recommended public and private economy for a time, as trade must infallibly revive, seeing that England was not, like the Continental Powers, wholly occupied with armaments. The furtherance of the migration PRICE FIVE CENTS.

scheme, he said, was more likely than strikes to be seeful in lessening the evils of bad trade. AMERICAN FORGERS. LONDON, Sept. 19.—In the Central Criminal

Court the trial of the Americans charged with forgery was concluded yesterday. Bangham was acquitted, but Fortesque was convicted and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

trict, and an order was then received from a

DISTURBANCE AT ASHTON.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—There was a disturban

at Ashton last night, growing out of demon-strations by strikers against a few operatives

who had returned to work. The demeanor o

the crowd at one time was threatening, and the

Mayor, who endeavored to appeare the malcon

Dale, arbitrator in the great dispute in the North of England and Cleveland iron trade, de-

cided that the wages of some special classes of operatives shall be reduced 12½ per cent in-

present rate of wages will be maintained for

THE TURF.

SHIP-CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

The ship carpenters of Dundee, Scotland, have struck against a reduction of wages.

LONDON, Sept. 19.-Lord Hartington, in an-

other speech at Newcastle this evening, declared there was not the slightest sign of the impend-

ing dissolution of Parliament. He made the

usual party attack on the Government. Refer-

ring to the Cabul disaster, he said he would rather be forever excluded from office than that

this disaster should have occurred. He prophe-

sied that there would be great trouble in Afghan-

GERMANY.

BISMARCK AND THE VATICAN.

GASTEIN, Sept. 19.—Jacobini, the Papal Nuncio, who has had several interviews with

LEDOCHOWSKI FINED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A Berlin correspondent reports that Count Ledochowski, ex-Archbishop

of Posen, has been condemned by the Prussian

tribune to a fine of 2,000 marks, or seventy

lawfuily a Catholic priest who had obeyed the

LONDON, Sept. 19 .- A Paris dispatch says Bis-

Archbishop Ledochowski is not within Prussian

jurisdiction, the sentence against him must be

merely recorded until the Emperor pardons him.

It is thought that a new trade and customs

convention will be the chief question discussed

by Bismarck and Andrassy. It is also univer-

sally believed that some compact will be entered

into in regard to the policy of the two Emptres

TURKEY.

NOVI-BAZAR.

PESTH, Sept. 19 .- A dispatch reports that the

army now occupying Novi-Bazar will be reduced by 8,000 in November.

LONDON, Sept. 19 .- A dispatch from Constan-

tinople says news has been received from Philpopolfs of another fight between the militia

and Mussulmans. Ten persons were killed, and

THE DEBT.

COPOTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—It is stated that

Waddington, the French Minister of Foreign

Affairs, has approved the plan of the Comptor

des Comptes for the settlement of the Turkish debt on the basis of a guarantee upon the cus-

toms, but has instructed the French Ambassa-

dor here not to submit the plan to the Porte

till after the settlement of the Greek Question.

BASTERN BOUMBLIA.

There are still 150,000 refugees awaiting re-patriation in Eastern Roumella. It is pointed

out here that the Porte's right to send them

back, and dispatch an army to Eastern Roume-

lis in the event of a massacre of Mussulmans,

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT.

STRASBOURG, Alsace, Sept. 19.—Upon the entry into this city of the Emperor of Germany,

many shops were closed and a multitude of

ouses closed their shutters. Only the official

buildings were profusely decorated. The Ger-mab-speaking inhabitants formed the bulk of

the crowds in the streets, though the French-

speaking element is still very strong. The French newspapers having become more out-

spoken concerning Alsace-Lorraine, the inhan-itanta have become much more estranged from

Germany than they were two years ago, when the Emperor visited Strasbourg and met with a

RUSSIA.

A BIG ENGINEERING WORK.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—Daniloff, the eminent Russian engineer, has commenced works by which it is intended to unite the Black

and Caspian Seas by connecting various rivers.

THE MERY EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Baku.

on the western shore of the Caspian, announces

that Gen. Tergoukazoff has arrived there to take

command of the expedition to Merv. The heat

is diminishing, and serious operations are about to commence. It is presumed that the report

of Gen. Skobeleff's appointment to the com-

EGYPT.

APPOINTMENT.

CAIBO, Sept. 19.—Edward B. Malet, at present Secretary of the British Embassy at Con-

stantinople, has been appointed British Dip comatic Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

FRANCE.

MACMAHON.

reports that Marshal MacMahon is now visiting Count de Chambord, at Frohsdorf.

ROME.

MORE CARDINALS.

ROME, Sept. 19.—At the Consistory to-day the Papal Nuncios at Paris, Vienna, Madrid, and Lasbon were created Cardinals.

LONDON, Sept. 19 .- A Vienus correspo

comparatively cordial reception.

mand is untrue.

MORE FIGHTING.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

HOHENLOHE.

Bismarck, left here to-day.

lays' imprisonment, for excommun

HARTINGTON.

The race for the Beaucierk Plate was won by

stead of 15 as claimed by the masters.

the bulk of the operatives.

Ten Broeck's filly Frolic.

SKILLED LABOR. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—The steamer Lord Cleve took out thirty engineers and machinists for Philadelphia from Bradford and that dis-

riveters.

THE TARDY TOKIO.

That City Blazing with Banners, and Everything Ready

But the Hero of the Hour Fails to Make

The Steamer Now Expected to Reach That Port Sunday.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—People here refuse to believe the City of Tokio is not yet sighted. and are constantly going up to members of the various committees imploring them to com-municate the news in strict confidence. Every

stant the signal is given. Large crowds are posted on Telegraph Hill, Prussian Hill, Point Labos, and many of the other eminences around the city, anxious to catch a glimose of the unsecable. Enterprising sign-painters have MADE THE CITY HIDEOUS

to Kearney then to Grant. Carriages, always dear here, have now risen to fancy prices, and the Committee, after cutting down as much as possible, had still to charter 100 vehicles for the procession. There has been a large amoun of discussion as to the order of precedence in see procession; but, thanks to Grand-Marsh Elliott's tact, everything is being arranged harmoniously. Of course there are a great number of people here anxious to bring themselves into prominence through the reflex from Grant's re-fulgence. Several, for instance, had offered to serve as sides in the procession; but, seeing their names withheld from publication in the newspapers, they set up

Telegraphing in the city is seriously interfere with, owing to a vast amount of bunting curl-ing itself up into the wires. The official count of election returns is also blocked, owing to the

Some have considered that in the present sur charged state of the atmosphere the discharge of a thousand or more guns may precipitate a rainfall, but old Californians maintain that no rain would under any circumstances consent ta fall here before the 1st of October, and that therefore, the flags, floral devices, and the la-

SKIT UPON CHRISTIAN CHURCH GOERS protest against a Sunday reception, a document has been issued purporting to come from three rabbis, all unknown here, prot

There will be no lack of music, fifteen bands being aiready enraged, besides all the volunteers determined to prove that music bath

men have been called upon to CONTRIBUTE TO THE EXPENSE of the reception, and, when the affair is over, the ardor of those now willing, nay anxious, to

eption to-day in any event. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE this afternoon determined to give some consideration to the feelings of Grant and his fellowpassengers aboard the City of Tokio. If the vessel is sighted before 2:30 any afternoon, the eception and landing will take place that day; otherwise on the day following. Any way, the entire water parade is not to consume over ninety minutes. A score or more of communications were placed on file, embracing requests from various tradesmen to make their goods famous through offering samples to Gen. Grant; petitions from colored persons to have charge of the hat and coat room at the Palace Hotel; suggestions from a surveyor that a long, gushing telegram be sent all over the country saying that Grant was expected; an invitation the organizer of a theatrical entertainm to induce Grant to witness a representation "Pinafore"; and a request from powder com-panies to be allowed to explode a lot of torpedoes on the bay for Grant's delectation. In fact, messengers were arriving during the entire prolonged session of the Committee. Much comment was made on the obstructed state of the streets even now, and the Super sor of Streets was instructed to fight that matter out

at from \$2 to \$5 each.
Stocks rose to-day, Pine street miners having discovered some new bodies of ore, and here this is considered the "Grant Boom." In the procession are to figure fifty miners in red shirts

this evening embrace persons hailing from But-termilk Canyon, Limburger, Bungeye, Knock-em-Stiff, and Bulltown.

The first act of the Committee, after saluting Grant, will be to hand him a box containing 200

The streets to-night are much quieter. Many country people have gone home, not expecting the reception to take place before Sunday or Monday. Messrs. Truett, Newhall, and Taylor, late of Galena, will wait on Grant as soon as he arrives, and request him to appoint a day when he will receive his ex-fellow townsmen. It is estimated that there are nearly 100 Galenians in this city.

EXPECTED LAST RIGHT.

To the Western associated Frem.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The City of Tokio has been expected hourly during the day, but as yet nothing is heard from her. The weather still remains very forgy. The feeling of ex-pectancy which has prevailed has had the effect of almost paralyzing general business, and the streets have been crowded with a throng of idlers eager for the first intimation of the arrival PORT HURON.

Pose Huron, Mich., Sept. 19—10 p. m.—Passed Up—Props Idaho, Superior and consorts, Clinton and consorts; achr Nellie Reddington.

Down—Props Alaska, Fountain City, Cuba, Pacific and consort, Fletcher and consort; schrs Sunnyande, Cortes, J. B., Wilber, A. Cobb, Swallow, J. R. Noyes.

Wind—Souta, gestie; weather fine.

The San Franciscans Looking for a Sail; No Sail from Day to Day.

to Explode.

His Appearance.

whistle causes excitement; the passage of a botel coach, or wagon, or uniformed officer, sets people on tiptoe of expectation. At the Gov-ernment offices employes are sitting with their bats by them, ready to "shut up shop" the in-

with representations of an individual with a cigar in his mouth, who bears more resemblar

A HOWL OF INDIGNATION. Scores of people having axes to grind are being severely snubbed, and the Committee have been cruel enough to refuse invitations to a few hundred individuals desirous of making sketches for the New York Graphic, Frank Lesie's, and the Pinustrated London News.

Election Commissioners being on the Grant Reception Commissioners being on the Grant Reception Committee. The candidates elected for uperpired terms expiring Jan. 1, are, therefore, less enthusiastic for Grant than before the elec-

dies' dresses are safe.
The hotels are crowded, and the disting localities represented are Youbet, Fairplay, Secret Canyon, Red Dog, and Hangtown. As t

impressed with the importance of striking the iron while it's bot. Comparatively few wealthy

contribute may have considerably cooled down.

The weather is warm. There will be no re-

with the Chief of Police at once. THE PROCESSION WILL CONSIST of fully 6,000 persons. The people of Oakland want to give Grant a grand reception there, contending that he will be glad to escape the 'Frisco boys. With the large number of tickets issued for the sfeamers China, Elder, Arizona, and St. Paul, it could surprise no one if some loss of infe took place. Some ticket-holders, ap prehending this, have been selling their ticket

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

Havana cigars.

THE PRICE OF AN ARM.

special Disputch to The Tribuna.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 19.—In the Common Pleas
Court to-day John Hagzerty was awarded a
verdict of \$9,000 against the Lake Shore &
Michigan Southern Railroad. In January, 1875,
the plaintiff, while in the employ of the railroad company, lost an arm, and sued for \$20,000.
This is the third trial of the case. In the first
the plaintiff was awarded \$510, and in the second the jury disagreed. It is thoughs the present verdict will be final.

YELLOW-FEVER.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS. Tonn., Sept. 19—10 a. m.—No new case is reported, and but one death was reported

The Howard Association has telegraph Concordie, Miss., saking if assistance is needed. MEMPHIS, Tenu., Sept. 19—Noon.—Not a single new case has as yet been reported to the oard of Health to-day. Three deaths have occurred since last evening: Willie Seidel, a check-boy in the Western Union Telegraph office. David Bacon, and Orange Reed. The last

wo were colored.

The weather is clear and pleasant.

Eight new cases have been reported to the oard of Health: Agues Scott, Oswald Langefeldt, John Breanners, Mary E. Chambers, Mollie Chambers, William Ryan, Catherine Ryan, and Mollie Davis, the last named colored. J. W. Preston, Chairman of the Citizens

Committee, of Chicago, telegraphs the Howards to draw for another \$1,000. MEMPHIS, Sept. 19.—Eleven cases in ali, ine white and two colored, were reported to the Board to-day. Those reported this after-noon were: W. L. Radford, Lizzie Prestige, and one colored. Three additional deaths have oc. lie Davis, the latter colored.

tless be reported to-morrow.

nations to the Howards to-day aggregated

Peter Harrison, a well-known carriage-trimmer, died late this evening of fever, after the closing of the official report of the day.

F. P. Blessing and Will C. Woodward, with we efficient nurses, left this afternoon for Conordia, Miss. A steam-tag conveyed them sixy-five miles down the river, from which point hey will go in a skiff to Concordia.

Following is the complon of the State Attachment. by will go in a saiff to Coucordia.
Following is the opinion of the State Attory-General, Benjamin J. Lea, as telegraphed day to Dr. J. D. Plunsett, President of the ste Board of Health, at Nashville:

State Board of Health, at Nashville:

KRONVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—Dr. J. D. Plunkell. President State Board of Health, Nashville:
In reply to your letter yesterday asking my opinion, by telegram, whether the State Board of Health has the legal anthority to enact such a rule as No. 6, which reads, "No lint of seed cotton will be allowed to enter Membris during the epidemic," it is my opinion that the Board of Health has the power to enact sa, is rules and regulations as will prevent the spread of the disease cannot be prevention of all travel and interrugging of all commerce, if the spread of the disease cannot be otherwise arrested. The primary object of the law is to prevent the apread of the disease. If this can be done by the restriction of travel and commerce, the Board shall so enact. If it cannot be thus orevented, then, in order to arrest it, they may stop all travel and communication with the infected district, except such as may be necessary to afford relief to the infected district. The Board had the right to enact Rule No. 6, if in their judgment it was necessary to prevent the spread of the Isease.

The thermometer has record between \$20 and \$2

The thermometer has ranged between 68 and

GREENVILLE, Miss., Sept. 19.—A messenger from Concordia has just arrived, and reports that Ben Riesman died yesterday. Mrs. Key is dying now, and George D. Tobin is in a desper-ate condition. There were four new cases vee-terday, Minerva Arnold and Cornelia Smith, colored, and Mr. Blessing and Frank Tobin, ored, and Mr. Blessing and Frank Tobin, te. Dr. Currell writes that the type of facer imflar to that prevailing here last year, typesion in all cases being followed by a quick th. So far, out of sixteen cases, only is out of danger. There is a scarcity nurses and money. The citizens of cordia appeal for aid. Twelve nurses are on up, and they threaten to strike unless prompticals. Four nurses were sent here to-day. a relief meeting held here to-day, \$8,600 was and and sent to Concordia. Mayor Bamges requested to ask assistance from other has in Mississippl, it being the general opin-that Mississippl ought to be able to take care Concordia without assistance from the out-

ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—A Greenville, Miss., sports four new cases and one death at

RELIEF. pool to New York of the steamer City of Chester, of the Inman Line, a musical and recitation enent was given to the cabin passengers at which \$100 was contributed for the bene-fit of the Memphis sufferers. Much praise is due to the ladies and gentlemen who assisted and to Mr. Kavanaugh, Purser, for their efforts in this direction.

LEBANON, N. H. LEBANON, N. H., Sept. 19.—There is intens excitement over a case of yellow-fever here.

Arthur H. Gray is the victim. He returned

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20-1 a. m.-Indica

tions: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, becoming variable, nearly stationary temperature and barometer. For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy

weather, possibly occasional rain, westerly winds, becoming variable, nearly atationary temperature and barometer. For the Upper Lake Region, clear or partly cloudy weather, westerly winds, becoming vari-able, stationary or higher temperature, and lower becometer.

ower barometer.
For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, shifting to warmer southerly, and lower

Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. | Wind. Vel. R'n. Weather 6:53 a.m. 30, 257 46 69 N.W. 4 Clear. 31:15 a.m. 30, 259 56 46 N. 7 Fair. 2:00 s.m. 30, 302 67 41 N. E. 8 Cloudy. 3:53 p. m. 30, 304 68 37 N. E. 5 Cloudy. 6:00 b. m. 30, 302 55 62 Calm. Clear. 30:16 p. m. 30, 302 55 62 Calm. Clear. Bar, Thr. , Wind, Rain. Weather

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES,

formal ballot Judge William E. Beck was nominated, and this was made unanimous. Beck is now Judge of the District Court of the First Judicial District, and is very popular. Republicans think they can sweep the State with him. Judge Bowen made a speech to the Convention. A committee was appointed to wait on Carl Schurz at the depot, on his arrival from the West to-night, and invite him to address the Convention. A committee was appointed to wait on Carl Schurz at the depot, on his arrival from the West to-night, and invite him to address the Convention. Recess was taken at 6 p.m.

The Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock.

Ex-Gov. John L. Routh was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee by accimmation. Senator Teller made a speech predicting another victory. His reference to Grant's return was greeted with enthusiastic applause. The arrival of the Hon. Carl Schurz on the platform was a signal for great cheering. He said he had been among the Indian agencies, camped out the last ten days away from all communication with the world, and, on his return to civilization, his heart was rejoiced by the news of the glorious Republican victory in Maine. He gave a glowing enlogy of the Republican party, and, briefly reciting its history, and that no- other party in this nation had achieved such great results for human liberty throughout the world. From what he had beard he believed the Republican party in Colorado was about to enter the fall campaign under bright auspices, and the result would be anxiously watched for in the East, because of its effect on the coming Presidential contest. He had made a short campaign in Onio, and felt confident that hat State would give a very large Republican majority. Following is

THE PLATFORM:

Resoived, That it is the duty of Congress, at its approaching session, by appropriate and judicious legislation, to restore silver, as a money metal, to its equality with gold. To this end we demand that it chact a law providing for the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar on su St. Louis Republican, has arrived here from Europe.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 19.—Gen. Tyner, Assistant Postmaster-General, and a party of thirteen, arrived here to-night from Mirwaukee. Gen. Tyner is on an impection tour. Special Pineach to The Trionna.

Special Pineach to The Common to take up his permanent residence.

His household goods and library have arrived.

Little Rock, Sept. 19.—Private advices are received here of the discovery of very rach lead airies in the vicinity of Spoonville, in Clark and Hot Springs Counties. It is found near the surface in great quantities. One man melted aufficient ore to yield 540 pounds of metal, over a common fire, and sold it at Arkadelphia.

POLITICAL.

One Jenkins Selected as a Target by the Wisconsin Democrats.

Tilden Very Anxious Concerning Political Affairs in Ohio.

He. However, Fondly Hopes that the Democrats Will Try Him Again.

The Ohio Democracy Importing Colony of Experienced Ballot-Box Stuffers.

Who Will Enter into the Canvass with Great Zeal.

Colorado Held Her State Repub lican Convention Yesterday.

Platform Calling for Honest Money---An Indorsement of Grant.

> JENKINS NOMINATED. etal Dispatch to 1... Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Sept. 19 .- The Democratic State Central Committee met in formal session this morning at the Newhell House, and closed their labors by noon, with the nomination of the Hon. tion of A. C. Parkinson, of the Madison Demo crat, as Chairman of the Committee. Previous said to have been made to secure the acceptance of Mayor Black, but that gentleman firmly and taken up a Committee waited upon him, and ob tained his acceptance only after considerable labor. Mr. Rankin could have again had the Chairmanship of the Central Committee had be felt disposed. He asked to be let off, however, and the request was granted Joes not meet with the approval of some of our leading Democrats, who think that headquar ters should be located here, instead of at Madi-

So far as can be learned, the nom Mr. Jenkins for the Governorship is received by Democrats with a feeling of rejoicing amount ing to enthusiasm, and the more hopeful pre dict his election on a close vote. On the other hand, Republicans, while acknowledging the wisdom of the selection made by the Defin-cratic State Central Committee, claim that it will have little or no influence upon the com-plexion of the vote of the State. They antici-

plexion of the vote of the State. They anticipate a clean sweep for the Republican State ticket, and freely assert that Mr. Jenkins, acting in harmony with his previous tactics, will not exert himself to secure an election.

It may not be generally known that the "starter" for the Democratic campaign fund in 1876 was the sum of \$200,000, of which one-half, or \$100,000, was contributed by Tilden himself, and the otther half was contributed by ten wealthy Democrats, W. H. Barnum, Hewitt of New York, Perry H. Smith of Chicago, Afexander Mitcheli of Milwaukee, with others, each furnishing \$10,000. The political syndicate thus formed has never been broken, except as to the fact that the other members do not call to the fact that the other members do not call themselves irrevocably bound to Tilden for 1883. Neither Mr. Barnam nor Mr. Mitchell thinks Tilden as strong as he was in 1876, but they say that there may be no other way except to nominate him. Such, at least, were Mr. Mitchell's expressed opinions before leaving for

Scotland.

Before dispersing this afternoon, the Commit tee prepared a brief address to the elector Wisconsin. announcing their action, and mending Mr. Jenkins for their suffrages. MADISON OPINION.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 19.—The nomination of James G. Jenkins, of Milwankee, by the Demo-cratic State Central Committee, as a candidate for Governor does not receive a great deal of enthusiasm in this city among the "faithful." They wanted Alex Mitchell, and considered Jim

COLORADO.

pany the latter road, which had been leased by

the Atchison & Topeka, and was then

being run by the latter, when the

Rio Grande obtained possession under Bowen's order. He then put it in the hands of

a Receiver. The United States Court shortly

afterwards undid all this. Bowen has since

made every effort for nomination by the Convention to-day, and came in with a strong fol-

lowing from his section. J. M. North, of Boul-

der, was made Chairman after an immateria

squabble on the report of the Committee on

Credentials. Congressman Buford offered a res-

and cheering, that, on Grant's return, should be

decide to become a candidate for the Presidency, Colorado will pledge him her votes. The balloting gave Bowen the highest number at first; but on the second

formal ballot Judge William E. Beck wa

nominated, and this was made unanimous

olution, which was carried with great enthusi

CRUSHED TO DEATH. REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 19.—The Republican State GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 19.—John Ching-Convention, for the nomination of a candidate win, a teamster, was killed in this city to-day for Judge of the Supreme Court, assembled in by an iron machine, weighing over 600 pounds Denver this afternoon. Every county in the alling on him from a freight wagon, bursting State was represented. Great interest has been felt because of the avowed candidacy of Thomas his lungs and sufficating him to death by the effusion of blood. He leaves a wife and one child in straitened circumstances. M. Bowen, now Judge of the Fourth District. He is the Judge who served the injunction against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Com Special Disputch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 19.—A special pany a few weeks ago, and ordered that that Company turn back to the Rio Grande Com-

to the Grand Rapids Times from Cadillac, says that Oliver Lefever, an employe in Cummer & leaves a wife and family there.

CUBA.

Another Uprising—A State of War—Massacre NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A dispatch has been received from Havana to the effect that the risen in rebellion against the Spaniards, and joined the patriots, taking with them a large roportion of their masters' cattle.

There is great indignation in Cuba over the massacre of about seventeen officers who served n the last Cuban revolution on the patriot side, but have of late been residing in different places and following their different avocations. From their past record they were suspected of being in sympathy with the present revolution. Some were killed in their homes before their wives and children's eyes by the Spanish troops, and others were taken into the woods and staugh-tered. The Captain General is causing an investigation, and has cited the Governors of Colen, Cienfuegos, and Malonga to appear be ore him to explain the cause of these bu cheries. HAVANA, Sept. 19 .- A decree is published by authority of the Home Government, declaring the Province of Santiago de Cuba in a state of war. Persons engaged in rebellion or sedition

will be tried according to the law of March 28, The civil authorities of the Province will continue in the undisturbed performance of their duties, but criminal cases, when it is considered necessary, will be tried by court martial. Rebeis surrendering within a fortnight after the pubication of this decree will be pardoned.

FINANCIAL CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 19.—Commercial circles here are much agriated to-day by the announcement of the suspension of the banking and exchange house of James Adger & Co. No statement is yet made of habilities, which are eported to be large. J. E. Adger & Co., whole sale hardware dealers, also suspended payment to-day. They are involved as indorsers on the paper of James Adger & Co. It is doubtful whether either boose will resume.

George H. Walter & Co., cotton factors, suspended yesterday, and their failure precipitated that of James Adger & Co.

LABOR STATISTICS. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics to-day elected F. n. B. Mc-Dowell Secretary, and, after instructing him to prepare and have printed the necessary blanks for obtaining information desired, adjourned to CANADA.

saved, and, should be conclude to be a candidate for re-election, we piedge him now the six votes of the Contennial State. Another Turn in the Affairs of the Montreal Consolidated Bank.

оню.

COLONIZING REPEATERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

and that they intend to elect the Legislature by

foul means if necessary becomes more apparent each day. The means that were used in

1873, 1876, and 1877 are to be brought into play

again, and the contest in the Counties of Hamil-

ton, Franklin, Payette, Madison, Bellmont, Athens, Muskingum, Hardin, and Williams win doubtless colone all former political battles

within their borders. Information from the most trustworthy source has been received to-

night that a gang of repeaters and ballot-box stuffers have already left Baltimore to

work the State and sid in again placing Allen

G. Thurman in the United States Senate. It is known that three separate squads have left

Baltimore, one numbering fourteen destined for

Cincinnati, while the two others bought tickets

a number who took an active part in the

stuffing of ballot-boxes in Hamilton County in

1876. At that time the notorious McCov bad charge of the entire gang, but whether be is at present in the business is not known. One of the party who at that time played an important

part in the repeating operations was approached on the subject, but finally declined to again en-

ter into service, stating that the risk in the un-dertaking was too great, from the fact that the part he took three years since would cause him

to be closely watched by the detectives, who would be on his track. It is known that other workers of the same kind are about to leave Philadelphia and other cities for the purpose of

taking an active part in the colonization and repeating busines at the election in this State

GEN. HARRISON.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19.—Ex-Collector Arthur, Chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, has written Gen. Harrison, inviting him to participate in the campaign of that State. He replied that professional engagements rendered it impossible for him to make any appointment at present. He speaks at Newark, O., next week.

TILDEN.

HE IS ANXIOUS ABOUT OHIO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—The Hon

Richard T. Merrick, the well-known attorney of

this city, and one of the counsel for Mr. Tilder

before the Electoral Commission, has recently

spent a day with Mr. Tilden, and had a general

talk in regard to the political situation. Mr.

Merrick says that he found him more solicitous

in regard to carrying Ohio than over anything clse in political affairs,—much more so than over New York. He considers Gen. Ewing's

success as almost vital to the Democracy, and

he was willing to do everything in his power to contribute to it. He urged Mr. Merrick

to proceed at once to Ohio, and enter upon the campaign work there. He was so

anxious to have Ewing elected that he did not

wish to neglect anything which could contribut

to that result. Mr. Tilden also expressed him

self freely in regard to the situation in New

York. He felt confident that this earnest effort

of the Democracy of the State to crush Tam-

many would command the support of many In-

dependent Republicans. He felt sure that more

of this class would vote for Robinson than

would be drawn off by Kelly. He regarded

Tammany as having long been before the peo-ple the heaviest load New York Democrats

had ever carried, and he thinks if it

can be beaten now it will remove the only serious obstacle to Democratic success in that State

in 1880.

From the tenor of Mr. Merrick's conversation it is evident that Mr. Tilden considers the question of his nomination by the next Democratic Convention as already settled in his layor. It

convention as already settled in his layor. It is also evident from the earnest interest be expressed in Gen. Ewing's success that the hardmoney Democrats of the East do not intend to make any trouble with their Western softmoney brethren on account of their financial

IOWA.

DUBUQUE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Is., Sept. 19 .- The Dubuque Coun-

ty Republicans held their Convention to-day,

and nominated a strong ticket that bids fair to

"scoop" the Democrats and Greenbackers.

For Representatives, the Hon. J. K. Graves, Francis Mangold, and W. Trick; Supervisor,

William Coates; Sheriff, Vic Williams; Audit

or, Frank Conrick; Coroner, Daniel Bowen.

No nominations were made for Treasurer o

CASUALTIES.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 19.—The desperation manifested by the Democratic party at the pres-ent time has seldom, if ever, been surpassed, The Directors Must Make Good Ten Per Cent of the Original Capital.

> Prosecution to Follow Those Who Squandered the Shareholders' Money.

> While the Bank Will Go Into Liquidation, if Deemed Best.

The Commander of the Forces-Manitoba Exhibits.

for points near Bellmount County, on the Ohio River. It is the intention of these to colonize and work a sufficient number of Kentuckians and Virginians to elect the legislative caudidates. Among those already in the State are Pacts Concerning the Huron & On. tario Canal Scheme. THE MONTREAL BANK.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 19.—The adjourne

meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank was held to-day, Sir Francis Hincks in the casir. The attendance was not so numerou as yesterday, but the interest taken in the proceedings was as lively as on the preceding day. Mrs. Holis moved, and it was seconded by Miss Mc-Dougall, that, "owing to the enormous losses made by the bank under the late management, entailing suffering on so many families through out the country, this meeting calls upon the late Directors to make good \$400,000, being equal to 10 per cent upon the original capital of the bank, in order that so much of the loss through their mismanagemet may be returned to the unfortunate shareholders." [Applause.] The resolution was carried unanimously.

Henry Lyman, one of the new Directors wished to know from the President how it came that Ascher & Co. had received so large a sum as \$525,000 from the bank, and if it were true that Mr. Saunders had indorsed the transaction. being himself first paid out of the loans. Sir Francis Hincks said it was the transaction

between Ascher & Co. and the Joseph estate, in Toronto, that Saunders indorsed, and it was the latter who advised Ascher as to the purchase of the stock, part of which was paid for in notes or the Bank of Toronto, and the balance in a chattel mortgage.
After further debate, during which Mr. Saun

ders was pretty severely handled, the follow-ing resolution, moved by Mr. Ilsley and seconded by Miss McDougall, was carried unanim That Col. Turnbull, T. W. Ritchie and Ald. Hager be a committee to on behalf of the shareholders of this Bank for an immediate investigation as to the nents sent to the Government by the Directors also for the arrest and punishment for all faise statements made by the Directors and manage

ment of the bank."

The Hon. Mr. Robertson, of Sherbrook, then moved the following resolution, which was also carried unanimously: "That the Directors of this bank are hereby instructed to proceed to close the affairs of the bank by voluntary liquidation without too much sacrifice of assets at as early a period as possible, either under their own supervision or by a committee of number, or otherwise, as they

shall deem best. That the Board is hereby authorized, if they deem it impossible for the bank to resume operations in general banking, to dispose of the assets to another bank or banks, and that reports from time to time shall be sent to the shareholders of the progress made in earrying out the resolution."
Mr. Robertson impressed upon the shareholders the necessity of acting together and
supporting the Board in doing their best for the

exciting debate, in which quite a number of lady snareholders took a prominent part.

OTHER CURRENT NEWS. OTTAWA, Sept. 19.—There is no truth in the statement that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Seiby Smith will leave for England next month; nor will be leave this year. Lord Alexander Russell, who has been mentioned as his successor, has com-mand of a military division in England, which mand of a military division in England, which command will not expire for two years to come.

The Manitoba exhibits at the Dominion Exhibition, of which there are nearly 700 entrus, will afterwards be exhibited at Brantford, Hamilton, and London, and then discosed of in such a manner as to advertise the Province to the

best avantage.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOBONTO, Sept. 19.—It is expected that 45,000
Churchmen will attach their names to an address to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, now in circulation, thanking him for the bold assertion,

circulation, thanking him for the bold assertion, in his primary charge, of the fundamental dotterine of Apostolic succession, and for his manly vindication of the Apostolic origin and Catholic character of the Church of England.

The Governor-General and Princess Louise made flying visits to Hamilton, London, Guelph, and several smaller places in Western Ontario; and in each place received a nearty welcome. To morrow they leave by special train on the Grand Trunk Railway for Ottawa. The Princess Louise paid an unexpected visit here train on the Grand Trunk Raliway for Ottawa. The Princess Lonise paid an unexpected visit here to the Haven, or lodging-bonse for discharged female prisoners and other friendless women. The Princess conversed for a considerable time with the Superintendent and other ladies present, and listened attentively to several touching incidents related by the Superintendent. She evinced special interest in the accounts or those young girls whose career has been closely watched for months by the Committee, and who continue steadily to improve. The Princess made minute inquiries concerning various demade minute inquiries concerning various de-partments of the work; inspected the sleepingpartments of the work; inspected the sleeping-apartments. dining-room, etc.; expressed her approbation of all the arrangements for the com-fort of this unfortunate class of women; and uttered to each lodger, as she passed from room to room, a few words of sympathy and encour-agement.

to room, a few words of sympathy and encouragement.

The challenge cabled the other day from William Elliott, of Blythe, for another race for the Sportsman's challenge-cup, was an eye-opener to Hanlan; and it is regarded here as a piece of sharp practice, though within the letter of the conditions under which the Sportsman cup is held. It is by no means usual for boat-races to be rowed in the depth of winter in England; and the suspicion is indulged that Elliott's supporters, seeing what havoc the raw climate of England made on Hanlan before his race with Hawdon, calculate upon his being beaten by the elements before he enters his boat on the second English championship-race. Hanlan will not likely go to England to row any such race. It is more than probable that he will pack up the Sportsman cup and send it home with his compliments, and an intimation that, when Elliott has done something to show that he can pull better than he did in bis last match, another may be effected. In this course Hanlan will be generally supported by Canadians.

It is quite unlikely that Hanlan will ever go to Australia, for the very simple reason that it is unlikely that the Thekett party would put up the full stake before Hanlan arrived in that country. Were Hanlan once affoat on the Paramatta, there is a strong possibility that forfeit would be paid, in which case Hanlan would not make enough money to pay his expenses. The experience in England with Elliott, claimed to matta, there is a strong possibility that forfeit would be paid, in which case Hanlan would not make enough money to pay his expenses. The experience in England with Elliott, claimed to be a much better man than Trickett, goes to show that there would be little chance of making enough money by speculating on the result to pay the expenses of such a long journey. If a party leaves home to go to a foreign country to invest morey on the result of any contest, he is going to invest it, no matter what the odds. When the foreign country is so distant as Australia, the inclination to do so must be irresistible; and so those friends of Hanlan's who might accompany him would be in a worse corner than they were when in England. Besides, a belief is entertained that Trickett can be tempted to come to American waters; and, in these days of big purses, no difficulty is anticipated in securing a substantial sum for his expenses.

The Toronto Tribane has the following article, under the caption, "Huron & Ontario Ship Canal": "The attention of the rubic men of this Province should be seriously directed to this question. They should reflect how easy it will be for the politicians at Ottawa to operate on the sectional prejudices of the representatives of the Lower Provinces, especially Quebe, by representing to them that this Treut Valley scheme will serve the purposes of Montreal and all the Eastern ports equally as well as the Huron, & Ontario Ship

Canal project, and that it will have—what is in their eyes a consideration of the utmost impor-tance—the additional advantage of, cutting off Toronto from the trade of the West. This Trent Valley scheme may be regarded as a hapless compromise between the Ottawa Canal scheme and that of which Mr. Caoreol is the strenuous and that of which Mr. Caoreol is the strenuous advocate,—possessing all the disadvantages of both, and comparatively destitute of the merita or either. But, should it have the influence of the Dominion Government at its back; should it merely be nursed as a scheme for future realization, and, therefore, for political influence in the present,—it is not difficult to see that it may be made the means of defeating the only really practicable enterprise which would give to Canada the full advantage of the great trade of the Northwest, which is already growing at a rate that taxes to the utmost the capacity of all existing means of outlet, and which is destined in the near future to grow to an extent of which, at the present time, no adequate conception can t the present time, no adequate conception can e formed. There ought to be enterprise and be formed. There ought to be enterprise and public spirit enough among the business men of Toronto to take this matter in hand, and press it upon the attention of the commercial men of the sister province, whose interests are almost equally involved in its success. It is as worthy of Provincial aid as any of the local railway schemes which have been so liberally assisted; and the setting apart of a portion of the wild lands of the Crown to aid in its construction would be a policy at once wise and patriotic, for it would tend to promote settlement in the unoccupied districts, while it would stimulate the wheels of industry throughout the Province. The construction of the work itself would give an impetus to the progress of the Province; and, before its completion, the rich and teeming West would have ample traffic to keep it fully employed during the season of navigation. We hope that during the coming winter this great project will be seriously discussed, and brought to a final and favorable issue.

SOUTH-AMERICAN WAR.

The Intervention of the Washington Gov ernment Denounced by a Chillan Jour

Mercurio, of Vulparaiso, Aug. 14. We heard yesterday, and from lips that de serve confidence, that the Plenipotentiary of the United States has passed to our Government note which signifies, in terms very emphatic, that there is a necessity for putting an end to the contest in which we are compromised. If this is so then we have to say that the great North American Republic has forgotten completely its own doctrines and practices, mixing in an affair that is purely and exclusively a matter of three nations engaged in the war. If the intervention is friendly it ought to be acknowledged, but imperatively refused. If, on the contrary, it involves a menace of compulsion, as it is said it does, the refusal ought to be immediate and emphatic. Whichever I these suppositions we take the result is the of these suppositions we take the result is the same. How can it be otherwise, seeing we are in a situation which is only capable of solution by the victory of one or the other of the contending parties? How can peace come in any other way? Does the North American Government believe that we would willingly or by its threats return to Bolivia the territory which by the irresistible force of right and of events has come to form an integer, part of the which by the irresisting force or right and of events has come to form an integral part of the Republic! Impossible! The Chiffian flag which waves there in testimony of the national dominion and protection to the powerful interests rooted in that soil is not able to be removed, except when the Peruvo-Bolivian legions destroy ours. Only thus will it depart. In any other

ours. Only thus will it depart. In any other case, never! never!
And wast can be the peace which the Yankee Government offers us with Peru? Shall we leave unavenged the martyrdom of the heroes of the Esmeraida, and uncastigated the treacherous attacks which have placed in cruel captivity more than 400 Chileans? To turn back without at least having obtained a partial reparation to such loss and infernal insults to our ation to such loss and infernal insults to our country would be a disgrace indelible to Chile, and Chile does not consent, nor ever will consent, while there remains an atom of life, to a single stain upon her shield. The great Republic regards us in an evil way. It judges, perhaps, of our dignity by the number of our inhabitants, the scale of our national income, and the relative backwardness in which we are compared with it. But if it does so it is mistaken. Although we may be poor and backward, and deprived of the great reand backward, and deprived of the great resources of defense which the great Powers possess, yet we have shown always, since the day of our emancipation, a patriotism capable of confronting all dangers, a pride superior to all contingencies and a valor proportioned to the intense appreciation which we have of our honor. It is difficult to understand why the North American Government, which has always re-garded with the utmost indifference the con-tests of the Republics of this Continent, should o-day wish to meddle in a struggle more it flable on our part than any that has ever yet stained the soil of the New World. Since when has she become such a humanitarian, after having witnessed with indifference so many slaughters in which more than once all the South American countries, except Chile, have been engaged? We did not see the Yankees interfere when Paraguay perished Yankees interiere when Paraguay perished after a heroic struggle with their adversaries, the least of which was a thousand times superior. Well, why then do they wish to lend us their assistance, friendly or coercive and threatening. When the Spanish squadron bombarded Valparaiso the Great Republic had in the bay the formidable Monadnock, and yet Admiral Mendez Nunez proceeded as if he were absolute ruler of the seas. Minister Seward did not wish to believe that the celebrated Monroe doctrine extended to the protection of a weak people against a powerful nation of Europe.

doctrine extended to the protection of a weak people against a powerful nation of Europe. If the Monroe doctrine were not able to pass the Isthmus of Panama in circumstances in which a poor American country was castigated by that one which was its ruler in the days of the Colonies, how is it that it begins today to give intervention? Is it for humanity or for gain? If Chile, like the Government of the United States, is a free and independent nation, it is clear that every act of interference on the part of a loreign nation is an intrusion unthe part of a foreign nation is an intrusion un-justifiable, and an insult not to be tolerated. Right is equal for all humanity. Modest little Switzerland has as much right to castigate her enemies as the powerful England. Chile has no need of tutors. She is able to take care of herself.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19.-Judge Thomas A. Smart, one of the pioneers and first settlers of this city, died last night. He was 73 years

Swift Retribution.

New York Herald.
With considerable pride the officials of West-With considerable pride the officials of Westchester County yesterday recited the history of
a case of burglary in which a sentence of eight
years in Sing Sing prison followed nineteen
hours after the deed was committed. It appears that on Monday night, while D. O. Bradley, of Dobb's Ferry, was with his family in the
parlor, his house was entered by burglars. Between S and 9 o'clock some of the members of
the family went up-stairs and discovered that
the place had been robbed. Mrs. Bradley's
room was found in a state of direc confusion. The
trunks and drawers of a bureau therein had the family went up-stairs and discovered that the place had been robbed. Mrs. Bradley's room was found in a state of dire confusion. The trunks and drawers of a bureau therein had been rifled and much of their contents strewn around the floor. A \$500 dress belonging to Mrs. Bradley, a number of ornamental trickets, and many articles of clothing belonging to the children were found to be missing, and the alarm was immediately given. Mr. Bradley, thinking that the thieves would go down by the Hudson River Raliroad, immediately started for the station. On the way he was joined by Mr. James Patterson, Constables Porter, Duer, Gillespie, and Speer, and when the party arrived they were informed by one of the men at the station that he had seen Charles White, a colored man, who, util recently, had been in Mr. Bradley's employ, going down the track in the direction of Hastings, accompanied by another man, who carried a large bundle. Three minutes after this news was imparted a south-bound train appeared, and the searching party boarded it, feeling confident that at the next stopping place the burglars would get aboard. The suspicion that prompted this action was well-founded, for at Hastings Write and another man, named Williams, attempted to board the train from the river side, as in approaching that way they were screened from the view of the people on the station-blatform. The Constables immediately arrested the men and found in their possession the property taken from Mr. Bradley's house. The prisoners were brought to Dobb's Ferry, locked up over night, and yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Charles G. Storm, who held them to answer before the Grand Jury. Williams and White were taken in a van over to White Plains, and their case presented to the Grand Jury, just then about to adjourn. The Grand Jury, just then about to adjourn. The Grand Jury, indicted them; they were brought into court to plead to the indictment, pleaded guility and induced the negro to do the same in order to svoid punishment for some ea

WASHINGTON.

Treasury Order Authorizing a General Coin Disbursement.

Both Gold and Silver to Be Paid Out by Sub-Treasurers.

A Supply of Small Bills Sent to Chicago National Banks.

War Department Estimates for the Fiscal Year Ending June 80, 1881.

The Present Condition of the South According to Secretary Evarts.

THE TREASURY. DOWN WITH YOUR DUST.

WARRINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19 .- Secretary herman, as was indicated last night in these ispatches, found it necessary to modify somewhat the terms of the circular which he had in ended to issue, by means of which coin was to be exchanged for legal-tender notes at the sevthe way of a direct exchange of coin for notes. except at the New York Sub-Treasury, were considered by the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, after two protracted references, to be insurmountable. The order ssued to-night, however, the text of which has een supplied by the Associated Press, will furnish so fer as the law will permit, the means for placing gold and silver coin in circulation

Treasurers of the United States to pay out GOLD COIN AS WELL AS SILVER COIN and notes upon the current obligations of the ficers as may be convenient and practicable, and notifies these officers that transfers of coin for this purpose, when necessary, will be made by the Treasurer of the United States upon application of any Assistant Treasurer. It will be if they do not have all the coin they need to pay out in the ordinary course of business. It appears that it will be discretionary with these assistant Treasurers whether they shall pay out gold or silver coin. The language of the circular is, "As may be convenient and practicable." However, it may, perhaps, be construed to mean that the creditors of the Government or the disbursing officers

ARE TO BE CONSULTED to some extent as to the kind of funds in which they shall be paid. The exchange of legaltender notes for coin direct can only be made by the issue of a certificate of deposit from the United State Assistant Treasurer at New York. This clause of the circular made necessary on account of the terms of the Resumption act, which authorizes the immediate exchange of legal-tender notes for coin only at the New York Sub-Treasury. There is no provision which can relieve the person seeking the exchange from the risk New York. Under the operations of this new circular it

will be very easy for Assistant Tressurers to PUT THE SILVER DOLLAR IN CIRCULATION. or its representative, the silver certificates, for the Silver-Dollar act requires the Treasurer of the United States, or any Assistant Treasurer, to give silver certificates of not less than \$10, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes, to any person who may make a deposit of silver dollars. These certificates would then have all the qualities of the legaltender, as they are receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and are as con-

renicut as the legal-tenders. Sec. 3 of the Silver-Dollar act of Feb. 28, 1878, is very explicit that no discrimination could be made against the sliver certificate. The language of the law is: "Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued." The law which is construed as foroidding the direct exchange of coin for United States notes, is Sec. 365 Revised Statutes. The first clause of this

section would seem to DIRECTLY AUTHORIZE SUCH EXCHANGE, as it would seem that the exchange would come within the exception, but the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury have decided that the inhibition upon Assistant-Treasurers of paying out the funds except in kind in ordinary disbursements would cover the case of the exchange of legal-tender notes for coin. The following is the prohibitory section, which is part of the law of 1846; "No exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officer or agent of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold, silver, United States notes, and National bank notes, and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in gold, silver, United States notes, or National bank notes, shall make his payments in the moneys so furnished to him in drafts, shall cause these drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and be properly paid according to law, and shall make his payments in the money so received for the drafts furnished, unless in either case he can exchange the means in his hands for gold

and silver at par." THE SYNDICATE.

According to the figures of the Treasury Department, the amount of the present indebtedness of the Syndicate to the Government is only \$15,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 is payable in \$15,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 is payable in London. Accordingly, but \$8,000,000 are to be paid in this country between now and Oct 1, the day fixed for the final adjustment of the account. The amount of called bonds in transit from London, and those in process of redemption at the Treasury, which will be applied to this account, will bring the amount to be 1 and by the Syndicate at less than \$3,000,000, and, therefore, this latter sum will be the outside limit of the legal-tenders that can possibly be withdrawn from the market. But at the present rate of redemption of the called honds, \$200,000 daily will be returned to the market, so that the actual amount to be paid by the Syndicate on will be returned to the market, so that the actual amount to be paid by the Syndicate on Oct. 1, will be less than \$2,000,000, and it is thought probable that the bulk of tnis, if not the entire sum, will be paid in called bonds. Under these circumstances the Treasury officials express the opinion that the money-market will not be affected in the slightest degree by the discharge of the Syndicate's indebtedness to the Government on Oct. 1.

COIN-DISBURSEMENT ORDER,

COIN-DISBURSEMENT ORDER,
To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Tuesday it was stated that on account of the large accumulation or gold coin in the Treasury arrangements were being made whereby gold and silver coin might be exchanged for United States notes at the several Sub-Treasuries. Since that announcement it has been discovered that the existing law prohibits the exchange of coin ior legal-tender notes at, any Sub-Treasury other than at New York. The order, therefore, has bee prepared so as to conform with the provisions contained in the Resumption act. The text of the circular is as follows: of the circular is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Sept. 19.—Gold coft beyond the needs of the Government having accomulated in the Treasury of
the United States by deposit in the several public
assay offices of fine bars and foreign coin, for
which depositors have been paid, at taeir ootion,
in United States notes, the Treasurer of the United
States and the several Assistant Treasurers at Bogton, New York, Philadelpais, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San
Francisco, are hereby nathorized to pay out gold
coin as well as alver coin and notes upon current hati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco, are hereby authorized to pay out gold coin as well as silver coin and notes upon current obligations of the Government and upon advances to disbursing officers as may be convenient and practicable. Transfers of coin for this parposes will be made to any Assistant Treasurer when necessary by the Treasurer of the United States in this city, on receipt by him of a certificate of deposit issued by the Assistant Treasurer at New York, stating that there has been deposited with him legal-tender notes in the sum of \$100 or multiples thereof, will also cause to be shipped from the Mint at Pailadelphia to the depositor, at his risk and expense, is like amount of gold coin.

Standard silver dollars may also be obtained as heretofore. The exchange of gold coin for United States notes at the several Sou-Treasury offices, except at New York, appears to be prohibited by Sec. 3, 651, Revised Statutes of the United States, but it is believed that payments of coin, as above

authorized, will enable persons to secure all the Secretary of the Treasure SEC. 3.651.

Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3,551.

Revised Statutes, provides that "No exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing of cer or agent of the Government of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or bounected with any branch of the public service, other than a exchange for gold, silver, United States notes, and National-bank notes, and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his dubursements are furnished to bim in gold, silver, United States notes, and every such disbursements are furnished to bim in gold, silver, United States notes, or National-bank notes, shall make his payments in money so furnished, or, when they are furnished to him in draits, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly pid, according to law, and shall make his payments in money so received for drafts furnished unless in either case he can exchange the means in his hands tor gold and silver at par, and it shall be the duy of the head of the proper depayment immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer or agent who violates the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer or agent to the President, with the fact of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same, and, within the knowledge of the Secretary, to the end that such officer or agent may be promptly removed from office or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as the President may deem just and proper."

PETROLEUM EXPORES.

During July, 1879, there were exported from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimes de-

During July, 1873, there were exported from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore San Fraccisco, and other United States ports 50,002, 280 gallons of petroleum and petroleum products, the aggregate value of which was \$4,203,451.

THE SUPPLY OF SMALL BILLS SENT TO CHICAGO BANKS IN EXCHANGE FOR LIBER

Treasurer Gilfilian says, regarding the scarcity of small bills in the West, that re ently he sent to the Sub-Treasury at Chicage \$1,200,000 in small bills, to be allotted as follt ws: \$500,000 each for the Fifth Nation and Merchants' National Banks, and \$20,000 for the Northwestern ational. Of this amount only \$500,000 has be a drawn, and the remaining \$400,000 will be si-pited whenever the banks deposit larger bills to take the place of the smaller ones. They forthwestern Bank has not called for any or is small bills allotted to it. In addition to this amount, which was sent specially for the three banks named, \$500,000 in small bills as sent to Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert, to be disbursed from his office. The reason assigned for not sending out more small bills is that the Trissury cannot get larger bills to take their places. Before BANKS IN EXCHANGE FOR LARGE out more small bills is that the Treasury canno get larger bills to take their places. Before new bills can be sent out from three an equa amount of old bills must be destroyed. In all \$4,000,000 in small bills have been sent to York within a week. Cnicago tas sup before New York.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY FRENCH ON THE CHARGES
OF OFFRESSION IN VALUATIONS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Recently there appeared in the New York press a letter of Messrs. Chamberlain, Carter & Raton, attacking the Treasury Department on account of the advance in the valuations of velvets, and charge my that the Treasury has adopted a policy op-pressive to the merchants. Among the other charges were that in cases of reappraisement Collector, and the official Appraiser have uni formly disagreed. Assistant-Secretary French the exact facts as to the advancement of duties and reappraisement of goods in cases of undertion throughout the country. Judge French, Assistant Secretary, says:

Assistant Secretary, says:

The facts given me by the General Appraiser are as follows: Since the 50th of June, 1878, there have been 241 reappraisements of silks, and silk and cotton goods, in which the General Appraiser and the Merchant Appraiser have agreed in every particular in advancing the invoices. There have been thirteen reappraisements of velvets, all in August and September of the present year, in which there has been the same agreement. There have been but five disagreements since June 30, 1878, in silks and velvets. One of these, in silks, was in August, 1878, and in that case the Merchant Appraiser advanced the goods more than 19 per cent. Four of them, in velvets, were all in August and September of this year, in all of which cases the merchan advanced the goods from 8 to 55 per cent. There have been seventy seven reappraisements of the services which the General reappraisements of the services when the factors in which the seven reappraisements of the services when the factors in which the factors in the services when the factors is which the factors is the services when the factors is which the factors is the services when the factors is which the factors is the services when the services when the services were the services when the services when the services when the services were the services when the s

and merchant have agreed that no be made.

Thus there appears, instead of a uniform discretement, an almost uniform agree nent between the General Appraiser and the m rehant. Merchants of the very nighest charact in New York are selected to act as appraisers, and it is certainly very creditable to these gentlement that they are able almost uniformly to resist the influence of their brother-importers and of the press, whose columns they so freely use, and ander a traversic tracking the selection of the columns they so freely use, and ander a traversic tracking to the evidence.

ESTIMATES THE WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19. The Sec of War has completed his estimates for the fa-cal year ending June 30, 1831. Shy aggregate \$40,043,218, being a reduction of \$344,500 over the estimates made for the current fiscal year. The original estimates submitted to the Secretary by the heads of bureaux aggregate \$54,194.568, but they were reduced by the Secretary to the sum named, that being the smallest esti-mate that has been submitted to Congress for more than twelve years. The greatest reduction has been made in fortifications, for which the estimate was \$4,128,500. The Secreestimates for rivers and harbors were \$14,311,035. The Secretary has reduced this to \$5,015 000. The list of engineers' estimates, published last mouth, for the various Western rivers and harbors are reduced almost 33 per cent in each

> NOTES AND NEWS. WHAT IS LEFT OF THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Secretary Evarts to-day, speaking of the South, said: "The South went into the Rebellion and lost ail but her honor. The South went into Congress and lost all it had saved from the Rebel-

was tendered last night by the Washington cor-respondents to George W. Adams, who recently terminated his connection with the New York World, after twenty years' active service as its Washington representative. Of the many who were present only one—Mr. Shaw, of the Botton Transcript—was a correspondent when Mr. Adams entered upon his duties here in 1832.

THE GEORGIA IMBROGLIO. ATLANTA. Ga., Sept. 23.—The case of Comp troller Goldsmith was closed to-day by the sen-tencing, which was done by the Chief-Justice. But a new question was sprung to the debate in the House by an atta k on the Governor, which attempted to make him responsible for the conduct of Nelius, Keeper of the Penttentiary. Everything is in a ferment to-night over this resolution, which will be the sensation of to-morrow's debase. Great restlesness is felt to-night in all pircles, and developments are leverably looked for.

MILITARY REUNION,
Special Dispatch to The Principal
TERRE HAUTS, Ind., Sept. 19.-- At their region lar meeting last evening, twenty one new members were admitted to Morton Post No. I. G. A. R., Department of Iodians, making a total of about 300 veterans in the Post. It is one of the largest and most influential in the country. This morning a detachment of about sixty members of the Post left to attend the remains of the Twenty-first Infantry at Marshail, Ill. Secretary of the Navy Thompson and several other prominent gentlemen were also of the party.

KEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Arrived, W. A. Schol

TAXES OF 1

Full Text of the Sup Decision.

The Counsel for the Fight the Contest Is C

The County Collector Will ceed to Get Ready for People ex rel. Samuel H. McCr. Cook County, Judge Sheldon, Court of the State, has rende

which will make further fighting involved useless.

The Court say that this suit reverse a judgment of the App County Court of Cook County by the City of Chicago for the 1874, under an act of the Gepassed in the year 1870. The religious distribution is identical with the record Fairfield et al. vs. The People heard and decided by this Course 1879, except that this case term, 1879, except that this case

by writ of error, while in the of peal was prosecuted.

The questions now presented are mainly the same as those decided in the former case. ered them in passing upon the find no reason to change our except in a single particular, ar ception, we regard the opinion case as disposing of all the subraised in the case now before a taxes, was that the city or C "May by ordinance ascertally and cause to be certified to the the county in which such city is before the second Tuesdey in year, the total amount which to be raised by taxation to purposes of said city for any ye to the year 1877, for or during assment or levy was attempted aforesaid, the amount so certifing to exceed the total amount attons made by such city for such that was not on that former of the our attention that the amount attons made by such city for such the amount of the total amount attons made by such city for such the amount of the the amount of such levy ordinance in 1873, bus it is nown from the record that the amount of such levy ordinance in 1873, bus it is nown from the record that the amount of such levy ordinance in 1873, bus it is nown from the record that the analytic to be ascertained and certified as the amount which be raised by taxation for all may prior year, was the attention of the City Council in that regard. On the 22d day of December mon Council of the City of Condinance entitled "An ordinal or the municipal year 1873." Pertain number of mills on the and are nereby respectively and the same are nereby respectively. and cause to be certified to the

an aggregate of eighteen mills and the same are nereby respect assessed upon all taxable restate in the City of Chicago, assessed value thereof, for the 1873." This, whether a valid tot, is the amount which was Council attempted to be raised the year 1873, and it is a detern of the amount that was require axation for the year 1873, and a secretaining what was the aured to be raised, the levy clooked to, and is the proper On June 30, 1873, the Comm AN APPROPRIATION OR and it is contended by defe

the amount that was required taration for 1873, and some even to have been taken by their action under the law of appropriation for 1873, less appropriation for 1873, less receipts by the city applicable of appropriations, is the exact by the City Council as the tax ordinance making appropring pursuance of the colly of Chicago, and did impose or levy taxes, or amount of taxes which should year 1873. By law it was but penditures, and fixed a limit the year. It was by law made measure of taxation. The tax reced the appropriations, but practice always is, less than as the city has a large income practice always is, less than is the city has a large income attons from sources other than The 'appropriations are m quarter of the fiscal year, and estimated expenditures for city during the year may dis of employes, the commensa and officers, and determine we shall be made during the year the sum required to be raise be reduced below the appropriation for estimates the necessity of action by the Common Cou and fix upon the amount whice raised by taxation, and the regard, in the present case, we nace of Dec. 22, 1873. If no been taken by the Common passage of the appropriation passage of the appropriation of the amount which is the common passage of the appropriation of the amount of the common passage of the appropriation of the appropriation of the appropriation of the amount of the common passage of the appropriation of the amount of the could not be said that any made to levy or impose city

made to levy or impose city 1878, or that there had been by the Council of the amon quired to be raised by taxatio THE LEVY ORDIT of 1873 required 18 mills or levied and assessed upon al personal estate in the city of to the assessed value thereof year 1873."

Jear 1878."

There were two assessments 1878, one legal, made by sessors, upon which the are extended, the other, made by the City Assessor untional City Tax Act. Upon whice computation to the computatio made by the City Assessor untional City Tax Act. Upon whicomputation to be made of lar, in order to arrive at the required in the year 1873? tempt by the City of Chica years 1873 or 1874, to levy 1a years 1873 or her constitutional by computation must be under unade by the City Assessor. Tevenue law, which should him 1873, the pro, or authoritie have certified to the Count which they required to be The provision of the statute cate indicates the main thing of an amount to be raised by Calculating the percentagraised on a legal or illegal as the one contemplated by the quality ascertain the amount and the country of the appears 1873 is that the City Council tertified to the County which was required to be rait the years 1873 and 1874. If been fixed upon and determined to the County which was required to be rait the years 1873 and 1874. If been fixed upon and determined 1877, there then would be taxes.

computed on the city assess duces \$5.617.313.91. This amount which was require taxation for the year 1873.

axation for the year 1873.

In a smount certified under the amount so required to \$5.696,67d.44, being an examount, the amount which certified of \$83,805.53, in rea we find the tax now being at leasted as the taxes of 1873 unauthorized by the set of 1 ments to be erroneous, and must be renewed in part.

We find from calculation the amounts of the judgment 1873 express with sufficient tent of the terror in the judgment of the terror in the judgment of the the taxes the judgment of the L45 oer centhe judgments for the taxes

enable persons to secure all that

JOHN SHERMAN,

Secretary of the Treasury. SEC. 3,651,

sec. 3.651,

s, provides that "No exchange be made by any disbursing of the Government of any grade in whatsoever, or connected with he public service, other than an old, silver, United States notes, and every such distance of the means for his dispursion of the means for his dispursion of the means for his dispursion of the second at their place of the property paid, according ill make his payments in money so the her are furnished to him shall cause those drafts ented at their place of the property paid, according ill make his payments in money drafts familished spiless in either thank the means in his hands for property paid, according ill make his payments in money drafts familished spiless in either thank the means in his hands for property means the means in his hands for at partiable it shall be the duty the protest department immediate from diffy any dispursing officer to the fresident, with the facts, and all the circumstances ache sage, and within the secretary, to the end officer or agent may be ved from office or restored to his erformance of his duties, as the deem jut and proper."

TROLEDY EXPORTS.

deem jugs and proper."

TROLEUF EXPORTS.

1879, there were exported from ork. Punadelphia. Baltimore, San other United States ports 50,082, troleur, and petroleum products, alue of which was \$4,338,451. SMALL BILLS SENT TO CHICAGO

SEACHANGE FOR LARGE.

Allan says, regarding the scarcity in the West, that recently he sent saury at Chicago \$1,200,000 in Fifth National and Meronal Banks, and \$200,Northwestern National. Of ly \$800,000 has been drawn, and \$400,000 will be supplied whendened the same of the supplied whendened for any of the small bills in addition to this amount, apecially for the three banks on in small bills was sent to Aspect of the small bills was sent to the same of the same of the sent of the same of the sent of the same of EXCHANGE FOR LARGE

VELVETS. ETARY FRENCH ON THE CHARGES Dispatel to The Tribune.

J. D. C., Sept. 19.—Recently there

week. Cnicago was supp

he New York press a letter of eriain, Carter & Eston, attacky Department on account of the valuations of velvets, and charg-reasury has adopted a policy ope merchants. Among the other that in cases of reappraisement of the Herchant Appraiser, the the official Appraiser have uni-ed. As istant-Secretary French tter in pply, in which he states as to the advancement of duties

as to it advancement of duties ment of goods in cases of underch have attracted so much attend the Jountry. Judge French, where we have a superior of the Jountry. Judge French, where we have a superior of the John of June, 1878, there ce the John of June, 1878, there ce the John of June, 1878, there ce promisees to falks, and silks, in which the General Appraiser at Appraiser that present of the present year, in been the same agreement. There we disagreements ince June 30, no velvets. One of these, in silks, 1878, and in that case the Meriadvanced the goods more than 19 r of them, in velvets, were all in September of this year, in hich cases the merchant goods from 8 to 55 per cent, a seventy seven reappraisements of the General Appraiser and Meriang and the first of the General Appraiser and Meriang and the seventh of the General Appraiser and Meriang and the seventh of the General Appraiser and Meriang and the seventh of the General Appraiser and Meriang and the seventh of the General Appraiser and Meriang and the seventh of the General Appraiser and Meriang and the seventh of the General Appraiser and Meriang and the seventh of the seventh

they five disagreed, and size of the yill we disagreed. In a we of seas the Merchant Appraiser agreed of the invoice.

een, that in \$47 cases of advance-praisement of articles as to which toonstant complaint through the arties who pretend to have been it is in silks gloves, and ceives. at is, in silks, gloves, and velvets,—
praiser and the Merchant Appraiser
reed in 331, and have differed only
; and that in all these sixteen cases,
Merchant Appraiser has agreed that
touid be made, differing from the
iser only as to the amount of
have, then, six cases only,
ly 350 cases of advanceth, in the judgment of the
experienced merchant? who acted
advancement was not proper. In
r of cases the General Appraiser
are agreed that no advance should

pears, instead of a uniform disa-most uniform agreement between praiser and the merchant. Mer-ry highest character in New York ct as aparalsers, and it is certainly to these gentlemen that they are formly no resist the influence of porters and of the press, whose o freely use, and render a true go the evidence. STINATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT. bused to The Aroune.

Disactive to The Aroune.

D. C. Sept. 19.—The Secretary upletes his estimates for the fisJune 30, 1881. They aggregate mg a reduction of \$344,500 over lade for the current fiscal yeartimates submitted to the Secreis of bureaux aggregate \$54,194,; ere reduced by the Secretary to that being the smallest esti-been submitted to Coogress for re years. The greatest reduction de in fortifications, for which was \$4,128,500. The Secre-ced this to \$1,000,000. The vers and harbors were \$14,311,-tary has reduced this to \$5,015,engineers' estimates, published the various Western rivers and seed almost 33 per cent in each

ES AND NEWS. S LEFT OF THE SOUTH. Dispatch to The Tribuna. D. C., Sept. 19.—Secretar speaking of the South, said: nt into the Rebellion and lost or. The South west into Con-ll it had saved from the Rebel-

PLIMENTARY DINNER st night by the Washington cor-George W. Adams, who recent-is connection with the New York enty years' active service as its resentative. Of the many who by one—Mr. Shaw, of the Boswes a correspondent when Mr. upon his duties here in 1859.

EORGIA IMBROGLIO. Disputch to The Triouna, Sept. 23.—The case of Comp h was closed to-day by the senras dope by the Chief-Justice.

by an attack on the hattempted to make him re-conduct of Nelms, Keeper of . Everything is in a ferr s resolution, which will be the morrow's debate. Great rest-to-night in all circles, and de-eversally looked for. ITARY REUNION.

Jind., Sept. 19.—At their reguevening, twenty-one new mem-ted to Morton Post No. 1, G. A. of Ipdians, making a total of ins in the Post. It is one of the set influential in the country. It is one of the set influential in the country. It is to the country. It is to the country at Marshail, III. Secury Thompson and several other tenen were also of the party.

TAXES OF 1873-'4.

Full Text of the Supreme Court Decision.

The Counsel for the Fighters Says that the Contest Is Over.

The County Collector Will at Once Proceed to Get Ready for the Sale.

In the case of David McIntosh et al. vs. The ple ex rel. Samuel H. McCrea, Collector of Cook County, Judge Sheldon, of the Supreme part of the State, has rendered an opinion wich will make further fighting of the taxes prolved useless.

The Court say that this suit is prosecuted to ererse a judgment of the Appellate Court for he First District, affirming a judgment of the County Court of Cook County, for taxes levied brite City of Chicago for the years 1873 and 1874 under an act of the General Assembly passed in the year 1870. The record in the case Pairfield et al. vs. The People ex rel. McCrea, heard and decided by this Court at the June erm, 1879, except that this case is brought up writ of error, while in the other case an apwas prosecuted.

The questions now presented, say the Court, are mainly the same as those considered and decided in the former case. We have reconsidered them in passing upon the present case, and find no reason to change our former decision except in a single particular, and, with that extion, we regard the opinion in the Fairfield case as disposing of all the substantial questions rised in the case now before us.

THE MODE PRESCRIBED BY THE ACT OF 1877. in Sec. 1, for determining the amount of back taxes, was that the city or Common Council "May by ordinance ascertain and determine and cause to be certified to the County Clerk of and cause to be certified to the County Clerk of the county in which such city is situated, on or before the second Tuesdey in August in any year, the total amount which was required to be resised by taxation for all municipal purposes of said city for any year or years prior to the year 1877, for or during which an assessment or leve was attempted to be made as aforesaid, the amount so certified for any year not to exceed the total amount of all appropriations made by such city for such years."

It was not on that former occasion brought to our attention that the amount which was here ascertained and determined and certified ander the above croyision as the total amount

bere accretished and determined and determined under the above crovision as the total amount which was required to be raised by taxation for the year 1873 exceeded the amount of the levy ordinance in 1873, bus it is now pointed out to as from the record that the amount so certified and now being attempted to be collected as the lar for 1873 is by a considerable sum in excess at the amount of such levy ordinance. The conclusion arrived at before was that the amount, which, under the and determined and certified as the amount which was required to be used by taxation for all municipal purposes any prior year, was the amount which, by action of the City Council in such prior

he action of the City Council in such prior year, was required to be raised by taxation, and the levy ordinance was regarded as the action of the City Council in that regard.

On the 22d day of December, 1873, the Common Council of the City of Chicago nassed an ordinance entitled "An ordinance levying taxes for the municipal year 1873." It ordains that a certain number of mills on the dollar, "making the aggregate of eighteen mills on the dollar, be an aggregate of eighteen mills on the dollar, be and the same are nereby respectively levied and saessed upon all taxable real and personal state in the City of Chicago, according to the assessed value thereof, for the municipal year 1872." This, whether a valid levy of taxes or the amount which was both the same and the same and the same and the same amount which was both the same and the same are the same and the same and the same and the same and the same are the same and the same are the

ot, is the amount which was by the Common Council attempted to be raised by taxation for he year 1873, and it is a determination by them if the amount that was required to be raised by aration for the year 1873, and for the purpose if ascertaining what was the amount thus required to be raised, the levy ordinance may be looked to, and is the proper evidence of that lact. On June 30, 1873, the Common Council passed AN APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE, and the scontended by defendants in error that his this appropriation ordinance which shows the amount that was required to be raised by tration for 1873, and some such views would seem to have been taken by the City Council in their action under the law of 1877, as the total appropriation for 1873, less the miscellaneous receipts by the city applicable to the payment

of appropriations, is the exact amount certified by the City Council as the tax for 1873. This ordinance making appropriations was passed in pursuance of the charter of the City of Chicago, and did not purport to impose or levy taxes, or to determine the amount of taxes which should be raised for the year 1873. By law it was but an estimate of expenditures, and fixed a limit to the expanse of enditures, and fixed a limit to the expenses of the year. It was by law made the limit, not the measure of taxation. The tax-levy could not skeed the appropriations, out might be, and in practice always is, less than the appropriations, is the city has a large income to meet appropritions from sources other than taxation.

The appropriations are made in the first quarter of the fiscal year, and based upon the stimated expenditures for the year. But the

estimated expenditures for the year. But the city during the year may diminish the number of employes, the compensation of employes and officers, and determine what improvements shall be made during the year, in all which ways the sum required to be raised by taxation may be reduced below the amount of the appropriation for estimated expenses. Hence the necessity of some further action by the Common Council to determine and fix upon the amount which is required to oe raised by taxation, and the further act in that mised by taxation, and the further act in that regard, in the present case, was the levy ordinance of Dec. 22, 1873. If no further action had been taken by the Common Council than the passage of the appropriation ordinance, it could not be said that any attempt had been made to levy or impose city taxes for the year 1873, or that there had been any determination by the Council of the amount which was required to be raised by taxation for that year.

THE LEVY ORDINANCE of 1873 required 18 mills on the dollar "to be levied and assessed upon all taxable real and personal estate in the city of Chicago according to the assessed value thereof for the municipal Jear 1873."

ere were two assessments in Chicago in 1878, one legal, made by the Town Assessors, upon which the present taxes are extended, the other or illegal, being made by the City Assessorunder the unconstitutional City Tax Act. Upon which assessment is the constitutional City Tax Act. Upon which assessment is the constitutional City Tax Act. computation to be made of 18 mills on the dollar, in order to arrive at the amount which was required in the year 1878? There was no at-tempt by the City of Chicago, in either of the years 1873 or 1874, to levy taxes under the genyears 1873 or 1874, to levy taxes under the general revenue law. Whatever was done was done under the City Tax Act, which has been declared unconstitutional by this Court. The computation must be made upon the assessment made by the City Assessor. Under the general revenue law, which should have been pursued in 1873, the proper authorities of the city should have certified to the County Clerk the amount which they required to be raised by taxation. The trovision of the statute for such a certificate indicates the main thing to be the requiring of an amount to be raised by taxation.

the indicates the main thing to be the requiring of an amount to be raised by taxation.

Calculating the percentage named as to be mised on a legal or illegal assessment, if it was been concerned in the amount which had been at the common council, as the amount required to be raised by taxation, and this amount, so long as it was within the limit of the appropriation, and for a municipal purposes, would not be subject to question. What is required under the act of 1871 as that the City Council should cause to be tertified to the County Clerk the amount had been fixed upon and determined in those years an ordinance of the Common Council, and it is ascertained and certified pursuant to the act 1877, there then would be a sufficient levy of the Elegants 1873, there then would be a sufficient levy of the states of the country of the secretained and certified pursuant to the act 1877, there then would be a sufficient levy of the country of th

computed on the city assessment for 1873, produces \$3,617.313.91. This we find to be the amount which was required to be raised by tration for the year 1873.

der the provision of the statute of 1877 in that ALLOW 10 PER CENT

damages on the amount of the judgment affirmed.

As under that provision damages may be As under that provision damages may be given for any amount not exceeding 10 percent, they may be given for any sum, however small a nominal sum, which really makes the giving of damages discretionary. We do not look upon the present case as one calling for an award of damages. It appears that at the tax sales in 1873 and 1874 the city purchased the lots of some of the plaintiffs in error for the taxes, and this is claimed to be a defense to a judgment now for the same taxes.

The sales for the city taxes for these years were under the unconstitutional City-Tax act. The sales were, therefore, void, and may be held for naught and treated as if they had never been made. Judgment reversed in part and affirmed in part.

THE COUNTY COLLECTOR called upon Comptroller Gurney yesterday for a formal order rebatus 1.45 per cent of the 1873 levy, in accordance with the decision, and Mr. Adams was called in. The doors were locked, and a lengthy talk was had. The demand was novel but natural, and Mr. Adams was called to treat the matter from a legal st indpoint, and it ended in his agreeing to prepare the form of the order. It will be prepared to-day and sent over, and then the books will be amended and the collecting commence.

CORPORATION-COUNSEL ADAMS corporation-counsel adams
savs, with reference to the point raised, or said
to be raised by some of the objectors to the decision, what in order to collect the back taxes the
property must be readvertised, that there is
nothing to it. In fact, he denies that there ever
was an intention to raise the point, and, furthermore, it could not have been raised, because the opigion had been filed hefore any of the objectors reached Ottawa. He says that there will be no
trouble in the collection of the tax in law,
though rumors were affoat that some one on
some teennical ground would seek to enjoin the
collection. He had no fears, however, of anything of the kind, from the fact that the Courts
had derided that the individual seeking to enjoin the collection of a tax for the reason that a
part of it was regarded as illegal, would have
first to pay the legal or undisputed tax.

MR. JOHN P. WILSON,

MR. JOHN P. WILSON,
attorney at law, who represents the tax-fighting
side of this case, was visited by a Tribung reporter last evening and catechised as to his
future course of action. Mr. Wilson did not
appear to be borne down by the weight of defeat, and conversed as cheerfully about the
matter as a man about to be hanged.

"Shall you attempt to reargue the case, Mr.
Wilson?" asked the reporter. MR. JOHN P. WILSON,

Wilson!" asked the reporter.

"I have no disposition to do so," was the reply. "I have argued the case twice, once in print and once orally, and have no disposition to do it again." "Does the present decision cover all the points in the case!"

"I think it covers the ground pretty well, and I presume the decision will stand without further discussion."

"Do you think the decision of the Court con-

"Do vou think the decision of the Court con-clusive!"
"Of course I don't think the Court decided all the points correctly, but I presented my po-sition to the Court, and the Court understood me and decided against me. That makes it so much the worse for the Court. When I point out the law, if the Court chooses to risk its reputation by deciding the other way, I can't help it. I did what I could to save the reputa-tion of the Court."

ition of the Court."

"What will your clients say about it?"
I have advised them to let the matter rest where it is. That is my advice to them. They have hired a lawver, and if they don't take his advice they will make poor use of their brains and money." and money."
"Then you regard the questions involved as settled, do you not?"
"Wholly so, as far as this litigation is con-

The County Collector will at once begin figuring out the deductions made necessary by the order of the Supreme Court, and on and after Monday will be pleased to see any delinquent they are now doomed, they might as well pay up, and enable the city to clear off the remain-der of the old 1878-74 certificates, and then to go on and fill up the City-Hall construction fund. taxpa ers whe may feel inclined to settle. Sinc

KANSAS CITY EXPOSITION.

The Great Russ-Cattle and Horses-Apricultural Products of the Great American Desert-Fruits and Flowers - Charlot

Races, Etc.
Special Correspondence of The Tribune. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 18 .- Next week ! Kansas City's greatest holiday, as on Monday the great Exposition and Fair opens. For the past few years this Exposition has taken a leadthe world of fairs, and is passed by any other in the Union. Each year she has taken a step forward, and this year a dozen of strides ahead of any other. It is backed by the wealthiest citizens, and the President, K. Coates, and Secretary, D. L. Hall, have worked faithfully for its interests; so that now everything is ready for the opening day. Ten cres of ground, with large and commodic buildings, are set apart for the display of agricultural machinery, wagons, carriages, etc., which will afford ample room to exhibit to the best advantage articles of this description, and the exhibits in this department will be immense, as every manufactor of note in the nation have secured space for their articles, and will make their best display. The floral hall has been especially arranged

for the display in that line, and will be one of the most attractive features of the fair for the ladies. The main building is two stories high, 180 by seventy feet, with wings sixty by forty feet each, and is so arranged that every exhibitor can display their articles to advantage.

Over 500 tight stables and stalls for horse and cattle have been erected, and as many roomy pens for sheep and swine. In fact everyroomy pens for sheep and swine. In fact everything has been done to please exhibitors, and for the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The grounds are undoubtedly the handsomest and best arranged in the West. The entries in every class are double that of any previous year, and are made from sixteen of the States. The display of agricultural products from Missouri and Kansas cannot help but excite the admiration and wonder of our Eastern friends. The display of fine cattle and horses will surposs anything ever seen in that ern friends. The display of fine cattle and horses will surpass anything ever seen in that line before, entries having been made from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kentucky, Onio, and other States. The greatest feature of the Exposition will be the races, and all lovers of the turf should be here. Eighty-five of the fastest and most noted trotting, pacing, and running horses in the United States have been entered. Sleepy Tem. of Chicago, Luev, of Pittsburg, Pa., Rowdy Boy, of Evany-ville, Ind., and Martie Hunter, of St. Louis, said to be four of the fastest horses in the world, will contest on Tuesday, 25th, for a pacing purse of \$1,500. Oner celebrated horses in trotting and running will appear each day. In fact, the attractions in every class are unsurpassed.

unsurpassed.

Another very pleasing feature will be the great chariot races each afternoon, by McDonald's celebrated four-borse chariot teams, being a bona fide race between the two chariot teams of four horses each.

The hotel accommodations have been arranged so that they will be able to take care of the thousands who will be here. All the railroads from the East, West, North, and South sell round-trip tickets at one full fare or one full

sell round-trib tickets at one full fare or one full fare and a fifth, so that people from the Eastern States who wish to see what the great West is able to produce, should take advantage of this time to visit the Little Giant City of the West. Come and see our great Exposition, and the class of enterprising and intelligent people that live in the West, and take a look at Kansas City, the wonder of the nineteenth century.

The street-tar lines and bus lines run from the Union Depot and all hotels to the main entrance of the Grounds. Fare, 10 cents. The Grounds are in the city, and within half a mile of the business centre of the city.

The race-track is said to be equal to any in the United States, with a grand stand capable of seating 15,000 persons. The Grounds comprise 100 acres, with many beautiful groves of prise 100 acres, with many beautiful groves of natural timber, with elenty of good water from living springs. We again say to our friends East, Come and see us next week and you will not regret it.

GEN'L BICK.

tration for the year 1873.

The amount certified under the act of 1873 as the amount certified under the act of 1873 is \$6.00.673.44, being an excess over the true amount, the amount which should have been the find of \$3.3,362.53. In respect of that amount are find the tax now being attempted to be collected as the taxes of 1873 to be excessive and unauthorized by the act of 1877, and the judgments to be erroneous, and for this reason they must be renewed in part.

We find from calculation that 1.45 per cent on the amounts of the judgments for the taxes for 1873 express with sufficient correctness the extent of the error in the judgments. The judgment of the court below will then be affirmed, and to the judgment of the taxes of 1873, and to the sufficient correctness the extent of the terror in the judgments. The judgment of the terror in the judgment of the taxes of 1873, and to the sufficient correctness the extent of the terror in the judgments. The judgment of the terror in the judgment of the taxes of 1873, and to the sufficient correctness the extent of the error in the judgments. The judgment of the terror in the judgment of the taxes for limit of the terror in the judgments. The judgment of the terror in the judgment of the taxes for limit of the taxes of 1873, and to the sufficient correctness the extent of the carbonate district of Rico, and has made a number of locations which promise district, formed a very warm attachment of the taxes of 1873, and to the sufficient correctness. LOS PINOS AND RICO.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 19.—Capt. L. M. Keiley, of

LOCAL POLITICS

The Republicans Discuss the Subject of Reforming the Primaries,

And Adjourn Without Accomplishing Much of Anything.

The City and County Republican Central Committees held another joint meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening with reference to the primary-election system. Judge Couch pre

Mr. Custis, from the Committee appointed to

Mr. Custis, from the Committee appointed to

REFORT A REMEDY

for the allered abuses existing under the present
primary election, made a report embodying the
following recommendations:

If the present ayatem is to be retained:

1. No person to be a judge who is a candidate
for delegate or an office.

2. Poils to be opened in every precinct in the
city (at the usual places), and in case of country
elections, at every voting-place in the county.

3. All judges (three for each precinct) to be
residents of the precinct in which they act.

4. Delegates to all conventions to be apportioned to the voting precinct with reference to
the Republican votes cast therein.

5. The judges to be appointed by the several
Central Committees ordering the elections, the
ward and precinct clubs to suggest names, the
appointments in all cases to be made from these
names.

appointment in air cases to be made it out determined.

6. The judges to be appointed at least five days before the election, and notified thereof within two days before.

7. Where a judge fails to strend, the other two to fill the vacance, and where two or all fail the vacances to be filled by election by the Republican vatera present entitled to vote. Republican voters present entitled to vote.

8. The judges to keep a polt-book in which shall be written the names and residences of all voting, none but Republicans to be allowed to rote,—and they must be legal voters in the pre-

rote,—and they must be legal voters in the precinct.

The Committee recommended, in case it was deemed advisable to abolish the present primary system, that the joint Committees call a convention to consist of three delegates from each ward, to be chosen by the club, and three from each Commissioner's District, together with the members of the County and City Central Committees, said Convention to revise or change the existing method of holding primary elections, appointing members of the Central Committees, and conducting the campaigns.

Mr. Custis said the recommendations were made on the theory that the Central Committees had the power to make the modifications. If the contrary should be decided, then the Convention could be held.

Mr. Linscott moved that the report be adouted.

Mr. Frake moved as an amendment that the 'second part'' be concurred in.
Mr. Schaffner favored the latter, for the reason

of conducting the primaries was a fraud, since it enabled irresponsible men to control the party. He took the ground that no man had a right to vote at a Republican primary unless he was a Republican, holding that, unless a Republican was a member of the Ward Club, he had no right to vote. The power to appoint members of the Central Committees should not be in the delegates, but in the ward clubs, and Commissioners District Club. When the primaries had been purified, when true Republicans were sent to the Conventions, and when the Republicans of the ward sent their representatives to the Central Committee, that Committee would be representative, and the body to carry on the campaign. They would manage it in the interests of the party, and not, as now, in the interests of men.

Dave Clark thought the limitation was impracticable. No Republican should be prevented from voting for his choice. In his ward (Ninth) only 200 belonged to the Club, while 1,600 votes were polied.

Mr. Schaffner said he had merely expressed his own views. They were not binding on the convention, if one was held.

Mr. Frake said the question was simply whether a convention should be held. He didn't altogether like the representation suggested and amended his amendment so that there should be one for every five delegates or fractional part thereof, the convention to be held Seot. 25, at 8 p. m.

Mr. Morse moved as a substitute that THE PRESENT METHOD

THE REPORT BE TAKEN UP SERIATIM. Agreed to.

No. 1 was adopted without debate.

No. 2 was denounced as an expensive luxury, and the difficulty of getting judges was referred

Mr. Howard said there should be but one poll in a ward, and it should remain open from 13 m. to 7 p. m. Mr. Morse urged that it was utterly impossi-Mr. Morse urged that it was utterly impossible for three men to know all the voters in a ward. With judges in the precincts, Democratic votes could be kept out.

Mr. Burke contended that there would be trouble over the appointment of delegates. What would be done where there were ten precincts and eight delegates?

Mr. Morse said the same delegates would be voted for at all the precincts. They were not to be apportioned to the precincts.

Dave Clark characterized the proposition as a fraud. It wouldn't suit the people of his ward. Mr. Linscott contended that the plan would be 118 voting places instead of eighteen.

The proposition was rejected.

Mr. Howard moved that No. 3 be amended so as to provide for keeping the poils open from 12

as to provide for keeping the polls open from 13 m. to 7 p. m.

Mr. Frake moved to amend the amendment by making the hours from 1 to 6 p. m. Lost.

Dave Clark moved as an amendment to the amendment that the hours be from 2 to 7 p. m.

The amendment was agreed to.

The proposition as amended was rejected.

No. 4 was defeated, no one voting for it.

No 5 was voted down almost unanimously.

No. 6 was adopted, No. 7 was lost, No. 8 was adopted after substituting "Ward" for "Precinct."

The "fore and "

The "first part." as amended, was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Custis, the words "in case
it was decided advisable to abolish the present imary system," in "part two," were stricken Mr. Frake spoke

IN PAVOR OF A CONVENTION to devise a plan, desiring to see the party united.
The Chair didn't think the Convention would have power to do anything.
Mr. Frake renewed his motion as to representation, and it was lost.
Mr. Howard was opposed to the Convention, since it would be spending time and money for the convention.

othing. About all that was necessary had been

nothing. About all that was necessary had been done.

Mr. Schaffner contended that a convention was the only way in which any reform could be brought about within the party. It might be a benefit.

Mr. Burke was opposed to the Convention. The Sub-Committee was appointed to suggest reforms, and had done so. Everybody with a plan was invited to go before them. Only two wards were dissatisfied with the present way of electing delegates. The way to do was to call on all the clubs to send to the County Central Committee their plan for running the primaries. The Committee could allow them to run the primaries in their own way. in their own way.

Mr. Mullins said the convention would be held any how, but he thought it best for the joint committee not to issue a call, since if they did ail the clubs would send delegates; otherwise only those in favor of the convention would do so.

do so.

The proposition was rejected by ayes 9, noes Mr. Burke put his idea into the shape of a motion, which was broadened at the suggestion of Mr. Morse so as to include everybody who has a plan for holding the primaries.

The meeting then adjourned.

FIFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fifth Ward Democratic Club was held last evening at the corner of Westworth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. R. J. Pendegast, a beardless youth, was called upon, and spoke at some length on the subject of the

Special Correspondence of The Tribum.
VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 18.—Mr. George Kennan, a prominent young merchant of Columhan, a prominent young merchant of Columbus, Mo., was to-day married to Miss Sue, daughter of Dr. W. M. Garrard, of Lawrence-ville, Ill., eight miles west of here. The bride is one of the sweetest and most accomplished young ladies of this section, and springs from one of the best families of Kentucky. The wedding is reported to have been a very "tony" affair.

ST. LOUIS QUIXOTES.

FAIR GROUNDS, St. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—As a prelude to the grand military contests which are to be given with the opening of the Exposition and Fair next week, the St. Louis Ligh Guards, a new cavairy organization of this city, held a tournament in the arens of the Amphitheatre this afternoon. Three prizes were awarded, the winners being E. G. Sherborne. F. B. Meloy and J. E. Price. Those gentlemen, with the two accorning the next highest numbers,

E. Todd and C. C. O'Fallon, will select from the audience to-motrow a Queen of Love and Beauty, and four maids-of-honor, who will be crowned by the victors with rich and costive crowns, devised for the occasion, and costing \$1,000. The attendance to-day is not very large, but a great crowd of society belies is ex-pected to be present to-motrow, and the choospected to be present to-morrow, and the choosing of the Queen and her maids is looked for ward to with much expectancy.

ENGEL-BALLARD.

An Aldermanic Contest Which Turns Out to Be the Wildest Kind of a Parce. The Committee on Elections of the City Council met yesterday afternoon and took up the Engel-Ballard contest, which has been drag-ging along ever since the suring election. There was a full attendance of the Committee, and the disputants were both present. Ald. Ballard was represented by Sidney Smith, Esq. The first thing done was to call for the peti tion in the case and the affidavits which had been filed, which was a slow and unsatisfactory

proceeding.

Ald. McNally thought the first thing to be done was to canvass the ballots. Mr. Smith objected on the ground that it should first be shown that there was a reasons ble cause for such a proceeding. Ald. McNally suggested in reply that the Law Department had decided that the Committee had a right to canvass the ballots, etc.

in question, and called the Committee's atten tion to the ordinance governing contests. Corporation Counsel Adams was sent for and produced a copy of the opinion in question, from which it appeared that the Committee could examine into the illegal ballots east, but it would not be justified in examining the legal votes cast and exposing the secrecy of the ballot.

Mr. Smith said he had never seen the opinio

Mr. Smith entirely agreed with the opinion of Mr. Adams, but maintained that it did not give the Committee the power to open the ballots and examine them indiscriminately. The and examine them indiscriminately. The ordinance on the question prescribed bow the contest should proceed, and provided that the fact that illegal votes had been cast should first be established, which had not been done. It was true that some ex-parte affidavits had been filled, but this did not comply with the ordinance, and the Committee were powerless. Further than this, if the ballots were to be counted, the ordinance prescribed that it should be done within sixty days, and even if the other provisions had been compiled with the other provisions had been compiled with

ome time ago.

Mr. Engel contended that be had fully com plied with the ordinance, and read the notice had served upon Ald. Ballard, and also statement of what he expected to prove. Mr. Smith contended that

Mr. Smith contended that
TEB NOTICE OF CONTEST
was insufficient, from the fact that Ald. Ballard
had not been notified that depositions were to
be taken as was required by ordinance. He read
the deposition of Segmund Rosenfield, which
was to the effect that he had served Ald. Ballard
with the notice at his office on Sherman street,
while the fact was that he did not have an office
on that street. The records would have to be
adhered to, he said, and the Committee could
not take Mr. Eugel's word in the matter.
Ald. Ballard said he had been served, and
given notice to appear at the City Hall, May 7,
when depositions would be taken. He replied
to the notice by appearing, but no one was to the notice by appearing, but no one was there, and he had not received any further notice, and knew nothing of the taking of the Messrs. Smith and Adams then had a co

loquy, the result of which was that it was mutually agreed that the Committee had the power to examine the ballots, but only such as the proof was satisfactory had been fraudulenty cast.
The Committee then set to work re-examin The Committee then set to work re-examing the decositions with a riew to ascertaining who it was that was charged with illegal voting and the number of their ballots. This occunied some time, in the midst of which Ald, Ballard and his attorney expressed their deep concern by going home. Finally, it was agreed to open the ballots and commence the recount, and also to hold a night session.

THE COUPTING WAS COMMENCED

with the First Precinct, and the total vote was first gone over. The returns showed that Engel had received 832 votes, Ballard 337, and Schilling 74. The recount gave Engel 333, Ballard 327, and Schilling 75,—a gain of one each for Engel and Schilling.

The next order in the farce was to select from the mass, by their numbers, the tickets which Engel had charged had been fraudulently cast for Ald. Ballard. It was a slow process, but was finally accomplished, the total number of such tickets be ng 71. The next more was to count these tickets for Aldernext more was to count these tickets for Alderman, and some strange things came to light. The tally showed that out of the 71 alleged fileral or fraudulent votes Ballard received 34. Engel 32, and Schillug 5, which was a very different result from what had been auticipated. Further than this, it appeared that a very small proportion of the votes were illegal, which was demonstrated by reference to the poll-list, and, of the filegal votes, that next move was to count these tickets for Ald ENGEL RECEIVED THE LARGEST NUMBER-

that is, more votes were cast for him by non-residents of the precinct that for Ballard. One restants of the precinct than for Ballard. One of the votes, however, known to be liegal, was cast for Ballard, being No. 78, and when it was announced the laugh went around the room at Mayor Harrison's expense. The person casting the vote was E. D. Dawson, who gave his residence as No. 353 Clark street, and it was claimed that he was no less a person than the Mayor's first appointee.

The work stopped here for the evening, and for good, most likely. The Committee were angry. They felt that they had been trified with, and were doubly sure they had committed an illegal act by examining legal ballots. En-

gel was CALLED ON TO EXPLAIN, and he was badiy mixed. He had given the numbers of ballots he supposed to be illegal and fraudulent, but was mistaken. He did not now fraudulent, but was mistaken. He did not now pretend that they were all fraudulent, or any part of them, for the division was too even; and, as things were, the Committee did not know what to do. He suggested an examination of the affidavits as a last resort, and no sooner had his suggestion been acted upon than he found that he had again put his foot into it. The affidavits were found to have all been arranged in a string, signed here and there by the supposed affiants, but the notary had failed to attach his seal to any of them. The Committee could not get over or around the trouble, and, finally, in a mixed condition of mind, agreed to adjourn until Wednesday evening, and in the meantime to go to the Law Department for advice.

wice.

Mr. Engel is a great wave from a seat in the Council, and the Democrats from getting another vote. The contest is a complete bungle, and, as far as it has gone, he has the worst of it, decidedly. He may conclude to try to go on with it if the seeming legal barriers can be overcome, but the chances are that he will not waste any more time over it. any more time over it.

THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE. THE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE.

The influence of climate upon a constitution subjected to a trying change in atmospheric conditions, in water and in food, is often marked and disastrous. Disorders of the bowels and of the liver, frequently terminating fatally, are prone to attack the tourist by land or voyager oy sea in unaccustomed latitudes—more particularly those near the equator. The cest medicinal protection scanistirregularities of the bowels, stomach, and liver, not only from the above, but whatever cause arising, is Hoatetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine in wide and increasing demand in sultry portions of this hemisphere, and also in the tropics. Travelers, emigrants, dwellers, and temporary sojourners in malarious districts use it very extensively as a safeguard.

FN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the dity, we have established Branch Osless in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the samprice as charred at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 diock p. m. during the week, and until 92. until So'clock p. m. during the week, and until v p. m. on Saturdays;
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-se 20nd-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newstealer, Stationer, etc., 1003
West Malison-st., near Western-av, 1003 MRT TARUMS FON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue sianl-av, corner of Haltel-st.
H. C. HERKICK, Jewisler, Newsdasler, and Pancy Good, 720 Lake-st., order Lincola,
LOUIS W. H. NEKBR, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 Rast Divisions.
E., between Lakatio and Wells. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at J. GRLDEN'S, 884 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

20 SOUTH STATE-ST. PAYS THE HIGHEST OF death price for cast-off garments and all goods of value. Wanted:

30 pair pants. up to 8 5 500 suits up to 15 500 suits up to 15 500 suits up to 15 500 suits 200 fine ladies' dresses. up to 20 500 fine ladies' dresses. 20 50 Suits State-st.

TO EXCHANGE. O EXCHANGE-FOR STATIONERY OR STA-tioners' goods a nice assortment of pocket Bible ad prayer-books in the bindings or for sale at a big second. DEX TER, Stationer, 35 Clark et. TO EXCHANGE-20 ACRES NEAR SOUTH CHICARO; want a farm within 60 miles of Chicago
worth about \$5.000. Tab. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE-NEW LADY'S 18-KARAT GOLD
watch (Eighal and cash for new or nearly new furmiture for sittiat-room, chamber, and kitchen. Addram X 93, Tribune cace.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—
Traide, Michigan-av., corner Asam-at.

SORIEO, Wabash-av., near Hierrison-st.

SORIEO, Wabash-av., corner Firty-fourth-st.

300 feet. Kenwood av., corner Firty-seventh-st.

300 feet. Kenwood av., corner Firty-seventh-st.

300 feet near McCormick's reaper factory, suitable
for manufacturing purposet.

40 lots corner of Western and Fullerton-ava., ontside
fire limits; \$300 to \$500.

40 lots of state. Sarnside. and Butterfield-sta., corner Fifty-first, adjoining Rock island car-shoos.

2-story brick noise. Oakley st., near Wainut, \$2,000.

502160, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.

45 feet, with cottage, Park-av., near Vincennes;

\$3,300.

30x150, 9-room cottage, Oak-av., near Vincennes;

\$5,500.

1-story and basement house, 10 rooms, Twentyfourth-st., near Prairie-av.; \$5,200.

1-story and basement house, 10 rooms, Twentyfourth-st., with two-story house.

Costage, with lot, West Huron-st.: \$1,100.

28x1801, Michigan-av., near Van Buren-st.

20 lots, Hoyme-av., corner Moore-d., near McCormick's reaper factory; \$400 per lot.

20 lots Laughton-st., near Was Free To An Aul. EV
Opposite the Michigan Southern freigh houses.

Diota Laughton-st. hear Westers-av. \$275.

W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.
POR SALE—40 FEET BY 108 FEET TO AN ALLEY
opposite the Michigan southern freight houses,
186-188 Pacific-av.; samable for storage or warehouse.
Inquire M. Sieben's brewery, 335-337 Larabee-st.

POR SALE—NO. 1037 WABASH-AV.—TWO-STORY
and basement brick house; very cheap to close an
estate. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 Lassile-st.

POR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT A GREAT BARgain, only \$1,750; easy terms; No. 17 Exas-av.;
2-story frame, with brick basement; ien rooms, four
stationary wash-stands, hot and cold water, bathroom, etc., in splendid condition; 30-foot lot, south
from, near steam and street cars. TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st. POR SALE-\$7, 500-THE KLEG INT FOUR-STORY Marole-front beuse, 1143 Michigan-av. Has all modern improvements. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

POR SALE-20 ACRES NEAR MCCORMICK REAP-er fectory and lumber district; over 1, 200 feet river-front; par; or whole can be bought at a bargain. GEO. A. SFEINGER, 87 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-40 FEST ON TWENTY-NINTE-ST., per Michigan-av., \$60 per foot. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. 97 Washington-st.

Por SALE-200 FERT ON THE NORTHWEST CORser of Wabash-av. and Sixtieth-st.; very choice
and at a barrash if taken the weeks. THOMAS &
BYAGG, 137 LaSalie-st.

FOR SALE-CHOICE LOT OF SO OR 100 FERT AT Hyde Park, near station and park, at sacrifice for cash. Address M 86, Tribune office. cash. Address M 86, Tribune office.

FOR Sale-show Will BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT to seld set from hotel at Lagrangs. 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and 55 mightly: cheapens property in narks, and shown free: all rect free: railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA B \$0 W N. 147-LaSalie-st.. Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE-FOR SIXTY DAYS THE 'GOV.

IIshn Farm, near Tuscola Douglas Co., Ill. on Illinois Gentral and L., D. & S. Kalirosca belus Sec. 20, T.

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\$20,000. one-third cash, baisance on casy terms; after
\$20,000. one-third cash, baisance on casy terms; after
\$20 days price will be advanced. This farm counists of
640 acres in one body, and has improvements in good
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WANTED-FOR CASH-A BRICK OR MARBLE front house, east of State and south of Twenty-second-st., must be a bargain. Address X 71, Tribune. W ANTED-FOR CASH BARG AIN IN ACRES OR VIOLENTIAL West Side, fronting Madison-st. preferred, Address T.S., Tribune office.

W ANTED-GOOD IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty; we have cash customers, and can make ready sales if prices are reasonable. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT_HOUSES. West Side. TO BENT-750 WEST MONROE, SOUTHEAST Corner of Seeley-av., elegant 2-story and basement swell frost; large, aquare side bay window complete; a bargin for \$35. Apply to E. S. HEATON, 28 East Randonb-st. East Randolne-st.
TO RENT-110 UAKLEY-ST.-STONE SWELL
front, earlor and dining room on kitchen floor; gasfixings, furnace, etc.,; in therough repair. M. POIWIN, 129 Washington-st., Room 44. TO RENT-AND FURNITURE FOR SALE OF 10-room cottage on West Washington-st. east of park: furniture nearly new. A great bargain for a cash customer. Address X 91, Tribune office. South Nide.

TO BENT-UNTIL MAY 1, FURNISHED OR UN-furnished, two-story and basement cottage on Michigan-av., near Ymenty-inith-st. very low terms to prompt and responsible parties: possession given Oct. 1. Address at once R 75, Tribune office. TO RENT-FURNISHED, ON MICHIGAN-AV.. north of Harrison-st., a completely furnished first-class house, modern construction, perfect ventilation and prumbing, steam heat: to a small private familionly. Address X 98, Tribune office.

TO BENT-NO. 330 NORTH STATE-ST. NEAR Division. 3-story and basen and brick dwelling, with brick barn. SAM GEHR. No. 114 Dearborn-st. TO RENT_ROOMS. TO RENT-PLEASANT SUITE, NICELY FURnished one or two gents (one preferred). 303
Wabash-av.

TO RENT-FOUR FUGNISHED ROOMS, AN tire story, on North LaSaile-st. Possession immediately. P. & CO., 128 South Water-st.: TO RENT-241 INDIANA-ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT rooms, nicely furnished, front or back; gas, bath, and furnace. Also, one unfurnished room. Desirable location for winter.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE NO. 175 EAST RANDOLPE-ST., 20x160. Room 30, 104 Washington-st. WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED
or partly-furnished rooms by a gendleman and
wife for light housekeeping: South Side, north of
Adams and east of Dearborn-sts. References exchanged. Terms must be moderate. Address S. A.
D., 17thuse office.

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WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms on south Side in respectable building for housekeeping. Address, giving price and location, X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT—GOOD DWELLING, FURNISHED TO RENT—GOOD DWELLING, FURNISHED TO REST four horses. Apply to A LOEB & BRUTHER, 129 and 131 Lassaite-st. W ANTED TO RENT-3 OR 4 BOOMS IN GOOD neighborhood, by greateman and wife, for light housekeeping, within mile and a half of Court-House. Address 7 18, Tribune office. WANTED-TO REXT-A HOUSE NEAR BUSI-ness centre, sultable for boarders, first-class. Good references, Prompt pay: permanent tenant. Ad-dress X 57, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A COMPLETELY FUR-nished house, about ten rooms; state location and terms. Address X 97, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY GOOD, CASH-PAYING tenant, furnished notel where good business can be done. Address S 72. Trioune office. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. PARGAINS—
We have in stock the following planos and on which we will give very low prices and liberal for tite next thirty days. They must be closed make room for our immonse fall stock:

Planos.

Planos.

make room for our immense fail stock:

PIANOS.

Decker Bros. 'Grands: magnifeent.

Cabinet Grand Decker Bros. '; very fine.
6 Styles I and 2 Upright Decker Bros.'; elegant.
2 styles 5 Epright Decker Bros.'; elegant.
2 styles 5 Epright Decker Bros.'; supequaled.
8 Styles 1 and 2 Square Decker Bros.'; supequaled.
8 Styles 1 and 2 Square Decker Bros.'; supequaled.
8 Styles 1 and 2 Square Decker Bros.'; supequaled.
9 Upright Decker Bros.' in French walnut cases.
10 Upright Decker Bros.' in French walnut cases.
11 Square Machushek; genuine.
12 Square Machushek; genuine.
13 Square Machushek; genuine.
14 Square Machushek; bogus.
21 Upright Story & Camp pianos.
21 Other pianos, including Arlon, Pease, Bradbury, Miller. Schubert, Wheelock, and others.
21 Estey organs, bew styles.
23 Stery & Camp organs.
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26 Scoond-hand sand shop-worn organs.
27 For further particulars inquire of Brown The Styley & Camp.

TOR THE SEXF THIRTY DAYS WE OFFER EX-

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS WE OFFER EX-traordinary burgains in perior organs. Fine tone partor organs, \$50: catalogue price, \$500. The usual \$225 parior organ (or \$65), nice tone parior organ, \$58. A number of elegant organs at from one-half to one-third usual price. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State.

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FOR SALE-W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adam-sts.

Planos, Organd, Band Instruments, and loan musical instruments repaired and make to look like new if required. We have the most complete repairing establishment west of New York, is which we regularly employ twelve first-class workmen. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sta.

OPECIAL OFFER ON PIANOS—FINE TONE ROSE-wood upright plano-forts, new improved, only \$190; small upright plano-forts, new improved, only \$190; small upright plano-forts, new improved, only \$190; small upright plano only \$60; as fine tone square plano, rich caved legs and lyre, \$160. MARTIN'S, 250 and 267 State-st.

LOST-ON MICHIGAN-AV. BETWEEN TWENtieth-st. and Exposition Building, a lady's brown
leather satchel, containing a sum of money and tieksta
of admission to Exposition Building. The finder will
get a liberal reward and confer a great favor by leaving
the same with C. H. JENNINGS, Superintendent of
Police, Exposition Building.

LOST-FOUR LITTLE MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
The name of Maxwell & Parrott written on each OSI-FUUR LITTLE MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

The name of Maxwell & Parrott written on each one. Worf hiers to any one else, but valuable to owner. Handsome reward to the inder by leaving same at the office of J. L. CURTIS, No. 190 Dearborn st.

OST-52 REWARD-A SMALL HARDWARE price-book hearing owner, address Research

Lake-M.

LOST-AT MeVICKER'S, THURSDAY NIGHT,
pearl gold-mounted opera-glass. Will pay \$5 and
ask no questions if left at floom 7. No. 101 Washington.

PRESONAL. PERSONAL-OF INTEREST TO THE TOUNG indy who fell by tripping on a loose plank on Friday on Wabash-av. Call for letter at Tribuna office.

PERSONAL-MISS JULIA E. A.: LETTER AT Post-Office for you. L.

WANTED-AN KIPKRIENCED SWEDISH DRYgoods salesman; one that speaks German. CAVE
BRUS., 78 Archer-av.

WANTED-A GOOD COAT-MAKER TO GO TO the constry. Apply to FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., corper Madison at and Wabash av.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER to go to a large town in lows. Call at FIRLD, BENEDICT & CO. 5, corper, Madison at, and Wabashav., at 6 p. m. 40-day. WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIRST-CLASS TINner, who understands store work To the right
man acid wares will be paid. Apply to H. A. CRAYENRK Room 41, 8. W. corner LaSalie and Madison-sta.,
between 5 and 7 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH TO GO TO
coal-mine. Wares, \$1.50 per day. Apply to
MINER T. AMSS CO., 137 LaSalie-st. WANTED-TIN ROOFERS AND CORNICE MEN. WANTED-10 TIGHT BARREL COOPERS TO make symphosized from basewood timber. A summer and winter job. Call on JACOB HIME, at the Briggs House.

WANTED-A MAN TO RUN A WAX-THREAD swing-machine. Inquire of SQUIRES BRU. 4 Employment Agencies.

WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORRES FOR THE Chicago & Strawn Railroad country. So the work. Also, men for lumber-yards in the city, and 20 for insides steady work, all winter's job. Also, men for saw-mill in Michigan, and various other employments in the city and country. Those in need of work will find it to their beaest to apply to McHUGH & CO., 68 Sonth Canal-st. Canal-st.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY. 100 SCANDINAVIans and Germans for the fron mines: a winterwork; free fare: 200 for railroads saw-mills, woodchoppers, farms, roiling: mills, immber-gards, and other
kluds of work. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water. Minnesora, 100 for Ohio, 200 South Water.

W aNTED—200 SCA NDINAVIAN LABORERS FOR tron mines and railroad work in Michigan and Minnesora; 100 for Ohio; 50 saw mill men; 50 for city; 100 for rolling millis; 50 He-makers, 50 for station work; 25 tracklayers; 81.50 per day; fros fare. At J. H. SPERIBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED-TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 25 GOOD LA-borers for the saw-mills and pineries; wages \$16 to \$20 and board; free fare, a winter's work. CHRIS-TIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. TIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

Miscellameous.

WANTED AGENTS—"AROUND THE WORLD with Gen. Grant." A narrative of the visit of Gen. U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, to various countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa, in 1877. 1878. 1879, to which are added certain conversations with Gen. Grant on questions connected with American politics and history By John Russell Young. With Stollarstations, designed and engraved by the best artists in America expressly for this work. This book is written under the eye of Gen. Grant, the proof-sheets of important partions having been sent to him for correction and revision. It will be the only authentic narrative of this remarkable tour. Address Sunscription Book Department, the American News Company, 8 Portland Block. Chicago.

**EXTANTED—AGENT IN EVERY TOWN AND

WANTED-AGENT IN EVERY TOWN AND county in the Northwarf for "The Origin of Life," by Dr. F. Hollick, a new and most valuable work now being published by the Suscription Book Denarment of the American News Company. Prosecun: The origin of life and process of reproduction in plants and animals, with the anatomy and physiology of the human generalized. and animais, with the anatomy and physiology of buman generative system, male and femile, and causes, prevention, and care of the special disease which it is liable; a blain, practical treatise for populare. For terms and territory ardress the Compar Western Branch, 6 Portiand Block, Chicago. Wanted Agents—If Money is What You are after, the business which brings it quickest with least effort and smallest capital about have the preference. We can please either sex in these respects, and will pay expenses to Chicago and return if we fall to do so. Will send SI fastest selling goods extant upon receipt of 25 cents to those meaning business, or papers for stamp. No boys: no postals. Mertill Manufacturing Co., Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st. WANTED—SOLICITORS IN EVERY TOWN. CITY.

and county in the State: Riglish, German, and
Scandinavian. disabled ministers and others, can
make from St to \$10 per day soliciting for the National
Mutual Aid Association, of Columbus, O. Call on or
address McCAUGHEY & PERKINS, 97, Washingtonst., basement, Chicago, 11).

St., basement, Chicago, IB.

WANTED-STREFTMAN, CANVASSERS, AUCtionecrs, etc., to understand that I am headquarters for 5c dounter stropies, and will supply them
cheaper than any other house in the country. Call and
examine stock and prices. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and
47 Jackson-4s. Chicago.

WANTED-TWO GOOD MEN TO TRAVEL WHO
own team and wagon suitable for fancy goods;
good cnance for the right men. Must have good refcrence and security if required. Address TRAVELER,
P. O. Drawer, 544, Chicago. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-150 LABORERS TO work on the Chicago & Strawn Rallroad, seventeen miles from Chicago: wages \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day. Apply on liqu near Councily's, seven miles west of Blue island. WANTED-SALESMEN DEALING WITH GRO
cera traveling on commission, wanting mor
goods address B 73. Tribune office. WANTED-A SMART. ACTIVE AMERICAN BOY, about 16 or 18 years old, who is not straid to work and will commence at low wages. References required. E. T. BARKIS & CO., 17 North Clark st. WANTED-FIFTY EXPERIENCED COAL-miners. Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES CO., 137 LaSalle-st.

WANTED-TWO DINNER-WAITERS, MEN, AT the Great Eastern House, 111 South Franklin-st. WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD COOK, REFFERENCES asked, German preferred, No. 455 Degroord-av., near Division-st. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of two; no Irish. 397 State-WARTED-A GOOD AND NEAT GIRL TO DO
Ageneral housework in a family of two. Apply at
665 Gordon-st., corner of Wallace and Forty-fourth.

W sor Hotel, 26 and 28 West Madison-st. Apply mediately. WANTED—100 XYP-MIR.C XD GIRLS ON COATS, pants, vests, overalls, and shirts; also cost pressers; the lightest, most comfortable, an i pleasant sewing-room in Chicaro, highest waters paid; steaty work; steam-power machines, no treadles to work. Apply immediately as clothing factory of CLENENT & SAYER, 416 to 424 Milwaukes-av. WANTED-OPERATORS WITH WHEELER & Washington at Co., 187 Washington at.
WANTED-CLOAK FINISHERS, ALSO PARTIES
to take work home. J. W. GRISWOLD & CO.,
244 and 246 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEREEPER BETWEEN THE gree of 35 and 45 (American); willow: one that is not afraid of work. Call between the house of 9 and 12 a. m. at C. A. FOSTER'S, 2:8 South State-st.

WANTED-FOUL GOOD LAINDRY GIRLS FOR general work. Apply at the laundry, Palmer House, to-day.

WANTED-AFIRST-CLASS MILLINER; MUST BE a good sales lady, also, 113 and 115 Clybourn-ay.

WANTED-NURSE-GIRL. APPLY AT NO. 119

WSouth Green-St. at once.

WANTED-TWO GIRLS AND TWO BOYS TO work on picture frames. Address with references I 74, Tribune office. WANTED-A LADY TO ACT AS CASHIER IN dry-goods store. Address Z 18. Tribane office. PARITNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—\$75,000—AN ACTIVE PARTner in a proporous manufacturing and imposbusiness. Mill and yard situated on the Mississippi
River, in the largest city of Southers Minnesots. There
are \$75,001 invested. An experienced had competent
business man with sufficient capital to take a half,
third, or quarter interest will find this one of take a half,
third, or quarter interest will find this one of the best
regarded in the Northwest. There is no limit to the
growth of the business. The extractions to Minneson to the contract of the property of the

PARTYER WANTED-IN THE GRAIN AND PRO-vision commission business, with a capital of \$5,000; rare opportunity for right party: investigation solicit-ed. Address X 94, Tribune office. PARTNER WANTED-\$3,000 WILL SECURE HALP loterest in a business that will pay a profit of \$50,000 per annum. No nonsense. Investigate. 122 Fifth-av., office itoom 3, second floor. Pirth-av., office toom 3, second floor.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO CAN FURNISH \$2,500;
business is cash; no losses, and permanent. Address Jolin CLARK. 31 South Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—THE RIGHT MAN WITH \$1,000 or \$2,000 can find a very favorable opportunity for lavestment in a well-asyling established manufacturing business. Call st. Room 1 Dore Block, corner State and Madison-sts.

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West Van Rusen-st. (store). Will be open on Sanday.

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ison street, between Dearborn and State. En ent of Denman Thompson. "Joshus Whit-" Afternoon and evening. Hooley's Theatre, tandolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Rice's angeline Combination. "Evangeline." Afternoon

McCormick Hall. North Side, Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Nixon's Church and School Uncle Tom's Cabin Combination. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—Spec Cooclave Sacurday Evening, Sept. 20, 1878, at 7: very mompt. The Order of the Temple will be of ferrea. Membersof this Commandery who have ou ments are expected to appear equipped. Visiting Knights are always welcome. By order of the Emina Commander. H. S. TIFFANY, Recorder

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879.

The organization of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics was yesterday completed by the election as Secretary of Mr. F. H. B. McDowers, well known to the typographics maft of Chicago, but latterly connected with the Carroll County Gazette at Lanark, Ili. Mr. MpDowers has all the qualifications necessary to fill the position to which he has been chosen, and, like Mr. Joseph C. Snow, a member of the Bureau, is a graduate of THE TEISUNE composing-room.

Gen. Burner yesterday fulfilled an engagement to draw a crowd at the Winnebago County Agricultural Fair at Rockford, and the efforts of the managers were to this ex-tent successful, owing to the general curresity to see and hear this curious monstrosity m American politics. What BUTLER said is not of the slightest consequence, inasmuch as It was no part of his contract to be either en-Pertaining or instructive, and, judging from the report of his speech, he did not tran-seend his obligations in this regard.

way yesterday at Indianapolis in the hanging of Louis Guerre, a hotel clerk, who, in most brutul and deliberate manner, put bullets into the body of an estimable young woman who had declined his atten-There was at one time a well-grounded fear that the due course of justice would be anticipated by mob violence, so strongly excited was popular indignation at the murder, but in the end moderation triumphed, and after two trials and convictions the hangman

The municipal authorities are making really praiseworthy effort to prosecute to ent the charges against such of the milk-venders of the city as have been detected in the violation of the ordinance apt seems to be attended with many diffies, as it is not an easy matter to catch a milkman in the very act of putting in the water or the chalk, and as expert testimony disagrees as to the trustworthiness of chemical analysis as a means of determining the question of purity or adulteration.

It is expected that without doubt the City of Tokio will sail into San Francisco to-day, as it was confidently believed that the vesse would arrive outside during last night. Gen. GRANT will find upon his return that the st sister in the family of States has been the first to speak, the Colorado Repub-lican State Convention having yesterday vote of that State in the National Republican Convention in the event of his be-coming a candidate for the Presidential

JAMES G. JENKINS, of Milwaukee, who was yesterday placed at the head of the Demo-eratic State ticket as their candidate for Governor, is a young man of good character, good habits, and good abilities. He has resided in Milwaukee nearly all his life, where he has quietly followed his profession as a lawyer, and has never held any office. and it is safe to say that he will not be called upon to hold the one that he is now ninated for. Not that Mr. JENKINS is not erfectly well qualified by ability and education to discharge the duties of the Guber-natorial office acceptably, but, as old Zach CHANDLES said on a memorable occasion: "The Republicans have made other ar-rangements." They have made up their ads to re-elect Gov. WILLIAM E. SMITH to that position, and Mr. JENKINS can con-tinue the practice of the law.

Mr. There is represented as being extermely enxious about Ohio, and as willing to do anything in his power to aid in improving Ewino's chances. Feeling certain of the ation next year, TILDEN is naturally olicitous lest an overwhelming Repub-can victory in Ohio should place State, latterly regarded as "doubt-in the list of those sure to cluded that another draft upon the bar'l can be made with profit for the benefit of the cracy. At all events, there is no

arrangements have been perfected for the mportation of large numbers of repeaters, illegal voters, and ballot-box stuffers from Baltimore, Kentucky, and Virginia. It will cost a round sum to carry out this scheme of colonization, but with TILDEN's bank balance to draw against there will be no trouble about the money part of it. Matters have come to such a desperate pass in Ohio that these favorit methods, so often tried with satisfaction, will unquestionably be emthereby saving either THURMAN or EWING, or

Gov. Surra, of Wisconsin, ought promptly remove every member of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, whose fine building was destroyed this week at Delavan. Any Board who would neglect to keep such a structure thoroughly insured ought to be displaced at once, and a more careful and efficient one appointed in its place. The report is that there was not cent of insurance upon the property, and that the loss to the taxpayers, be interruption of the school, will be at leas \$150,000. The State of Wisconsin seems be particularly unfortunate in the loss of her public institutions. A few years ago the buildings erected for the Reform School at Wankesha and for the Education of the Blind at Janesville were totally destroyed by fire, thus entailing a loss upon the State of \$250,000, and now the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Delavan was burned thi week, inflicting another loss of over \$100, 000, no part of which is covered by insur

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN ON STATE

The President in his address at Youngs own, O., on Wednesday last, paid some ttention to the earnest revival, in some ocalities in the country, of the doctrine of State Sovereignty as opposed to National Union, and to the claim of State supremacy as opposed to National authority. Out of this doctrine, which owed its main recom mendation to the necessity of protecting Slavery, grew the assertion that all powers were derived from the States; that the States are the constituents of the General Govern ment; that such Government is a mere federal agency, dependent for its authority upon the sanction of the States, and exists only by the consent of the States; and that each State, being independent of the other and of the whole, except to the extent of its own consent, is at liberty to withdraw its authority from this general agent, and thereafter govern itself without reference to and without interference by the Union or by any of the other States. Out of the assertion this power, and the denial of any National existence, grew Secession and the War upon the Union as against a foreign Government. The War was waged for and against the prin ciple that the American Government was National one, representing a Nation of people, depending for its powers upon the will of the Nation, and having an authority wholly independent of and superior to the udgment, decrees, or orders of any State. In his speech at Youngstown, the President discussed this matter with great dignity and force, presenting the whole point in volved clearly and calmly, but with an earestness warranted by the present evident determination to repudiate all National au thority, and to erect the State above the Nation. His references to Mr. Lincoln an authority as to the objects for which the

War was carried on and why it was necessary were very appropriate, and especially is so earnestly seeking to ignore all that was accomplished by that War. In this relation he thus quoted from Mr. LINCOLN's speech at Gettysburg in November, 1863:

LINCOLN, 'our fathers brought forth on this connent a new Nation, conceived in liberty and ded cated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that Nation, or any Nation so con ceived and so dedicated, can long endure.' An . that we here highly resolve that the lead shall not have died in vain; that the Nation hall, under God, have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people

This brief statement of the real objects of the War the President considered was more complete than any made since; it includes them all: "Nationality, Liberty, Equal Rights, and Self-Government." He quoted also largely from Mr. Lincoln's first message to Congress in July, 1861, in which he dis cussed the sophism of constitutional seces sion; and, in reference to the unquestionable rights and powers reserved to the States in and by the National Constitution, he further quoted the following from the same message of Mr. Lincoln:

"This relative matter of National power and State-rights, as a principle, is no other than the principle of generality and locality. Whatever -to the General Government; while whatever concerns only the State should be left exclusively to the State. This is all there is of original princi

The President insisted that this issue thus made up, was decided by the War, and that this decision was in accordance with the principles of the fathers. Ninety-two years ago, the delegates in Convention at Philadelphia completed and signed the Constitution of the United States. WASHINGTON, who was President of that Convention, addressed a letter to the Congress then in session in New York City, transmitting to that body the Constitution. In that letter WASHINGTON, writing for himself and the other fathers of the Union and of the Constitution, said :

The friends of our country have long since desired that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regnisting commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union.

It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and assists or all the levy long that the states to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and assists or all the levy long that the levy long

'The friends of our country have long since de

tution as involving the prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps the "National existence," was adopted by the "unanimous order of the Convention." The sovereignty of the States was declared to be impracticable, and aconsistent with the safety of the Union. WASHINGTON, in his farewell address to the

pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations."

The President adopted to their fullest en

tent Mr. Lancoun's reasoning and his defini tions of the objects of the War, in which he held that the Union is perpetual, that its Government is National and supreme, and tion of the man whose million he was ma-

that, as a matter of history, all of th parties of the past, when charged with the resp slbility of directing the affairs of the Government have maintained in their practical administration of it precisely the same principles which were held by President Lincoln. The principles as to the powers of the National Government which were acted upon by Washinston and Jackson, and which are sustained by the decisions of Chief-Justice Manshall, and by which Lixcoln and the Union armies crushed the Rebellion and rescued the Republic, are among the legitimate and irre-versible results of the War which ought not to be

Part of the results of the War was the Fifteenth Amendment, and yet that amendment is practically and by force defeated All parties have by their National Conventions declared full recognition of the equality of all citizens, and have all affirmed the finality of the Constitutional Amendments Still this political equality and right is denied in some localities, and the President thus commented on the fact :

"Notwithstanding these declarations, we are ompelled to take notice that, while very few citizens anywhere would wish to re-establish Slavery if they could, and no one would again attempt to mains in some communities a dangerous practical denial to the colored citizens of the political rights which are guaranteed to them by the Constitution as it now is. In the crisis of the War Mr. Lincol. appealed to the colored people to take up arms. About 200,000 responded to the call, enlisted in the Union armies, and fought for the Union cause under the Union flag. Equality of rights for the colored people, from that time, thus became one of the essential issues of the War. Gen. SHERMAN the musket cannot be denied the ballot.' JEFFER-son said long before: 'The man who fights for the country is entitled to vote.' When, with the help of the colored men, the victory was gained, the Fifteenth Amendment followed naturally as one of its legitimate results. No man can truthfully claim that he faithfully accepts the true settlements of the War who sees with indifference the Fifteenth

The pretext upon which the right of suffrage is denied to the persons to whom it was granted by the Fifteenth Amendment is that the exclusive authority to regulate suffrage is inherent in the sovereign power of the States, and that the Fifteenth Amendment is of itself void, because it destroys an inalienable principle of sovereignty. Coneding that that amendment was formally adopted, its obligatory force is denied to the extent that public opinion justifies the denial of the privilege whenever the white population in any community shall agree that com mon safety demands that the negro shall not vote. Whenever the negro vote in any district may be sufficient to elect, the white race speedily determines that negro domination is inconsistent with the public safety, and therefore the technical right of that race to vote must yield to the higher considerations of public safety. Flimsy as is this reasoning, it is universally followed in all Southern localities where the negro vote is large enough to elect a candidate, and the recent three months' session of Congress was expended in an effort to repeal all law that afforded the slightest legal protection to the negro population in voting, and thus remove the last obstruction to the practical enforcement of the State-Sovereign'y theory of the exclusive power of each State to con trol all elections despite the provisions of the Constitution. The President's timely reproduction of the opinions of WASHINGTON and Lincoln on this point will do much to direct public attention to the dangerou endency of this pernicions theory of the character of our Government.

WAROLD SKIMPOLE TILDEN There is something beautiful to contemplate in the ingenuousness of Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. He is the Harold Skimpole of finance and affairs, with a difference. Skimpole saved nothing. Mr. TILDEN saves everything. But there are striking points of resemblance in the two characters. Skimpole didn't know the value of a pound sterling, and never possessed one. TILDEN is

quite as ignorant of the commercial value of a dollar, but dollars roll into his coffers whether he will or no. Skimpole was bribed by a detective to betray the interests of his benefactor and friend, and never knew it: Til-DEN has been hoodwinked repeatedly, moved all over the board, as a pawn, by his nephew the great chess-player, and still remains in profound ignorance of the tricks and manners of that ingenious youth. Notwithstanding the shock communicated to the conscience and nerves of the good old gentleman of Gramercy Park by his nephew's alleged attempt at bribery in connection with the Electoral votes of several States in 1876, he confided a round million interest in the Elevated Railway enterprise to the manipulator of the little cipher dispatches. Says Mr. Harold Skimpole TILDEN: "PELTON manifested so much desire to be associated with the enterprise, and have the agreement with FIELD taken in his name, that I assented." Good, kind old man! PELTON had shown him that what his enemies termed an attempt to bribe was a mere harmless. futile dalliance." Of course, Mr. TILDEN doesn't know exactly what "dalliance means; he only knows, on the assurance of his nephew, that it is something entirely innocent. He didn't cause PELTON to be elected Vice-President. Oh, no. He was far away in Paris. He no more made Perron Vice-President of the Elevated Railway than PELTON made him President of the United States. But Mr. TILDEN feels sincere admiration for Perron's great administrative ability, -almost as sincere an admiration as Harold Skimpole entertained for the business capabilities of his patron. Mr. Jarndyce. " He enabled the enterprise to survive the immense incapacity of FIELD," proudly exclaims the little old, half-palsied man of Gramercy Park. There is something very touching in this tribute of the timid old gentleman, ignorant of the value of a dollar and of the tricks of business, to the capacity and daring of his nephew. He quite inno-cently makes prominent the proneness of the young man to act independently in everything, precisely as he did in the matter of

the cipher dispatches. He says: "After a while he (PELTON) alienated the Directors by taking upon himself to do things without consulting them,"—just as he offered to buy the Electoral votes of several States in 1876, under his (Traden's) very nose, in his own library at Grameroy Park, without so much as conveying to the old gentleman a hint of the matter. Had it been generally known that it was a distinguishing characterisiic of PELTON to act for others without onsulting them, Mr. TILDEN would have been saved the suspicion of a knowledge of the cipher dispatches of 1876. Mr. Thorn, in the innocence of his heart, has unconsciously communicated this fact to the public, and the public, more shrewd than

of his nephew with bribery. When PELTON is once wound up he run on forever, so to speak. Although it does not appear that he owned a dollar's interest in his own right in the Elevated Railway enterprise, still he scorned the attempt

he, will hasten to acquit him of the remotest connection with the indiscreet "dalliance"

nipulating. Says Mr. TILDEN: "When the discontent arose, and ever after-ward, I advised him to resign, but he had set his heart on rapid transit as a public improvement, and was ambitious of conducting it to success, and not indifferent to the personal distinction that

would result. When his troubles arose I befriended him, though he would not follow my advice." It is fortunate for Tunen that PELTON did not utterly refuse to permit a sale of his stook when Fired was in Europe. Fired is evidently an ass. He should have made a contract with PELTON and left the uncle to rot in Gramercy Park. There is much to admire in Petron's devotion to the public interest. "He had set his heart on rapid transit," says the good uncle, "and my advice that he should resign was thrown away." The reason of Privon's firmness is not difficult of comprehension. He had been in the ele-vating business before and failed. He made a splendid effort to elevate his uncle to the Presidential office, but was defeated of his purpose by the conscientions scruples of that estimable old gentleman. He thus learned to distrust the judgment of his uncle. A second failure in the elevating business would be disastrous to his reputation, and he resolved to con uct the affair in his own way. Hence he waived the old paralytic aside and

shares and shouting wildly, Excelsior! Democratic politicians will take notice that Truden, the innocent, is, in the hands of PELTON, the obstinate and cunning "elevator, as clay in the hands of the potter. If the wish to know whether the great defraude will accept a second nomination to the Presidency of them, they must apply to the ingenious little cipher-dispatcher.

rushed forward toward the goal of his am-

bition brandishing his uncle's million of

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

The most extensive strike of the presen year has been the one inaugurated by the spinners at Fall River, Mass., on the 14th of June last, by which upwards of 10,000 persons were thrown out of employment and deprived of wages amounting in the aggregate to not less than \$100,000 a week. The latest manifestation of this strike was the outbreak of Wednesday of this week, at which a large number of inoffensive women and children, who had come from Canada to work in the mills, were mercilessly pelted with stones, and kicked and beaten in the streets by the strikers, as they were on their way from the railroad station to their

This strike originated in a demand of the spinners for the restoration of the 15 per cent by which their wages had been reduced April 1, 1878, they claiming that there had been an advance in profits on goods sufficient justify old rates. The mill-owners claimed, on the other hand, that no mill had sunk less than one-third of its capital, while some had sunk half and others had done a good deal worse. The Border City Mills had sunk their entire capital of \$1,000,000. and were in the hands of creditors: the Saga more had sunk its capital of \$500,000, and then \$200,000 more; the Union, with a nominal capital of \$170,000, but having property worth \$800,000, had lost it all; the Tecumseh had sunk 80 per cent of its capital of \$500,000; the Robeson had sunk 60 per cent of its capital of \$260,000; the Fall River Print Works were in bank ruptcy, with their capital of \$200,000 all gone; the Montank had sunk its entire cap ital of \$250,900, and the American Print Works had done the same with theirs of \$1,000,000. It was a sorry outlook for the mill-owners, whatever it might be for the spinners, who were getting an average of about \$1.50 a day. The mill-owners have claimed that the strike was some professional mischief-making mal-contents who came over from England, where they had been frequently concerned in similar evil operations, and that not one

of those engaged in this strike was a resident of Fall River so far back as 1871. The strikers pledged themselves at the outset to self-support for three weeks without calling on the Union. On the 18th of June it was reported that notice of the strike had been served on all the mills except the King Philip; and Robert Howard, Secretary of the Spinners' Union, issued a call for meeting, headed "Every Man to the Front," and saying, "The men are all solid throughout the city; believe not what officials say. On the 22d, agents were sent to Canada for French spinners to take the place of the strikers. On the 24th a meeting was held so large that it overflowed the Spinners' Hall, and they hired Carrolton Hall for the morrow. On the 26th the New York Trade and Labor Union met to raise funds the strikers, and on the next day the weavers at Fall River met for the same purpose. Meanwhile the mills were kept running most of the time, though with a reduced force, in spite of the close picketing and watch kept at the depots for imported "bobsticks" and "scabs," the strikers urged to return home. A circu lar appeal "to the workingmen of America for assistance" was issued June 27. On the 29th a crowd broke the windows of a building in the yard of the Merchants' Mill, where some out-of-town spinners were quartered and ten or twelve strikers started out to solicit contributions in New England, New York, and New Jersey. On the 30th a weaver who worked in one of the mills, probably being mistaken for a "bobstick "spinner who lived in the same house, was waylaid and beaten. On the 1st of July "bobsticks were coming in by every train, and there was a gathering of women and boys around one of their tenements, and the latter threw stones so freely that the police were sent for. About this time the strikers were reported to have consulted Gen. BUTLER, but it does not appear that he gave them any consolation. On the 3d of July, when the mills closed for the week, there was a threatening crowd of about 500 armed men, and the spinners did not dare to leave until the arrival of the officers, who escorted them home. On the 10th of July Miss LE-COMPTE, a Communist of New York City, addressed a large meeting in Spinners' Hall, and George Gunton read a manifesto from the Communists of New York. On the 18th it was reported that 43 per cent of the spinning machinery was being operated by "bobsticks." On the 17th, provisions contributed by other towns were distributed among the strikers. On the 21st, a woman and her son came from Warren, R. I., and the boy was set to work as a weaver in the Merchants Mill, while his mother was given a tenement in the yard. A mob collected in the evening and threw stones at the woman's house, which broke the windows, and when the po-

lice took her through the streets to a place of safety the mob followed to the number of about 1,000, while another crowd of about half that size gathered around other tene-

ments occupied by new spinners. Stones were thrown, and a watchman at the mill

was seriously injured. A week later there was another mob of the strikers in the

Deputy-Sheriff. They replied by throwing stones and firing shots, which were returned by the Deputy's order, and a striker was hit n the hip and hand. The next evening JOHN Var, being mistaken for a "bobstick," was, with a fellow-workman, assaulted and knocked down. The Mayor went to Boston on the following day to consult with Gov. Talbor on the situation, and the strikers held an indignation meeting over the Mayor's visit. Soon afterwards five strikers were by the District Court bound over to answer charges of intimidation. In August the weavers also demanded an increase of 15 per cent in wages, but did not get it, and did not strike as they threatened and probably intended to do. To a man in Vermont who wrote inquiring if there was work to be had, How-ARD, the Spinners' Secretary, replied that he had better not come. "There was one man," he says, " shot this week; another shooting case was before the court last week, —a man shot in seven places." "I keep prevailing upon them," he innocently adds, to keep quiet and respect the law, but my efforts are unavailing." On the 7th of this month three or four new spinners were assaulted by the strikers. On the 9th the strikers issued a second appeal to the "workingmen of America for aid," and on the 17th they indulged in the murderous onslaught on women and children reported

in our columns. Apart from the riots that have been bred by this "strike," and the idle and dissolute habits that have been formed by the strikers the net result up to this date seems to be that they have permanently lost their situa-tions, and have been living for three months on charity instead of earning an aggregate sum of about a million and a quarter of dollars in the way of wages. Experience is dear school, but some fools do not learn even in that.

THE MILITIA LAW AGAIN. It is now likely that the sesue made by the Communists, and sustained by Judge Ban-NUM, against the operation of the Military Code of this State will be brought before the Supreme Court and passed upon by that tribunal in an unexpected manner. It will be remembered that Judge BARNUM held this law to be in conflict with the Militia law of the United States, and hence unconstitutional; that he construed certain alleged discrepancies between the United States law and the State law to vitiate the latter in its entirety and render it altogether inoperative; that it was in this manner that he arrived at the astounding conclusion that the State cannot prohibit the formation of independent military organizations, and their perfection in drill and the use of fire-arms, no matter how lawless and dangerous the purpose of such organizations may be. Having summarily swept the Military Code from the statute-books of this State, so far as he

One section of the Military Code provides as "Every officer, non-commissioned nusician, and private of the Illinois National Guard shall be exempt from jury duty, from pay description during the time he shall hold a com mission as officer or be enrolled as an enlisted man in the Illinois National Guard. The uniforms, arms, and equipments of every member of the Illinois National Guard shall be exempt from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt or payment of taxes. The members thereof shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the election of officers, and in going to and returning from the same.'

could do so, it became necessary for Judge

BARNUM to treat every case arising under

this law precisely as if no such law existed.

In the regular panel for a petit jury in the siding just now, was Mr. Peter J. Dunne, a private in Company G of the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, who claimed exemption from jury service under the above provision. The petition was depied by Judge Barnum on the ground that the so-called Militia law is unconstitutional and inoperative. Thereupon Mr. DUNNE walked out of court, accompanied by his attorney. When the regular panel in the Criminal Court shall be called for duty, Mr. DUNNE will not put in an appearance, claiming that the law is on his side; he will thus be in contempt of court; Judge BARNUM will fine him or commit him to jail until he shall purge himself; DUNNE will then go to jail and apply to the Supreme Court directly for release under the Habeas-Corpus act. This will bring the constitutionality of the Military Code before the Supreme Court, because Judge BARNUM'S refusal to exempt Mr. DUNNE is based, not upon the validity or invalidity of the single section under which the latter claimed exemption from jury service, but upon his (BARNUM's) dietum that the law is unconstitutional and inoperative in toto. Judge BARNUM, in briefly recapitulating

his first opinion in order to apply it to the DUNNE case, again dwelt upon the fact that the Military Code applies to 8,000 men in the State who would enjoy the same exemption as DUNNE claimed. In the first decision Judge Barnum treated this phase of the law as an unconstitutional limitation; in this case he seems to consider it too broad in its operation. The same answer will cover both objections. The limitation to 8,000 men was lesigned to cover a special organization of State police, or minute men, subject to call and duty at any moment, and was limited to a number believed to be adequate to the service that might be required of them, and for the support of whom the State was willing to pay. The law did not prohibit the organization of independent military companies that could convince the Executive of the legitimacy of their purpose; it did ex-tend to the regular State police certain exemptions to which their responsibilities entitle them, and withheld such exemptions from those not subject to duty as State police. The number to which the State Guard was limited is not small when the required expenditure of the State is consid-

ered; it is not large as to exemptions when the nature of the State police's duty is in Fortunately, however, the DUNNE case, if t goes to the Supreme Court, will not be confined to any single phase of the law in dispute, but bring up the question of the constitutionality of the law as a whole; because Judge Barnum, in his second decision, ponounces "each and every section equally erative," and says: "Therefore, these exemptions cannot be enforced under this law as it now stands." The exemptions certainly could not be en- him, he went over to the Judge Barnum says would be constitutional, for he contends that nothing less than the enrollment of the entire resident male population between the ages of 18 and 45 years would comply with the constitutional reuirements, and then everybody would be xempt from jury service, - a reductio ad aburdum. At all events, Mr. DUNNE will come

gation thereof. It will then be the province of the Supreme Court to determine whether or not the State has the right to prohibit by law the organization of irresponsible military companies that are a menace to society. As his is the only point that Judge BARNUM desired to save, he will probably acquiesce very willingly in the exemption from jury service if the power of the State to regulate the militia be affirmed in spite of his dictum and, as the Supreme Court does not feel the efficacy of Communist votes in the election of its Judges, it will probably take a different view of the matter from that held by Judge BARNUM.

SLAVERY IN MISSISSIPPL Having deprived the negro of all the civil rights guaranteed him by the Constitutional Amendments; having taken away his vote and barred him from obtaining justice in the ourts; having robbed him in his labor contracts and reduced him to a state of abject nission by the liberal use of the shot gun,-the State of Mississippi has still further progressed in its infamous work by the passage of an act, ostensibly to reduce the judiciary expenses, which provides for the sale of petty criminals, and establishes a contract system which restores the worst evils of Slavery. Under this act it is provided that all persons convicted and commit ed to jail except those sentenced to the Penitentiary, all persons who are committed to jail to await trial, and all who are convicted of a misdemeanor by any cour or Justice of the Peace, shall be delivered to a contractor (provided for in the first sec tion) and worked under the provisions of the law; and that when "no one will contract for the prisoners in any county, the Board of Supervisors of such county may contra for the work of their prisoners with the contractor of any adjoining county, according the provisions of this act, for contracts for prisoners within the county."

It is universally understood in Mississipp that this law was enacted to operate upon negroes, and how it operates is thus decribed by a correspondent, who has watched

its workings:
"Let us suppose a case, and such cases are con stantly occurring. A is a cotton planter, owns 3,000 or 4,000 acres of land, and has forty, fifty, expiration of the year, a negro proposes to leav by making a more advantageous bargain with B or C for another year. If A can prevent the negro rom leaving him in no other way, this statute put full power in his hands. A trumps up some petty charge against the negro, threatens to have him arrested and committed to jail. The negro knows how little it will take to commit him to jail, and that then he must half starve on a pound of brea and water and six ounces of bacon per day, otherwise work for the contractor for nothing u risk of conviction, which is not alight, though h may be ever so innocent."

What new outcage will be perpetrated by the shotgun Democracy of Mississippi it is difficult to foresee. It would seem as if they had reached the end of their infernal pro gram of hatred of the negro, and that no new outrages could be added to those which are now incorporated as the working machinery of the Mississippi Plan by which to get rid of black men and white men who dare to antagonize the Democratic party. It does not seem possible that the public sentiment of that wretched State can reach any lower degree of degradation. And yet these are only the results of the dogma of State rights put into operation so far as one State is concerned. It has deprived citizens of the United States of their rights. It h suspended all the processes of justice. It hields the murderers of women and children from punishment. It shoots politcondition of slavery. How much further will it be allowed to go before the people of the North stamp it out?

REN RUTLER AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, candidate of the political odds and ends of Massachusetts for Sovernor, sojourning at the Palmer House on Thursday last, was visited by a reporter of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, who, like al other reporters, was in quest of informa tion,-the particular information desired being the object of his visit to this city. The "amazement and surprise" of Mr. BUTLER when receiving the distinguished assurances of THE TRIBUNE could be judged by "the expression of his eyes." One of these was engaged in transfixing the reporter with wrathful glances, while the other, though engaged in the same business. owing to a peculiar dispensation of nature lit upon an innocent countryman some dis tance away, who had come in to see the Exposition, and was taking no part in interview. The conversation was not altogether satisfactory. The reporter failed to find out what had brought Mr. BUTLER to Chicago, though he did discover Mr. BUTLER's opinion of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which, we are pained to say, was expressed with a "big, big D," and other "words of evil sense," which it is very evident were "the consequences of ill-advised asperity." The irate statesman of the oblique vision had nothing more to say than 'I'll have you to understand, sir, that I don't propose, by ---, to help sell THE TRIBUNE by giving it any news whatever. The less THE TRIBUNE sells the better for me and my friends." We haven't the slightest doubt of the truth of the statement; and he might have gone further by assuring our reporter that the less any honest, respecta-ble newspaper sells, the better it would be for him and his friends. It happens, however, that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is selling very well just now, and each week and month is increasing its sales; consequently it must be all the worse for him and his THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is not aware that

has personally abused Gen. BUTLER. On the other hand, we are inclined to the opinion that it has been remiss in this respect; but that there may be no mistake in the fut ure it has no hesitation in affirming that Gen. BUTLER is the most pestiferous demagog who has ever appeared in American politics. He has been a member of all par ties, and has never been true to one. He has been kicked out of the front door of every party, and kicked out of the back door again when he tried to sneak in by the rear. He was ejected from the Democratic party and turned up in the Republican; kicked out of the Republican, he appeared in the Rag-Baby crowd; and when even these lunatics began to distrust forced under the only State Militia law that | munists and consorted with DENNIS KEARNEY until even this blatherskite quit him in disgust. He is now at the head of a personal following of the fag ends and refuse of all parties, and seeks to be elected by a rabble of sore-headed Republicans, dis-gruntled Democrats, crazy Rag-Babyites, and before the Supreme Court as a champion of the law and a victim of Judge Bankum's ne- without principles, without a church, with-

ability, headed by a demagag without po. litical affiliation, without political hor without moral principle, and without personal responsibility. He is a social bully and political blackguard, whose election as Governor of the ancient Commonwealth of Inssachusetts would be as great a calamity to hat State as the election of BLACKBURY been to Kentucky. It would be a calamity over which all bad men would rejoice. All good men will pray that it may be averted not only because he is an unfit man for so exalted a position personally, but because his candidacy involves a policy that would be disastrous, not only to the interests of the State at large, but to the well-being of the individual, and would be most disastrons to the very workingmen in the large cities of whose cause he impudently claims to be the champion. It may be possible, just as epidemics and other calamities are possible, the he will carry some of these larger cities where t is not difficult to manipulate votes and voters by corrupt practices; but we believe there are intelligence, respectability, and honesty enough left in the regal districts of Massachusetts to overcome their vote. It ought to be a sufficient cause for humilia to that State to have to acknowledge him as a citizen. To make him the first citizen and place her destinies in his hands, would involve a degree of political rashness and moral recklesness vew difficult to under stand in a community supposed to be more than ordinarily respectable. This is substantially the opinion of the character of Gen. BUTLER entertained by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. If during his visit amongst us he should care to make inquiries he will probably be gratified to learn that the great majority of the Western people concur in that

ont a school-house, without common resp

The hon. GEORGE B. SMITH, the ablest and most popular speaker in the ranks of the Demoratic party of Wisconsin, died at his home in Madison on Wednesday morning last. A dis-patch to THE TRIBUNE Thursday morning conveyed the melancholy intelligence to the public, and briefly recited the chief ficidents in the public career of Gen. SMITH. He was those oughly partisan to his political honestly and sincerely so, -and if he had no belonged to a party that was always on the wrong side and always in a mit-ority, he would have been called to fill the highest offices in the gift of his fellowestizens. His shillities were of the highest order, and to fin intellectual accomplishments were added the port, and presence, and habits of a true gentieman. His professional training had made his methods severely logical, and his argumen at the bar-where he stood at the front-were clear and compact; but, who addressing popular audience, as he ofter did, be never neglected to call into requisities at the graces of a ripe scholarship. He be an his public career in 1847 by holding a sem in the Convention that framed the first Constitution for the State (which was rejected by the people), and has been an active participar that Convention, being at that time only years of age, but his youth did not prevent his that followed. Gen. SMITH was 58 years of age, and his wife and several children survive him

QUERIES AND NOTES

A. E. W. (Washington street), Chicago, -The English Courts once held, and it was the police of the nation, that the allegiance of a native-be subject was intrinsic and perpetual, that he countries divest himself of allegiance by any act his own, and that it was not in the power of foreign Prince or Power by naturalization to a solve the bond between him and the Crown. ment abandoned her former policy, and now reco your naturalization-papers, you made a visit to England on business, intending to return to tals country, and a war arose between England and a foreign Power, she could not force you a serve. The raidencee required by the Naturalization laws is a permanent acode, and when that is established and begun it is not affected by a temporary absence upon business or pleasure, if the in-tention to keep up the residence here and return has always existed, and no residence has been es-

ablished elsewhere. 28—sunday-schools. M. P. S., Garden Prairie, Iil. -Though the Sun M. P. S., Garden France, III.—Induct see Agy-school centennial is to be celebrated next year in commemoration of Robert Ratkes, there were Sabbath-schools long before 1780. Cardinal Carlo Borromeo, 1538-'84, is generally recognized as the first person in modern times to establish them reg-ularly and widely, though there had been such schools instituted in Wittenberg by Lather It 1527, in Scotland by Knox in 1560, and in France and the Netheriands. These were in a measure reproductions of the schools of the Catchumens, organized about 180, and which flourished till the sixth century. All through the seventeenth century scattered Sunday-schools existed in the English Protestant countries, -for instance, there were such schools found Roxbury in 1674 and at Plymouth in 1680. present Sunday-school system, however, may fairly be attributed to Raikes, whose account of his work published in the Gloucester Journal and Gentleman's Margazine was widely copied, and led to the rapid extension of the work, the grest im-newement of voluntary teaching being introduced by the Methodists of Bolton about 1783. There is the high authority of Dr. Philip Schaff for the states are the most perfect in the world.

29—American Boursons.
"Stanley," Madison, Wis. —If you can find a vo ume of Patnam's Monthly for 1853 you will find in it the fullest account of the "Bourson Among Us" that we are acquainted with, though the sal ject has since frequently been written up. Elease Williams was born in 1787, the son of Taomi Williams, an Indian Chief. About 1843 he began to assert publicly that he was the son of Louis in the Temple and orought to America by an agent of the Bourbon family. He died in 1838. He was the father of the John L. Williams mentioned in Secretary Cameron's bill, to which you refer. There is no doubt whatever that the little Dauphin died in prison. If he did not, he must have been twins at the very least, for his widow, "the Dowager of Bourbon, Duchess of Normandy," was living at Breda only a few months ago. Be-sides Williams and this Narodorf there have been

ings of the Senate, previous to adjourn March 4, 1875, show that the bill for the eq tion of bounties was not in proper shape for the signatures of the Speaker and Vice-President, I being held by experienced Senators that a motion to lay the conference report on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 30 to 24, was a refusa on the part of the Senate to accept the report.

The bill, though finally not agreed to by the
Senate, found its way to the President, signed by
the presiding officer of each House. The President was informed of these facts, and be withhe his signature; but it was said, if the bill came fore him in an unquestionable manner, he we have returned it, for the reasons, first, that bill appropriated from the Treasury a large amount of money at a time when the revenue was insufficient for current wants; second, he did not believe that any considerable number of the ex-soldiers were applicants for it, but rather that it would result more in a measure for the relief of claimagents and middlemen who would intervene to collect the bounties granted by it. The members of the Cabinet were all opposed to the bill as drawn, and approved of the President's action.

31—21.EVATION OF CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.

CONSTANT READER, Chicago.—The elevation of the bench-mark above sea level at Chicago is 573 feet, and at St. Paul 670.

32—REVENUE CUTTERS.

32-REVENUE CUTTERS.

AJAX, Beloit.—In actual practice, the revenue cutters are tied up about hair the year round, as engaged in pleasant summer cruises during the thair. In theory, they are expected to over any all all.

and, if they find that matters and, if they and the Collect port them to the Collect home ports. As to the eamen required to spends on the size of eamen required to spends on the size of research, stationed at First Lieutenant, Second tenant, Chief Engineer, Amistant Engineers, Amistant Engineers, Amistant Engineers, Amistant Engineers, Propriet of Percent, and Percent and Perce ant Engineers. The ot a matter of record, -at ossenden, the Manhattan, Perry patrol the lakes. example of true civil service motions are made by seniori petitive examinations tell; movals can only be brought ress. The United States Customs Regulations for 1 States Treasury Register 1 treatise on the whole subj

TO CORRESPON
CUMOUS ONES (T.S.M.), Is
tion of the towers to which ye
teresting and enable us poss
Information concerning them "DINFLES." Chicago, and Rapida, Ia.—The questions borseshoes. Aims Maters, etc. seked in a prize competition temporary. If you are intered in any of our readers are, aport to answer. If it is for thou. that is another thing "Dimples" please send additional contents.

PERSON

William Black, the no Beach, England. The King of Italy is

Mr. James Russell Lo 80th birthday next February, One of the late Willi daughters is studying art in (Sir Rowland Hill, father my post, left a manuscript Prince Bismarck think been a farmer, he likes agrie Inlian Hawthorne is v glish country house by the Judge Pettis, United

Europ enext spring. His see Manton Marble will ret time to assist Mr. Tilden in

"Lucius Robinson's an article in the New York s a serial.

Wait Whitman prom throughout the country. a Kerosene, we hear, is

the way, are the servant General and Mrs. J.

for the coming Congressi Chief-Justice Gray, of Supreme Court, spent last S George William Curtis at As President Hayes has re

thousand dollars for a yac Marie Christine is a sin to marry Altonso or the Span Cetywayo having been consin Democrats perhaps a cept the place declined by Al

Mr. Talmage will soon He leaves London just in compete with Cetywayo as a The Troy Times has s from the heart of a cow, an claimed: "That's the kind Cetywayo is to be take

be will be the great attractic deed, we believe he will be John T. Ford claims the coming American actres cer, danshter of Dr. G. W. Notwithstanding the Ole Bull does not find it "Why," says he, "it's the world. I've said it very oft Queen Isabella has l terview with Maria and the "What a charming wirl! she is to be the wife of my "Kearney," says an er

not so widery known as Kee It is rumored in Justice Stephen J. Field, that city, become, during I ada, a convert to the Catho Queen Victoria has drspleasure at the sale of so-called fashionable beat to be made to check the so

There are three preached and made jokes; er-in-Chief; the third is and has seen buried in We Mrs. Gen. Belknap travels in Europe, where has ttention. To a friend in that she has received noth Dr. Le Moyne, the

tion, has lost two childr Washington, Pa., was en the depository for the rem s furnace. The second of of diphtheria.

The new Metropoli Boston, composed of ma W. H. H. Murray's Ne gaged the Rev. H. A. S to hold its meetings in the Christian Union. Oliver Wendell H

best possible care of h great attention to the we Kentucky claims the of West Point in the per Scott County, who is 91 y the first class who finished tution. His father, Genthe War of 1812, was because of the per of

passed the age of 90. One of the leading ing the season now come lady of Baltimore, who p fering to bet with them t barrel with a hundred-p Fortress Monroe and se

Suleiman Pasha, th triumphed over Monte Bagdad. He was one diers in the Turkish ar so strict that, t' the troops recog was far from pop campaign against
Montenegro mad
though it did not
army. His great

A day or street, Boston, massacre took pl. George Jacob Holy-Bright. Mr. Philliployake the historic is carriage them. his carriage there, a friend. On bein your father to vi

without common respecty a demagog without powithout political honesty, inciple, and without perity. He is a social bully guard, whose election as ancient Commonwealth of ould be as great a calamity to election of BLACKBURN has . It would be a calamity d men would rejoice. All ray that it may be averted. se he is an unfit man for so m personally, but because olves a policy that would t only to the interests of the but to the well-being of the agmen in the large cities of impudently claims to be the nay be possible, just as epialamities are possible, that of these larger cities where t to manipulate votes and t practices ; but we believe ence, respectability, and left in the rural districts of to overcome their vote. It have to acknowledge him as make him the first citizen. stinies in his hands, would s of political rashness and s vew difficult to underunity supposed to be more respectable. This is sub opinion of the character of entertained by THE CHICAGO uring his visit amongst us he nake inquiries he will probato learn that the great maestern people concur in that

GE B. SMITH, the ablest and taker in the ranks of the Dem-Wisconsin, died at his home in nesday morning last. A dis-neunz. Thursday morning concholy intelligence to the public, ed the chief jucidents in the Gen. SMITH. He was thor in his political opinions.cerely so,—and if he had not party that was always on the always in a minority, he would ed to fill the highest offices f his fellow-citizens. the highest order, and to fipe ce, and habits of a true gendessional training had made rely logical, and his arguments pact; but, when addressing a e, as he often did, he never rship. He began his public holding a seat in the Convenrejected by the people), and tive participant in public affairs being at that time only 24 his youth did not prevent his ading part in the able debates Gen. Smith was 58 years of age, several children survive him

IES AND NOTES.

SHIP AND NATURALIZATION. insic and perpetual, that he could uself of allegiance by any act of at it was not in the power of any Power by naturalization to dis-etween him and the Crown. In Great Britain by an act of Parliaof expatriation and the renuncia-167.) If, after having taken out tion-papers, you made a visit to iness, intending to return to this war arose between England and a encee required by the Naturaliza negun it is not affected by a tempobusiness or pleasure, if the in-the residence here and return

den Prairie, Ill. -Though the Sonennial is to be celebrated next year ion of Robert Raikes, there were ong before 1780. Cardinal Carlo 1-'84, is generally recognized as the odern times to establish them regicly, though there had been such ted in Wittenberg by Luther in ad by Knox in 1560, and in France ds. These were in a measure it 180, and which flourished til ry. All through the seven-scattered Sunday-schools exere were such schools founded a chool system, however, may ted to Raikes, whose account of hed in the Gloucester Journal and raziae was widely copied, and led ion of the work, the great im intary teaching being introduc rity of Dr. Philip Schaff for the the Sanday-schools of the United oft perfect in the world.

-AMBRICAN BOURBONS. Madison, Wis, -If you can find a volcount of the "Bourson Among sequainted with, though the sub requently been written up. Eleaze icly that he was the son of Louis Autoinetie, stolen from his prison and brought to America by an agent family. He died in 1858. He was e John L. Williams mentioned in eron's bill, to which you refer.

the whatever that the little Dauphin

If he did not, he must have been oon, Duchess of Normandy

BALIZATION OF BOUNTIES. DER. Hennepin, Ill. -The proceed enate, previous to adjournment show that the bill for the equaliza es was not in proper shape for the he Speaker and Vice-President, 15 ence report on the table, which the Senate to accept the report ngh finally not agreed to by the its way to the President, signed by officer of each House. The Presi med of these facts, and he withhe but it was said, if the bill came b unquestionable manner, he would it, for the reasons, first, that the time when the revenue was insuff-ut wants; second, he did not believe derable number of the ex-soldiers a for it, but rather that it would rea measure for the relief of claim-dlemen who would intervene to colore all opposed to the bill as drawn, of the President's action.

rion of chicago and st. Paul.

RADER, Chicago.—The elevation of
k above sea level at Chicago is 576
Paul 670.

REVENUE CUTTERS. -In actual practice, the revenue ieasant summer cruises during the theory, they are expected to overected vessels, which they have the at all times, examine their papers,

ind, if they find that matters are not all right, regort them to the Collectors of their respective esmen required to man a cutter, that spends on the size of the cutter. The W. F. den, stationed at Detroit, has a Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, Third Lieu-tenant, Chief Engineer, and First and Second not a matter of record, -at least not here. The Perry patrol the lakes. The revenue-cutservice is about the only existing example of true civil service, -one in which propetitive examinations tell; and one in which revals can only be brought about by act of Con-ss. The United States Revised Statutes, the Customs Regulations for 1874, and the United States Treasury Register for 1879, form a choice reatise on the whole subject, and are recom ied for perusal.

Currous Ones (T. S.M.), Monee, Ill.—A description of the towers to which you allude would be interesting and enable us possibly to give you some information concerning them. "DIMPLES." Chicago, and "M. W. C.," Cedar Repids, ia.—The questions you ask (concerning horseshoes, Alms Maters, etc.) have already been saked in a prise competition by a New York contemporary. If you are interested in the tourney, and if any of our readers are, it would be spoiling sport to answer. If it is for your private informa-

PERSONALS.

William Black, the novelist, is at Brighton The King of Italy is seriously threatened

Mr. James Russell Lowell will reach his soth pirthday next February.

One of the late William M. Hunt's two taughters is studying art in Germany. Sir Rowland Hill, father of the British penmy post, left a manuscript autobiography.

Prince Bismarck thinks he ought to have been a farmer, he likes agriculture so well. Julian Hawthorne is very fond of his English country house by the sea, near Hastings. Judge Pettis, United States Minister to

Bolivia, writes that he expects to be home next A. P. Burbank, the reader, will return t Europ enext spring. His season there was a great

Manton Marble will return from Europe in time to assist Mr. Tilden in counting Lucius Rob-

"Lucius Robinson's Sins" is the title of an article in the New York Star. We suppose it Wait Whitman promises to read his poems

throughout the country, and certainly no one else will do it. Kerosene, we hear, is going up, and so, by the way, are the servant girls who light fires

General and Mrs. J. E. Johnston have rented a bouse in Farragut square, Washington,

Chief-Justice Gray, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, spent last Sunday as the guest of George William Curtis at Ashiela, Mass.

President Hayes has recently paid several housand dollars for a yacht, whereas he might have bought a schooner for a paltry nickel. Marie Christine is a simple little maiden.

and she is anxious to know whether she is going Cetywayo having been captured, the Wisconsin Democrats perhaps may induce him to ac-cept the piace declined by Alexander Mitchell. Mr. Talmage will soon return to Brooklyn

He leaves London just in time. He could not compete with Cetywayo as a popular attraction. The Troy Times has seen a hair-pin taker

from the heart of a cow, and the docile animal exdaimed: "That's the kind of a hair-pin I am. Cetywayo is to be taken to London, where he will be the great attraction of the season. In-deed, we believe he will become the British lion. John T. Ford claims to have discovered

the coming American actress in Miss Lillian Spen-cer, daughter of Dr. G. W. Spencer, of Pittsburg. Notwithstanding the assertion of the poet, 'Why, " says he, "it's the easiest thing in the world. I've said it very often."

Oneen Isabella has had an affectionate interview with Maria and thus renders her verdict: What a charming siri! How happy I am that she is to be the wife of my son!"

"Kearney," says an exchange, " can name afty Californians who ought to be in the State' Prison." We can name out one. The others are not so widely known as Kearney.

It is rumored in Washington that Mrs. Justice Stephen J. Field, who is at her home in that city, become, during her summer trip in Can-

Queen Victoria has intimated her serious drspleasure at the sale of the photographs of the so-called fashionable beauties, and an attempt is to be made to check the scandalous traffic. There are three Rowland Hills. One

preached and made jokes; another was Command-er-in-Chief; the third invented postage-stampe and has been buried in Westminster Abbey. Mrs. Gen. Belknap is a favorite in her travels in Europe, where her beauty attracts much attention. To a friend in Washington she writes

that she has received nothing but kindness. Dr. Le Moyne, the enthusiast on cremation, has lost two children since his crematory at Washington, Pa., was erected, but in both cases tory for the remains was a cemetery, not furnace. The second child died a rew days ago

The new Metropolitan Church Society at Boston, composed of many of the elements of Mr. W. H. H. Murray's New England Church, has engaged the Rev. H. A. Shorey as its pastor, and is to hold its meetings in the hall of the Young Men's

Oliver Wendell Holmes is said to take the est possible care of his health, and to believe that he owes his length of years to this care. He pays great attention to the weather, it is added, having all sorts of scientific instruments to tell him when the atmosphere will permit him to take a walk.

Kentucky claims the oldest living graduate of West Point in the person of Mr. Asa Payne, of Scott County, who is 91 years old, and was one of the first class who finished the course at that insti-tution. His father, Gen. John Payne, a soldier of the War of 1812, was born after his father bad

One of the leading belles of Saratoga during the season now come to an end was a young lady of Baltimore, who petrified her dancers by ofore, who petrified her dancers by offering to bet with them that she could hit a floating barrel with a hundred-pounder shot ten times to their once, and invited them to come down to

Suleiman Pasha, the Turkish General who triumphed over Montenegro, died on Saturday in Bagdad. He was one of the most thorough sol-diers in the Turkish army, and his discipline was so strict that, though both the Government and the troops recognized his valor and his ability, he was far from popular with his subordinates. His campaign against the heroic mountaineers of Montenegro made him a hero at Constantinople, though it did not increase his popularity with the army. His great knowledge of the art of war was acknowledged, but he was believed to be so jeal-ous that he willfully abstained from co-operating with other Generals lest he should help them to

A day or two ago there met in State street, Boston, on the spot where the famous massacre took place. —Mr. Wendell Phillips, Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, and the son of Mr. John Bright. Mr. Phillips, who was showing Mr. Holyoake the historic spots of Boston, had stopped his carriage there, when Mr. Bright came no with his carriage there, when Mr. Bright came no with a friend. On being introduced to Mr. Phillips, a very cordial greeting took place. "I am very flad to meet you, Mr. Bright," Mr. Phillips said, "but I would rather meet your father." "My father is better worth meeting." modestly answered Mr. Bright, "I wish you could persuade your fataer to visit us," said Mr. Phillips. "I am afraid he does not like, or fears, the sea," was the reply. "We should be constant if he would come reply. "We should be content if he would come and make us just one speech," added Mr. Phillips. "Ah," said Mr. Bright, "I think me "seem" lears that more. SPORTING EVENTS.

Fourth and Last Day of the Jockey Club Fall Trotting Meeting.

Mattie Hunter, Fred Douglas, and Darby the Winners of the Occasion.

The Nearest the Chicago Club Can Come to Winning Is to Make a Tie Game.

Providence Now Absolutely Sure of Winning the League Pennant.

THE TURE.

CLOSE OF THE CHICAGO MEETING. The fall trotting meeting of the Jockey Club was brought to a successful close vesterday, the three events on the program, viz.: the unfin-ished pacing race, the 2:50 class, and the freefor-all race, being won respectively by Mattie Hunter, Fred Douglass, and Darby. The pleas ant weather and capital attractions offered served to bring out a large crowd, which wa reated to an afternoon of first-class sport. At 1:30 o'clock the three pacers-Sleepy Tom,

out to finish the race begun between them Thursday, when Rowdy Boy won the first hea ed promptly to the bell, and, after the panal amount of preliminary warming up, took their sleepy Tom second place, and Rowdy Boy the outside. The friends of the little mare were acking her some, and, in consequence, SHE SOLD PIRST CHOICE .

in the pools, bringing \$25 to \$18 for the other an even send-off, but Hunter outpaced the others from the start, and at the turn was a ength ahead of Rowdy Boy, Tom breaking and falling to the rear. She went at a great cilo to he quarter-pole, reaching that point in thirtythree seconds, and down the backstretch opened up a still stronger gap on the black horse, Sleepy Tom being still in the rear. The time to the half-mile pole was 1:07%, but the mare never slackened her pace. On the lower turn Rowdy Boy was sent for all there was in him, getting to within three lengths of Hunter as hey reached the head of the homestretch. For an instant it looked as though the black might win, but when Rea called upon the che mare she responded gamely, and won ely by a length in 2:15%.-A REMARKABLY PAST HEAT,

sidering the fact that the day was a chilly It was now evident that Sleepy Tom did not

have to be very much "off" in order to lose the ace, since Mattie Hunter's speed was such that the blind fellow must be at his best to beat her. She came out for the fourth heat as handsome is ever, and, as soon as the word was given, went to the front and staved there. Tom broke s usual at the turn, leaving Rowdy Boy to nake the race with the mare. He did his best, but was outpaced all the way, finishing on Huz-ter's wheel in 2:17%. As the mare went under he wire ahead the crowd cheered, her victory being a popular one. The mare's game look and stylish way of going had made her a favorit with the crowd, and more than one remembered how, last July, sne lapped out Sieepy Tom in his celebrated 2 12½ heat over the same track, after having two lengths the worst of the send-off. Her owner, Mr. R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, is nown as a man who always starts his horses to win. He was the recipient of numerous con-gratulations on the first race ever won by Mat-the Hunter, and the break in the bad luck that has followed his stable so persistently this sea-

1 3 2 2 Quarter.

THE SUMMARY.

....34 1:10¼32¼ 1:07¼33 1:07¼32¼ 1:09 The pacing race finished, the horses in THE 2:50 CLASS were called up, eight responding. Among them was fred Douglass, who won the three-minure race Tuesday, trotting the first heat in 2:25%. It was conceded that none of the lot could beat him, but when he was barred the pool-seling went on in lively fashion, Don Quixote being a strong first choice. In the draw for positions like Marvel securedthe pole, Horsemount Boy second place, Duck third, Largeese fourth, S. J. Potter hith, Douglass sixth, Don Quixote seventh, and Headlight on the outside. After six attempts the lot were sent away on even terms, but at the turn Douglas showed in front ms, but at the turn Douglas showed in front

and went to the quarter-pole and down the oackstretch with a clear lead. Don Quixote and Duck fighting for second place. There was really no race, so far as first place was concerned, Douglass winning the heat handlily by a length from Don Quixote, who had done considerable running, in 2:26. The gray was set back two places for his skips, Duck, wao finished close third, being given second place, Largeese hird, Don Quixote fourth, Potter fifth, Head-

mount Boy distanced.

The second and third heats require no description, being taken easily by Douglass, with Duck second all the time, in 2:25½, 2:26, the others

THE STWWARY. Same Day. —Purse \$1,000, for 2:50 class; \$500 o Brst, \$250 to second, \$150 to third, \$100 to

TIME. THE FREE FOR ALL RACE

was exciting only in regard to the relative positions of Bonesetter and Driver, both of whom had been heavily backed for second place, it being conceded that none of the lot bad a chance to beat Darby. Mace was behind the latter horse, and did not try for the first heat, Belle Brasfield having the pole, with Driver second, Bonesetter third, Charley Ford fourth, Katie Middleton fifth, Scott's Thomas sixth, and Darby on the outside. The start for the first heat was a good one, but at the turn Driver came out of the ruck, attended by Brasfield and Bonesetter. The three went together to the quarter-pole in 364 seconds, but when fairly into the backstretch Bonesetter was carried to a break, thereoy destroying his chances for the into the backstretch Bonesetter was carried to a break, thereby destroying his chances for the heat. Driver was sent along without stopping, Ford staying with him until well into the homestretch, when Darby trotted into second place. Mace apparently did not try very hard to beat Driver, the latter winning by a length in 2:21½; Belie Brasfield third, Ford fourth, Scott's Thomas fifth, Bonesetter sixth, and Middleton last.

The next three heats were taken easily by Darby, Driver being second in two of them, and Ford in the other. After the third heat Bonesetter and Middleton were drawn.

Katle Middleton; by Mambrino Patch-THE WINNERS The following table shows the winners of money at 'he meeting, their sires, and best record obtained at that meeting. Sire.

Fred Douglas.... \$1,000 825 750 500 500 500 500 500 500 475 300 Jarby Political Political Control of Chile 2:2014 McCurdy's Hamb. Harold..... Sleepy Tom. Abdallah Boy..... Abdallah M Abdallah Miss . Kuruz Horse Gooding's Champ' Scott's Histogs ... Vermont Hero.

NOTES. Most of the horemen leave to-day for Kan City, the races at which place begin next Tuerday. Dan Mace's string goes to Peoria. Col. Conley is now the owner of a full brother to Chicago Maid, 6 years old, having given for the animal the brown mare Nettie C., record

Wedgewood, John Splan's recently acquired Kentucky trotter, will make his first appearance in the hands of his new driver in the 2:30 race at the St. Louis meeting.

Mr. H. V. Bemis purchased yesterday after-noon the black gelding Fred Douglas, that won the 2:50 race vesterday, for \$5,000, and imme-diately presented the animal to his wife, Mrs. Rosa A. Bemis. Douglas is one of the best young horses in the country, and should trot close to 2:20 next season. LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 19.—The Jockey Club has added anouer race on to-morrow's pro-gram, making four events. The great sweeptakes race, dash of one and one-eig in which Himyar, Incommode, Good Night, Dave Moore, Leantunah, Larzenteen, Keene Richards, Jr., and Fred Rice will start, is creating more interest even than the Iamous time race of Ten Brocck. Given a good day and track, and, from present appearance, they will have both, there will be the fastest race ever run over the course. Both Boards of the General Council and the city officials will be present. tine horses at a race-track in America, and the ceting will probably last ten days, to oblige

orse-owners.
Following are the quotations of pools sold: First race, three-quarter-mile dash, Glendalia, \$50; Fred Rice, \$37; Zeta, \$41; Shaker, \$42; rence B., \$25; War Dance, filly, \$10; Secret Junge Thompson, \$5; Moilie Hart, \$7 second race, selling race, mile beats, Ella

Rowett, \$230; Kiukora, \$95; Jonn R. Swinney, \$50; Charley Bush, \$25; Mitnock, \$26; Day Star, \$30; Roway Boy, \$23; Buckden, filly, \$20; Silver Bill, \$15. Third race, one and one-eighth mile dash, Himyar, \$45; Dave Moore, \$65; Incommode, \$100; Good Night, \$50; Largentine, \$50; Keene Richards, Jr., \$30; Liatunah, \$50; Kate Clax

ton, \$55.

Fourth race, one mile, for all ages, Victim, \$30; Ben Hill, \$75; Juanita, \$35; Cammie F., \$70; Montreal, \$50; Sam Eckers, \$25; Headight, \$25; Peru, \$60: Bucksnot, \$30. NINA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18.—The famous thoroughbred mare Nina died this morning in her 83d

CEDAR BAPIDS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
CEDAR RAPIDS, ia., Sept. 19.—At the races to-day the 2:20 class was won by Foxie. Time, 2:30, 2:274, and 2:304. Five starters entered the free-tor-all race, new Scott taking first money. Time, 2:27, 2:23, and 2:274.

BASE-BALL.

A TIE GAME.

Expecial Dispassion to The Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Darkness ended the game to-day before the completion of the tenth inning. The Troy side was out, no runs having been scored, and one of the Chicagos had been retired, when both sides assented to a draw, it being impossible to see the ball. The game was 3 2 3 3 very exciting throughout, the Troys tieing the score in the ninth inning, on a two-baser by Bradley, a hit of Holbert, and an error of Doscher. The roys claim they lost owing to wrong decisions of the umpire in the fith and ninth

innings.

Musted tarows—stemsen, Reilly, Holbert, Quest. Musted fly—Ferguson. Funiole—Remseu. Wild throws -Holoert, Goldsmith, Doscher Passed grounders—Peters (2), Evans, Q

Passed grounders—Peters (2), Evans, Quest, Bradiey.
Passed balls—Holbert, 1; Flint, 3.
Wild pitches—Larkin, 1.
Bails on Goldsmith, 89; strikes, 38; balls on Larkin, 90; strikes, 39.
Time—Three hours.
Umpire—Furlong.
Double play—Caskins, Ferguson, Reilly, 1;
Quest to Remsen, 1.
Base nits—thicago, 11,12; Troy, 9,10.

nest to Remsen, 1.
Base nits—Chicago, 11-12; Troy, 9-10.
Errors—Chicago, 11; Troy, 8.

PROVIDENCE VS. CINCINNATIO

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 19.—Eight hundred delighted spectators saw Billy White hammered savagely this afternoon by the Grays to the tune f seventeen single and twenty-two total hits, productive of fifteen tailies, six being earned. Ward was pounded freely by Hotaling and Kelly, who jointly secured seven single and twelve total hits, the batting of the Cincinnatis amounting to thirteed singles and eighteen totals. In the sinth inning Providence got on to cunning Willie's delivery and batted him for a triple bagger, double hit, and six singles, bringing in

their five tallies off two triple hits, six single drives, and a passed grounder by O'Rourke. Providence played a weil-nigh faultless fielding game, while the visitors fielded loosely at times. Hotaling and Kelly bad sore hands, and met with severe punishment in taking turns behind the bat. Gerhardt has retired from second by account of a sprained arm reason of a sprained arm.

Two-base hits—Gross, Kelly.
First passe on errors—Providence, 4; Cincinait, 1.
Bases on called balls—Hines, Gross, Barnes.
Double play—Farrell, Start.
Passed bails—Hotaling, 4.
Wild pitches—White, 3.
Errors—Providence, 2: Cincinnait, 17.
Single hits—Providence, 17; Cincinnait, 13.
Total bases on clean hits—Providence, 22; Cicinnait, 18.
Bails called—On Ward, 88; on White, 120.
Strikes called—Off Ward, 16; off White, 19.
Time—Two hours forty minutes.
Umpire—Joyce.
BOSTON VS. CHURLIAND.

Boscial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The game to-day between the home nine and the Clevelands drew about 300 spectators, and was just about such an exinitition as will continue to draw small crowds. It was a poor game all through. The Bostons were not particularly strong at the bat, and showed something of wildness in the field; even Houck managed to get in two wild throws, one of which sent a man home. Snyder made up at the bat for his three errors behind it. Wayner did some fine hatting and made a "safe". Warner did some fine batting and made a "safe"

WORGESTER-HOLYOKE.
HOLYOKE, Sept. 19.—Worcester, 10; Holy-

THE RIFLE.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Sept. 19.—The member f the Milwaukee Rifle-Ciub engaged in a con est over their several ranges this afternoon fo Sharp mid-range rifle prize. The following is the score made over each range out of a possible

Markham John Johnston took the prize SUNDRY SPORTS.

The official record of the shoot at Creedmor as telegraphed to Gen. Sheridan, is as follows New York, 1,043; Atlantic Division, 1,000; Min souri Division, 961; Pacine Division, 953; Jer sey, 945. The teams were composed of twelve men each, the first and last being militia, the thers regulars. YACHTING.

The regatta of the Chicago Yacht Club which was to have taken place last Saturday has been declared off.

PRESIDENT HAYES. YESTERDAY IN DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—After the reception eremonies at the Opera-House, the Presiden nal party entered carriages and were drawn t he State Fair grounds, where they arrived about noon, and, alighting at once, proceede o make a complete tour of the Exposition halls on foot. The President walked arm-in-

arm with the Hon. Philo Parsons; Senato Chandler with Mrs. Hayes; Gen. Sherman with ex-Gov. Baldwin; ex-Minister to The Hague Charles T. Gorham, with Mrs. Baldwin; and enator Ferry with ex-Gov. Bagley. After a thorough inspection of the exhibits in the Exposition, and Art Halls, and Agricultural Building, the party re-entered carriages and drove round the grounds, viewing live stock, etc., and at I o'clock were escorted to the office of President Weber, of the State Agricultural Society, where they partonly of a calinton.

Park, and return to the city.

Everything was entirely informal. There were no speeches, but President Hayes, in their progress through the different hails and buildings and along the route, while making the tour, freely and good-naturedly shook hands with the people.

The reception given by the President and Mrs Hayes at the spacious and elegant residence of ex-Gov. Baldwin, on Fort street west, to-night, was one of the most notable in the social histor of Detroit. From 8:30 until after 11 p. m. the elite of the city, and many from the nterior cities and towns of the State called in

great numbers to pay their respects. The man sion was brilliantly illuminated, and presented most animated appearance. In the lawn on the west side of the mansion, where the band of the Fort Wayne garrison discoursed melodious strains of music, were suspended scor s of Chinese lanterns, and the street and foot-walks for squares were lined with carriage and people until the reception terminated The Presidential party leave the city at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, by Southern Railway, for Fremont, O.

CAMP CULLOM.

Closing Day-Grand Brigade Roview-Con gratulations,

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19 .- The Secon Brigade encampment is over, and all who have been interested are highly gratified at its complete success. The fourth day's proceedings terminated this afternoon in a brigade review and dress parade, which was even more impos ing than the grand effet parade yesterday, and at which the field officers and men displayed a marked improvement in their knowledge of the technical details of the tactics. Brig.-Gen Reece is deserving of great credit for his untirng efforts to make a good record for the Second Brigade, and has been faithfully and efficiently aided by the officers of his staff.

The encampment has given the public an ide of the strength of the Second Brigade, has shown them that there is no foolishness about being a soldier in the Illinois National Guard and has been of great advantage to the officers and men of the brigade in the way of instruction and discipline.

and discipline.

The Court-Martial recommended the discharge from the service of Private J. H. Paschal, of Morrison, Company C, Fourtcenth Battalion, for being absent from camp all day Wednesday without leave. In the case of Second-Lieut. J. T. Hefferman, of Mason City, Company I, Seven Regiment, who pleaded guilty to resisting the officer of the day in making an arrest, thefferman officeral to make a written apology to the omeer of the day in making an arrest, meiter--man offered to make a written apology to the officer, and the Court directed his Colonel to reprimand him publicly. Col. Butler was presented with a handsome sword and beit by the Sixteenth Battalion to-

day.
Secgt. Hart, of Pekin, Company G, Seventh
Regiment, was accidentally shot to-day with a
biank cartridge, which burned his face, but did not seriously injure him.

The sick list has been very small, and the casualties few and of a minor nature during the

encampment.

At a largely-attended meeting of the brigade At a largely-attended meeting of the brigade officers this morning, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to the railroad companies which contributed so snostantially to the success of this encampment by the free constion of transportation, the thanks of this brigade are due and hereby sincerely tendered. By their liberality it was alone possible that this encampment was held for to their generous response the state of Illinois, as alone possiole that this encampment was held for to their generous response the State of Illinois, as well as this command, are indepted for this valuable service, and we hereby desire to express our sense of the obligation in most unmistakable terms. To different officials with whom we came in contact personally and through correspondence, we desire to return our heartiest acknowledgments for their gentlemanly and courteous treatment.

Brig.-Geo. Rece has issued the following congressionary congress.

Brig.-Gen. Keece has issued the following congratulatory general order:

The General commanding takes pride and pleasure in congratulating the Second Brigade I. N. G. upon the satisfactory results attending this first annual encampment, and desires to compliment the officers and men upon the excellent record they have made. The morale of the camp has been above criticism, which is the result of your active and hearty co-operation in entorcing discipline. Your improvement in tactics is most creditable. The various duties incident to a camp of instruction have been discharged in a manner deserving the highest commencation. The Governor and Commander-in-Canef, recognizing your efficiency, has personally complimented you in unmeasured terms of praise for the alacrity and thoroughness with which the bridgade has performed every prescribed duty. You have exceeded the highest expectations of your commander, who desires to express his gratitude to the officers and men for their hearty co-operation in making the first encampment of the Second Brigade an un-

THE TRADE CONVENTION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 19.—The Trade Con vention met at the Opera-House. President Hartley, in a brief speech, introduced Earl, who welcomed the guests to Lafayette. Most of the day was occupied in the discussion of questions ertaining to the retail trade and their relation to wholesale. A permanent association was or chants' Association. The officers consist of a President, four Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer. The first regular meeting is to be held en the 2d of May next, subject to a meeting to be held at a place decided upon by the members. The Conven-tion adopted a resolution thanking the various railroads for courtesies extended and to the Western Union Telegraph Company for the free

FISHING AT GENEVALLAKE. GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Sept. 19.—The fishing in Geneva Lake for the past two days has been very fine. To-day Theodore J. Schneider, of Chicago, with a party of friends, chartered the steamer Blanch, and caught over 300 fish. The hunting is getting better every day. The pigeons Among the late arrivals at the Whiting House are: J. H. Winslow, J. W. Rockwell, C. Murry, F. H. Adams, W. D. K. H. L. A. Robinson, W. B. Wilcox, C. Stowe, M. Crandall, A. D. Read, preserving the teeth and pacifying the oreata.

H. M. Parcells. Gen. O. L. Mann, C. J. Hess, John B. Campbell and wife. of Chicago; Caot. H. F. Fisher, Washington, D. C.; Edward Douglas, Cork, Ireland.

FIRES.

CHICAGO. The losses by the fire at J. C. Hull's carriage factory, Thursday night, are estimated as fol-lows by the Fire Insurance Patrol report: On building, \$1,000; insured for \$800 each in the Lycoming, Ailemania, and Firemen's of Dayton. Loss on stock, \$1,600; insured for \$1,500 in the Hecla, and for \$1,000 in the Boatmen's. Loss on tools, \$100; insured for \$66 in the Allemania, Lycoming, and Firemen's of Dayton. Total loss, \$2,700. The owner at first estimated the loss at \$18,000, and insurance at \$5,000, which was, of course, greatly exaggerated. It is now claimed that the insurance folks are try-ing to diminish the damage.

The slarm from Box 124 at 8:05 and the alarm from Box 149 at 8:40 last evening were both

A still alarm to Engine No. 23 at 10 o'clock A still alarm to Engine No. 23 at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 660 West Fifteenth street, owned and occupied by Joseph Semore as a dwelling. Damage, \$20.

About 3 o'clock yesterday Officer Quinlan discovered that the roof of the flag shanty at the corner of Clark and Twenty-seventh streets was aftre. The door of the shanty had been forced open by some one, who had then built a fire in the stove, which burned so brigkly as to

fire in the stove, which burned so briskly as to set the shanty afre. The flames were ex-tinguished with but little trouble.

A still alarm to Chimical Engine No. 1 at S:45 last evening was caused by the burning of a flask at Richardson's foundry, Nos. 67 to 71 West Madison street.

AT PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—A fire at Dunbar's Camp, near Uniontown, last night, was confine to the large barn connected with the Soldiers Orphans' School. The quarters occupied by th hildren, over 200 in number, were not touched though for a time in imminent danger. The loss is estimated at \$3,000; insured for \$1,500 in the Fayette County Mutual. The destruction of Godfrey & Clark's paper-bag factory, on of Godfrey & Clark's paper-bag factory, on Liberty street, last night, was complete. The total loss will exceed \$30,000, insured as follows: Delaware Mutual, \$3,250; City of Pittsburg, \$2,500; Amazon, \$4,000; Pittsburg, \$4,000; Northwestern, of Milwaukee, \$4,000; Western, of Toronto, \$3,000; Boatman's, of Pittsburg, \$2,500. On the building No. 268 there are policies amounting to \$13,000. On the stock of flour belonging to F. W. Jenkins & Co., No. 268, there are \$3,000 in the Hudson, of New Jersey, and \$2,300 in the City of Pittsburg. The fire originated from the Seventh Avenue Hotel kitchen.

MORTUARY.

Burial of Father Carter, Late Vicar-Genera of Philadelphia—An Immense Concourse Other Fauerals. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 19 .- the funeral of he late Father Carter, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, which took place to-day, was one of the largest ever seen in this disappointed people that it was feared that some would be hurt by the crushing. It was with the greatest difficulty that a large detail of policenen managed to make way for the street-curs and to prevent the swaving crowd from pushing lown the iron fence. Archbishop Wood, three Bishops, 120 priests, with religious orders and societies, were in attendance. The solemn office for the dead, with which the services were begun, was presided over by the Very Rev. M. A. Waish, Vicar-General, the chanters being the Revs. Thomas Power and P. J. Daily, the latter of Thomas Power and P. J. Daily, the latter of whom was formerly an assistant to Father Carter. During the recital of the office there arrived in the sacristy, from the parochial residence, Archbishop Wood, Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton; Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg; and Bishop Quinton, of Mooile, Ala., who, upon the conclusion of the office, proceeded into the sanctuary with the other elergimen who were to officiate at the mass. The celebrant of the mass was Archbishop Wood; Deacons of Honor, the Rev. P. R. O'Reilley, of St. John's, and the Rev. C. P. O'Connor, of St. Michael's; Deacon of the Mass, the Rev. Hugh Lane, of St. Theresa's; Sub-Deacon, the Rev. Michael Filan, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception; assistant priest, the Very Rev. M. A. Walsa; and daster of Ceremones, the Rev. Daniel A. Brennan, Secretary to the Archbishop, who was asuan, Secretary to the Archbishop, who was assisted by the Rev. A. D. Filan, of the Church of tion of the body was performed by Archbishop Wood, assisted by Vicar-General Walsh. It is

thought that the successor of Famer Carter will be the Rev. A. D. Filan, formerly pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, who was assigned to the Church of the Assumption about a year and a half ago.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Maddson, Wis., Se.t. 12.—212. George B. Smith has received numerous telegrams of condolence from sympathizing friends at the death of her honored nusband. His funeral, which takes place at 20 clock to-morrow atterpoon with belagrain strended. Special trains noon, will be largely attended. Special trains will be run from Milwaukee and Caicago.

American Manufacturer and Iron World, Sept. 5.
The scale business seems to be improving as rell as all other kinds of trade. The Howe Scale Company are scattering scales all over the country: A 25-ton narrow-gauge track scale at Port Huron, Mich.; 30-ton track-scale at Asylum, Pontiac, Mich; track scale for Chicago & Northwestern Railway at Eiroy, Wis.; one at Sabula, Ia., for Chicago, Mitwankee & St. Paul Railway; 40-ton 14x44 stock scale at Cleveland, hallway; 40-ton 14344 slock scale at Cleverance, largest in the State; a 30-ton 52-foot-track scale for l'ainesville & Youngstown Railway; depot scales for Atlantic & Great Western Railway,—and more of the same sort. There is no reason why people should not know how much hey weign, or how much other people weigh, when scales can be bought so reasonably as this Company sell them, and they are so accurate.

THE COLORED REFUGEES.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 19.—Gen. Conway is here in consultation with Gov. St. John and others regarding the colored exodus. It is considered by them best hereafter to direct the course of emigrants to the older Western States, where there is now a very considerable demand for their labor. There are none of the refugees now depending on charity in this State.

SCHURZ AND GOULD. CHEYENNE, W. T., Sept. 19 .- The Hon. Carl Schurz, returning from a visit to the various Indian Agencies in this vicinity, arrived here this morning, was entertained by Gov. Hoyt, the

several Territorial officers, Gen. Merritt, and army officers, together with a large number of citizens, and departed for Deuver at 3 p. m. Jay Gould arrived at 2 p. m., and left for the same point on the Denver Pacific train at 3:30. A dentist with but a single order per week mus needs charge \$20 to \$30 for a set of teeth to pay for idle time, while the facilities and immense patronage of the McChesney Bros. enable them to furnish the same, the best, for \$8. Finest filling one-third rates. Corner Clark and Randolph

Good sets of teeth are not made for \$4 or best sets for \$3, neither are finest gold-fillings at one-third usual rates. On the contrary, very inferior work is charged two or three prices for. Dr. Sherwood, corner State and Madison streets, has some samples of both which he will be pleased to exhibit.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsis, gastritis, nansea, general debility, consamption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like heverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomaca. Nothing else make a feels and blood and strength so fast. It can be sately relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in waith medication or ordinary natrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Aread's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Coasumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

Facts are Stubbern Things!

Messrs. Joseph Burnatt & Co., Boston, Mass.—
GENTLEMEN: Our sales in Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts are rapidly increasing among good grocerymen in this cuty and throughout the Northwest, a sure indication that the people are demanding honest, wholesome goods.

REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1879. Wholesale Grocers.

VEGETINE. VEGETINE.

Blood Purifier.

SHERMAN, N. Y., May 22, 1878. Dear Sir: I have used the Vegetine, and as a Blood Purifier think it cannot be excelled. Would recommend it to all as an excellent medicine. Yours very truly,

GREAT RELIEF. Sick Headache.

SARDIS, Miss., April 24, 1878. H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir: I certify that my wife has frequently used your Vegetine for Sick Headache and experienced great relief from its use. L. A. DORR.

WITH GOOD SUCCESS.

Dropsy and Kidney Complaint. DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 10, 1878. H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir: I think very highly of your Vegetine, having used it for Dropsy and Kidney Complain with good success. I have also recommended it to others, who have been greatly benefited by its use D. E. EGGLESTON, 309 Walnut-st.

VEGETINE. It Is What Is Needed.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

B. R. Stevens. Boston:

Dear Sir: For a long time I have been troubled with Female Weakness and a weak, sinking feeling at the Stomaca, and, through the advice of a friend. I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from those complains. Yours respectfully.

MRS. ANNABELLA HARWOOD,

312 Fourth-st. DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1878.

A SPLENDID MEDICINE. Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness

GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., July 25, 1878, GRIGGSVILLE, Ill., July 25, 1878, H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit until I tried your Vezetine, and After taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, althorize I am in my 66th year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1877.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with Female Weakness and Womo Disease for many years. Last March my husbant got me a oottle of your Vegetine, and before I had finished taking it I found relief; the second and third bottles gave me still further relief, and I heartily recommend it to all females suffering from Female Wearness. Yours resely, MRS. ELIZABETH H. JOHNSON, 2246 North Seventh-st.

I am personally acquisined with the above persons and sold them a number of bottles of Vegetine.

J. O. EBERHARD, M. D.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY

FASHIONS.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, In ss. REGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DOMESTIC

FASHIONS! Monday, Sept. 22,

180 STATE-ST., And continuing through the week.

LATEST NOVELTIES

Suits on exhibition. DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE CO. CARPETS, Etc.

UBSON & (O.) CARPETS CURTAINS ET COR STATES WASHINGTON STS

CHICAGO.

OAT STRAW

N PRESSED PACKED BALES. John G. East, of lewcastle-on-Tyne, is open to buy large lots. C. if to liverpool, Hull, London, and Newcastle.

NOW OPENING. OAT MEAL.

Strangers cordially invited

Chas. Gossage & Co., STATE-ST., WASHINGTON-ST., 106, 108, 110. 56, 58, 60, 62. HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.



HALE'S HONEY HOREHOUND & TAR!

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS

LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

The Honey of the Plant Horehound SCOTHES and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm Ables Balsames CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful A Cough may be fitly termed the preliminary stage of Consumption malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a me take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive grea from its soothing properties, when suffering with Croup and Cough. PRICES: - 50c. and \$1. Large Size Che C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York.

IF YOU HAVE A RAGING TOOTH, For Sale by all Druggists. BUY PIKE'S TOOTHACKE DROPS, 25 C

West End Dry Goods House CARSON. PIRIE & CO

Madison & Peoria-sts.

Astonishing Bargains

SILKS!

In addition to an immense stock, embracing full lines of Col'd. Black. and Fancy Silks, greatly below present value, we offer these

3 Special Lots.

25 pcs. Heavy Blk. Gros Grain Silks, bright lustre, large grain, handsome goods. We guarantee them better than any \$1.25 Silk sold in this city of close prices, and are letting them go at \$1.00 per

yard. Iwo Cases rich, bright, full grain Colored Gros Grains, never sold before for less than \$1.50; they are a job lot, and won't last long at our price, \$1.00 per yard.

This is an immense bargain, and will be found on examination to justify what we say about it, viz.: that we have put upon our counters a lot 24-in. Tappisier & Ponson Cachemire Gros Grains. Black, that cannot be matched in the city at less than \$3.00 per yard; we offer a small lot of 14 pes. at \$2.25 per yard.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

DRESS GOODS.

Dress Goods Dept.!

Fell Importation of Camelots, French Cord. Camel's Hair. Momie and

Basket Cloths. NEW and Elegant the new shades, textures, and offects, "at very low prices."

Colored Cashmeres.

10 cases Lupin's best Cashmeres, of all qualities, just opened, including two cases at the very low price of

50c a Yard! Special Bargains!

The most attractive stock of goods

to an inspection of stock and premises.



The Channel Through Which It Went Being the Noose and the

A Speech from the Murderer, but No Word of Regret for the Deed.

His Awful Wickedness Finally Gives Way to a Spasm of Decency.

the Negro, Tells on the Stand How Dr. Pierson Was Butchered.

This Moted Case at Quincy, Ill., Likely to Be a Protracted One.

GUETIG'S EXECUTION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
DIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 19.—At noon toay, just one year from the date of his awful ime, Louis Guetic paid the penalty for the ne murder of Mary McGlew, a waitress at the pencer House, on the 19th of last September. During the entire time from his second convic tion and sentence, Guerig has conducted him-self with immoral coolness and the appearance of a bravado. Yesterday afternoon, when visby his relatives and two priests of the bolic Church, he laughed and joked, declinween whom and himself there had grown an ment since his incarceration. The priests hen determined to leave him, but, in the evening, at the request of his mo her, he sent for the priests, gave up his nonsense, and agreed to relations of the Church. He had

CONCEALED ARSENIC IN THE BLANKET of his cot, but his mother persued him to give up the idea of suicide and die in the Church. He ent open the blanket and handed the poison

This morning Guetig arose, after several hours of quiet sleep. After breakfast he received his her, Mrs. Hero, of Louisville, his brother eorge, and other relatives, with whom he re ained until after 10 o'clock, when his conors came and were closeted with him unti came to go to the scaffold. Guetig exsed himself in the hope of a better life, and the first time, seemed to realized his con . It was ten minutes before 12 o'clock when the little procession started for the scaffold in the jailyard. Guetig was preceded by the iff, the priests, and his brother George, the atter remaining on the platform until the pining began. After prayer and the reading of

GURTIG READ A SPEECH n a clear, firm voice, without a quiver or tremor.

At last, my friends, the time set apart by he law has arrived for me to say farewell, not nly to you who have gathered about me at this sent, but to all the world beside. You will erefore believe the last utterances of a dying an when he informs you that he deeply ralizes, but without complaint, the solemnity that can come to mankind in this restless life. If there be any who in the past I have wronged n sny manuer, I crave their forgiveness, and, if possible, their friendship in that other life where sorrow never comes." This ended the men, if there be any here that I have injured in any matter or in any way, I hope you will for-

and all my foes will forgive me. Farewell."

He shook hands with a number of persons of the platform, and then, as the Court-riouse elock was striking 12,

and Guetig's neck was broken. There was great muscular contraction, and it was sixteen minntes before life was pronounced extinct. The remains were taken to his uncle's botel, the Spencer House, where the murder was com-mitted, and will be buried Sunday. There was an immense crowd of people about the jail, and the execution was witnessed by about 300. The murder was peculiarly atrocious, and the conduct of the prisoner had been such as to forfeit all claims to consideration. He was less than 20 years old; but, though young, he had linked his name with "one virtue and a thousand crimes."

The crime of Louis Guetig was one of the mos old-blooded ever perpetrated. He was the nephew of the proprietor of the Spencer House, a botel near the Union Depot, and the largest and best of the second-class nouses in the city. His uncle made him one of the clerks of a boy, he met Mary McGlew, a young Irish girl beautiful person, good manners, and strong Louis at once began paying her decided atten-tions, which increased with years, until it was understood that a promise of marriage existed between them. It is not to be doubted that

between them. It is not to be doubted that the ruin of the girl was all that was ever in Louis Guetig's calculations. About one year before her murder, she disallowed the attentions of Louis, on account of his disreputable character and hard-drinking habits, and had permitted one of the other clerks, Thad P. Raysdale, to wait upon her. The dawn of jealousy and devilment was aroused, and Guetig annoyed and persecuted Mar; beyond endurance, demanding that her preference for Ragsdale be abandoned, and the former relations between her and himself renewed. She declined to accede to this; and, finding her determination unmoved, Guetig deliberately; lanned her murder,—seeking several opportunities for the crime before he finally succeeded.

On the afternoon of the 19th of September last, with a boon companion, he went upon a fearful drunk, and at dark drew near Mary McGlew, who was in the neighborhood of her mother's house, with a companion waiterfirt. Louis attempted then to shoot; but his hand was caught by Mary's friend, and the drunken-devil waiked off. At 9 o'clock several of the 'girls, including Mary McGlew, were in the courtyard of the hotel, near the loot of the stairs leading to the dormitory. Louis came up to them, and addressing Mary said: "Are you going to fulfill that promise to me!" In response to her quick cries of "Yes, yes." he at once exclaimed. "G—d d—n you, you say Yes, because you know I am going to kill you,"—accompanying his words with five rapid shots from a large-calibre revolver. The first shotentered the gurl's left eve, crashing into her brain; the second hit another of the girls in the right cheek, and then glanced into Mary's abdomen; the third struck the girl in the neck. severing the carotidariery; the fourth went wild; and the fith pierced the brain through the right eye. The last shot was delivered in a horribiy brutal way: as the girl was lying in her dying strug-ries, Guetig stepped up close to the quivering body of his victim, and said: "G—d d—n you, am't you dead vet!" and gave t

kill her last Friday evening if she had let me come down to call on her, and borrowed two revolvers to do the job with. I couldn't make it work then, so I took the guns back where I got them. I haven't had a good chance since then, until last night, to do the job. . . My adopted mother put her head out of a window and told me not to quarrel, and Ragsdale begged me to come away: but I wanted to talk to Mary, and wouldn't go. I don't believe I would have killed her just then if Katie Collins hadn't made such a d—d noise, vellting that I was going to kill Mary. Just theu Mary moved as if she was going to step away, and I let her have it. I don't know how many shots I fired. I meant to save one for myself, and finish my life too. I fired the last shot with the revolver right against her face, and that was the one that right against her face, and that was the one that took her in the eye. Then she began to kick. God! I can see her kicking there just as plain as I can see you right in irout of me. ?

HIS TRIALS AND SENTENCE. Guetig's crime created the most intense excitement. At various times there were threats of summary justice, against which the Sheriff took needful precautions. The brother of the murdered girl tried in various ways to obtain access to Guetig in jail,—at one time commit-ting a trivial offense in the hope of getting near him. But the officers olaced him in another part of the jail. The murder was so atrocious, and Guetig himself recognized as so hardened a wretch, that his relatives for some days declined wretch, that his relatives for some days declined to see him, and announced that they would not assist in his defense. But, when he came to trial, his uncle had employed able counsel, who made a stubbern effort to set up insanity, by reason of epilepsy, as a defense. The trial lasted over ten days, but the jury returned a sentence of death, after being out but eleven minutes. He was sentenced to be hanged, with Achey and Merrick, on the 29 h of January last; but, on the 28th, the Suto be hanged, with Achey and Merrick, on the 29 h of January last; but, on the 28th, the Supreme Court granted a new trial on the ground of error in the charge of the Court on the question of insanity. Guenty was much elated, and declared he never would hang,—maintaining the reckless demeanor he has evinced at every stage of the proceedings. His second trial was had before Judge Elliott, of the Superior Court, and resulted as before,—the jury being absent from their seats only ten minutes. He was sentenced to be hanged to-day,—the Court, without knowing it, appointing the an-Court, without knowing it, appointing the anniversary-day of his crime as the time for its expiation. The Supreme Court yesterday overruled the motion for a new trial, which was asked for on several grounds, some of them of much importance. The Court said there was no reason to build the court of the co o believe that Guetig had not been tried and andemned in accordance with the law and the condemned in accordance with the law and the evidence. When the news of the action of the Court was conveyed to Guetiz, he shrugged his shoulders, and said he guessed he couldn't help it. After a time his uncle came to see him. The latter was overwhelmed with emotion; but Louis laughed at him, making some jocula

A woman of the town, named Bella Ray, for merly of Shelbyville, was attracted by the merly of Shelbyville, was attracted by the fame of Guetig. She visited him in the jail, and an attachment arrangement attachment an attachment sprang up between the two. The woman visited him daily, and the report spread that they were to be married just before Louis was to go to the scaffold. This the man denied; and the officers said they would not have consented to it, had both desired to participate the said they would not be consented to it, had both desired to participate the said they would not be set to be said they would not be said to be said t pate in such a farce. Guetig had been visited by Catholic priests, but they were utterly una-ble to make any impression upon him. Late yesterday afternoon Father O'Donoghue conveyed to Guetig the ultimatum of the Bishop, that the visits of the prostitute must cease, or the visits of the priests. Guetig chose between them, and said the woman should come.

Guetig was not of age. His mother lives in
Louisville, with a married bro her. The wife of

his uncle was regarded by Louis as his foster-mother; and yesterday he made a deed conyev-ing his interest in the estate of his father to his aunt. The deed will not be good; but still the boy made it as an indication of his preference between the real and the foster mother.

THE PIERSON MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.
QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 19.—The first witness called in the Pierson murder-trial to-day was Dr. Greggson, who testified to the nature of the wounds that caused the death of Dr. Pierson. The pext witness was George Farr, who made the arrest of the negro Ferguson in Min-neapole He testified to the particulars of the to finding Dr. Pierson's watch pawned by Ferguson, and to the confession made to him by Ferguson. The next witness, and the principal one for the prosecution, was Ferguson himself, whose statements implicated the three defendants, Hetrick, Working, and Avey. Ferguson rehearsed the story of the murde substantially as reported to THE TRIBUNE last night. He called Dr. Pierson out, on the evening of the murder, representing that he had been sent by a sick person a few miles out, and, agreed, waylaid and murdered the Doctor on the road. The witness testified that the first conversation he had with defendants after the murder was the Tuesday after the funeral of Dr. Pierson. Avey told witness to meet them at the Post-Office Friday night, and they would give him the price agreed upon. At that time witness went to the Post-Office and found Avey, Working, and Hetrick. Hetrick gave him the watch, which be identified as the one said to be owned by Dr. Pierson. Witness refused to take the watch, but the men said it was worth \$30. When he found that it was worth more than \$10, the price agreed upon, witness took it. Avey told witness they had made about \$100, or a little over. Avev had a pocketbook, and Working had a small lance or knife. Witness took the watch and left, and buried it, as the three had told him that it would not do for the quartet to be seen much together, or to have the watch found on any of them. After keeping it buried for some time, witness took it up and carried it with him to Minneapolis, where he pawned it for \$3.75.56 From Minneapolis witness went to Montroessa where he was arrested. Witness pawned watch in his own name, and went with the cers when they took it out of pawn, told witness that, if the watch was his (witness') possession, they would dick by him, and prove an alibit of the night in question for witness and for each of the others. None of them ever induced witness to leave Augusta and go to Minnesota. The cross-examination failed to confuse Ferguson, who stuck well to his story. He is a mulatto, and quite intelligent. He says he has lived in Illinois about three years, a part of the time in Schuyler Count., Augusta, and also in Quincy. He came to Quincy after the murder, and before going to Minnesota. After Ferguson, the prosecution examined two or three other witnesses as to the character of the defendants in Augusta. together, or to have the watch found on any of

ALEXANDER'S SUPERSEDEAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., Sept. 18.—The people of Sycamore and of De Kalb County have been disappointed—temporarily at least—of a sensa-tion which had been promised them, and the execution of George Alexander, which was fixed to occur to-morrow (Friday) has been indefinitly postponed. Workmen have been engaged for several days past in erecting a frame structur in the rear of the jail to contain the scaffold and accommodations for the officials and others who expected to see Mr. Alexander off. Now comes in the Supreme Court with an invention of the enemy styled a supersedeas, and spoils the entire program. The universal opinion seems to be that it is too bad, especially as this is fair week, and the town is full of people. Even Alexander himself is dissatisfied, although his complaint is not so much that he has received a respite as is a miserably-ignorant negro of a very low order of intellect, and it is safe to bet that he won't believe the truth until 2 o'clock to-morrow has passed and he finds himself still un-

The crime for which Alexander was sentenced to death is by no means the first homicide committed in De Kalb County, but this is the first time that a but this is the first time that a scaffold has ever been erected here for the hanging of any murderer. Tradition relates that in the good old days of a generation or so ago an occasional horse-thief was strung up by indignant citizens, but this is the first legal choking in the county. In order to carry the thing out with the proper degree of celat, the Sheriff hired him a Chicago man, experienced in gallows-building, and directed him to spare no expense in giving Alexander a comfortable send-off. He constructed the gallows on the same plan as that from which Messrs. Sherry and Connelly fell into eternity, and if his sand-ong experiments of to-day go for anything the machine is calculated to work to a charm.

All day the jail has been the chief centre of

charm.

All day the jail has been the chief centre of attraction, even the fair paling its ineffectual fires before its newer and fresher rival. Country fairs, with their "trials of speed," which in the veracular are rendered as "hoss-trois," are placed within the reach of our oucolic friends about every once in so often, but to them, as lingoldsby has it, "To see a man swing at the end of a string, with his neck in a noose, would

be quite a new thing." At the same time it is only fair to state that quite a large element hold that Alexander should be given every chance for his life, and that he ought not to be railroaded through quite so rapidly as was intended and ordered. Nobody doubts his guilt, and nobody seems to care about saving his neck, for he has been a worthless lonier all his life, and the murder was a peculiarly atrocious one. But the idea of indicting a man one day and on the next sentencing him to be hanged savors a little too much of Russian practice to suit the thinking part of the people, and, since there does not seem to be much reason for fearing that the fellow will eventually escape the gallows, folks are willing enough to let the Supreme Court examine his case at their leisure.

THE CRIME for which George Alexander was sentenced to death was committed March 24 of this year, at De Kalb, a town about eight miles from here. Alexander is about 22 years of age, although on his trial he swore he was but 19, and he has spent three or four years out of the last seven in the Country Jail. He would have been sent to Joliet four years ago, but his age saved him from that, and it was wnile in the jail here that he first met the girl for whose murder he is condemned to die.

This girl, Anna Alexander, was a white woman of security of warrangers, and house in her woman of security of warrangers. of about 20 years of age, loose in her morals, and not particularly bright as to intellect. She was sent to jail last fall to work out a sentence for disorderly conduct at De Kalb, and, the jail here being small and of primitive construction, here being small and of primitive construction, she managed to get acquainted with the negro. Their conversation must have been carried on under difficulties, but when the two were on the same day discharged from jail they went off and were married. During the winter they lived in a shanty in "the timber," north of this, but the giri soon tired of her bargain, and her old habits were too strong for her. She left ner Othello, and, it is said, was found by him in certain houses of questionable character in this neighborhood. March 24 Alexander borrowed a double-barreled gun from a gunsmith here, saying that he was going coon-hunting.

asions that he "was going to kill that — — of his."

He traveled by rail from this city to De Kalb, and found his wife in the house of a farmer named Burdick, where she had gone in search of work. On his first visit be was unarmed, having left his gun at a hotel in the neighbor-hood, but in a few minutes be returned with the gun, which he placed in a corner. Mrs. Winans, daughter of Mr. Burdick, informed him that he was not wanted around there, and he left. As he did so, he called his wife to the door, and when she followed him into the front yard he fired both barrels of the gun. The charge struck her in the face and neck, which were horribly lacerated, and she died instantly. Alexander ran off, but was captured in the morning, baving returned to the scene of the mugder. In the meantime he had succeeded in inflicting some terrible wounds on his own throat with a knike or other sharp instrument, but the doctors succeeded in sewing these up, and he was jailed to await trial. At the June term he was indicted, and the next day was called upon to plead. No motion or continuance or change of venue was made and for what seemed at the time a sufficient reason. Two important witnesses for the People were absent, and his attorney, after a long consultation with his client, decided that i

TAKE THE CHANCES there and then. Defendant offered to plead guilty of manslaughter, but the State's Attor-ney, Mr. J. L. Pratt, refused to accept the plea. Defendant stood mute when asked to plead to the charge of murder, and the Court (Judge Uptou) ordered a plea of "not guilty" to be entered.

The trial went on, twelve jurors were secured with very little delay, and the People proved their case as given above. The defendant swore in his own behalf that the gun went off accidentally, and it was produced in court and found to be torn out of all shape. The jury agreed on a verdict of "guilty of murder," and fixed the punishment at hanging, and the Court set it for Friday, Sept. 19. Since that time Alexander has amused himself chiefly by abortive attempts at suicide. On one occasion he pounded up a glass bottle and swallowed some of the pieces, and at another time he made a rope out of an old towel and prepared hade a rope out of an out town and prepared for an amateur hanging. The watchfulness of the Sheriff and his deputies prevented the execution of either project, and everything was gotten ready for carrying out the sentence of the law. But yesterday afternoon, some now lawyers having taken hold of the case, the Supreme Court granted a supersedeas, and the

STOLE A HORSE AND BUGGY. Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 19.—The man John Hamilton, whose theft of a horse and huggy was men

tioned in THE TRIBUNE a day or two since, was arrested at Hobart, Ind., and brought here to-day. The property was recovered. The prisoner claims that his mo her, Mrs. Newell, resides at Maryland, Otsego Co., N. Y., and his cousin, E. L. Culttendon, was formerly Mayor of Fort Wayne, Ind. He also states that he was a former schoolmate of Potter Palmer, of Chica-go, and the Mayor of Galesburg. He was held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and, in detault, was sent to the Genera Jail and, in default, was sent to the Geneva Jail He confesses the crime. DOUBLE MURDER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 19 .- The following is from Fort Smith: Last Monday evening Jacob Irwin and James Hazel were waylaid and killed by unknown parties near Boggy Depot, Choctaw Nation. The murdered men are accused of extensive larcenies, and this is the sup-posed caused of the killing. Vigilant Commit-tees are being organized in various parts of the India: Nation.

BROTHERLY TRAGEDY. 2. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10.-Advices from acy County, in the southwestern part of this state, say that on Tuesday last two brothers, named Burr and James Manus, living near Kir

byville, got into a quarrel about a cow, and James shot and killed Burr. A younger brother then went home, procured a rifle, and shot his brother James through the heart. NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The trial of Francisco Polkato for the murder of Michael Bolender at the corner of Church and Fulton streets, July last, came to a sudden termination this after

noon by the counsel for Polkato putting in a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree, which the Court accepted, and sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for life. A HORSE THIEF. CHEYENNE, Wyo. Ter., Sept. 19 .- Doc Middleton, a notorious horse and cattle thief, has

been sentenced to five years in the Nebraska Penitentiary for stealing horses from Carey Brothers, this Territory. There are other in-dictments against him in Nebraska. BURGLARS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
QUINCY. III., Sept. 19.—The residence of Gen. Singleton, near this city, was entered by burglars last night. A large amount of silver plate and other valuables were left untouched

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The United States Assay Office shipped to-day to the New Orleans Mint \$530,000 in silver bars for coinage into

Anecdote of Thackeray.

This charming little anecdote of Mr. Thackeray is told in the "Memoir of Henry Compton": "I well recollect my brother and myself meeting my fasher returning from rehearsal through Hyde Park, in company with a tail, burly man of a ruddy complexion. My father carelessly introduced us as two of the 'varmints'; his friend shook hands with us, and inquired about our school affairs and sports more kindly than did most middle-aged gentlemen we knew. They were both engaged in conversation which we did not understand, till, just before reaching the barracks, my father said: 'Well, we have to part here, as you are going to Oxford street.' 'Yes,' said his friend, 'I must leave you and your boys now'; and turning to us he wished us good-ov very heartily: then, as he was shaking hands with my father, he added, 'I wonder what there is in my purse? There, Compton, take it, and give the young 'uns what there is—not much, I'm thicking.' 'No, no,' said my fa her; 'you must not do that.' 'Nonsense, my dear fellow; I was a schoolbov once, and know the value of tips. Everybody should tip schoolboys,—It does them good.' So saving, he hurried off, leaving the purse with my father. 'Who is that?' we both exclaimed. 'That's a very celebrated man called Thackeray,' said my father. 'How much is there?' was the hext very natural question. I forget the exact amount, but we both went home some five or six shillings richer, much impressed with the celebrated man who had such 'stunning' ideas, and carried them out so weil.''

LOCAL CRIME.

those are chiefly the result of putting green men into responsible positions, and time will educate them up to the proper standard of civility and benevolence. One thing is certain, the staff of detectives is capable of working together in excellent shape, for nearly every member had a hand in yesterdav's case, and everything was worked directly from the heads of departments.

ments.
The firm of Field, Leiter & Co. were great

oth gentlemen amused themselves until after

midnight in writing out young Smith's story of the crime, which they considered the most valuable of the lot. As to the amount stolen

ing to the confessions, footed up \$1,800.

King acknowledges having taken fifty-four dozen of gloves, worth on an average \$20 per dozen wholesale; this alone foots up over \$1,000. The probability is that seventy dozen is

a nearer estimate, and this, together with the silk underwear, hosiery, and handkerchiets, the wooden goods, and linens, will foot up over \$2,000, which at this writing is a fair estimate

Justice Walsh: Edward Short, bastardy, on

complaint of Sarah Moore, \$800 to the 26th;

Charles Miller, charged with assault, is laid up

in the Alexian Bro hers' Hospital, and his bond

was declared forfeited; James T. Cunningham,

empezzling about \$30 from H. G. Teed, of No.

162 LaSaile street, and others, \$200 to the 23d;

glary of John Lorimer's house, \$300 to the

Criminal Court: Lyman Lamb, stealing a borse,

West Twelfth street, \$300 to the Criminal

pair of pantaloons from Mrs. Conpors. of

ment, charged with appropriating to his

to the Criminal Court.

pair of pantaloons from Mrs. Connors, of No. 263 Twenty-first street, \$200 to the Criminal Court; Linnaeus Korn, larceny of a horse and buzgy from Otto Fischer, of No. 373 Waubansia avenue, which had been left hitched at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Coarles McCarthy, an ex-official of the Health Department, charged with appropriating to his own

use a star which he had in his possession while there employed, \$50 fine. The defendant failed

the person who gave special ball for him at the wenty-second-Street Station.

Justice Kaufmann: William Bremner, who

cut his wife in the breast some days ago, \$1,500

William E. Lown, a lawyer residing in Cleve

William E. Lown, a lawyer residing in Cleve-land, O., out having an office in this city, has brought suit for embezz'ement against Walter S. Scott, a speculator in mining stocks. The case came up before Justice Meech Thursday, and Scott was held for trail until the 26th, in bonds of \$1,000. Mr. Lown says that, being in the city last winter, engaged in handing mining stocks, he was introduced to Scott by Prof. Caldwell, of the Tennessee University, by whom he was represented to be all right. Scott had in his possession several mines in Arizona, among which was one called the Buffalo Mine, which he wished Lown to sell for him, promising him half the proceeds. He went to work and

half the proceeds. He went to work and

A. A. McDonaid, or this character the mine. He Arizona with Scott, to examine the mine. He was satisfied with it, and bought it, paying the was satisfied with it, and bought it, paying the

did not hear of him until lately, when he had him arrested in this city. W. H. Harvey went

Henry Brennan, charged with the larceny of a bridle and pair of reins from the rear of No. 316 Grovel and Park areune; John McCarthy, a seedy-looking tramp, who stole a boit of fian-nei from John York, of No. 784 Halsted

street; Thomas Curry, larceny of a coat from his brother John of No. 48 Foster street; M. R. Holmes, larceny of a coat and silk hundkerchief from H. De Young, of 292 State street; John Lindstrom, withholding goods from Mrs. J. Ferguson for express charges; Thomas Wilkeson, who while drunk and disorderly broke a large show-case in the store of L. H. Schultz.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a sus-

pictous-looking character jumped into a buggy standing on Madison street, opposit THE TRIB-UNE office, and started to drive off. Before

BURGLARIES.

man he saw keeping waich outside white George Su herland, a thief at present in custody, went inside and collected the plunder.

John Sexton is the name of the refractory youth who is suspected for the attempted as-

sasination of Brother Joseph Matthew, of the Christian Brothers' Reform School, on Archer

avenue. The boy's relatives live in the West

A clever fraud was unearthed yesterday by the arrest of George Jacobs, an ice peddier for the Washington Ice Company. The trick con-sists in leaving only half the weight of ice due

ound a purchaser in the pe

street; Thomas Carry,

to appear, and the fine will be collected from

of the value of the plunder

Mystery of the Kid-Glove Robbery Revealed.

Field, Leiter & Co. the Victims, and Employes the Thieves.

Lord Confesses and Squeals on His Accomplices.

Police Court Dealings, Minor Arrests, Eurglaries, Etc.

THE KID-GLOVE ROBBERS. few days ago the arrest of Thomas Lord, alias Allen, who was found in possession of about six dozen pairs of Alexandre kid gloves, was chronicled in THE TRIBUNE. It was at that time a certainty that the arrest would lead to something good, as only a few of the larger firms handled that brand of gloves. The prisoner evinced a willingness to tell all he knew, and for a starter led the police to Schlosinger's pawn-shop, No. 300 State street, where he said he had disposed of thirtyfour dozen of gioves worth at least \$650 for \$93 cash. The pawnbroker denied the charge, and a search-warrant failed to turn up any of the stolen prop-erty. The prisoner seemed loth to tell anything more, and doubtless began to realize that if he kept his mouth closed the police were liable to get nothing against bim. But they pressed him hardly, and he was given no rest. Yesterday morning he said that if Detective Keating would call upon him he would tell all. He felt well toward that officer, because of treatment he had received at his hands last winter, when he was arrested from in front of the Academy of Music, charged with stealing a cushioned chair, and again quite recently he met him on another trifling case. The prisoner had been arrested by Detectives Ryan and Murnane, who had hadowed him faithfully for several days, with the determination of arresting him only when he could be found in possession of some plunder. The "tip" was given them by some one, was dared not figure in the case to any further extent than pointing out Lord, and intimating that he was crooked. Lord entertained hard feelings against the officers who had arrested him, and accordingly Keating was told to take up the case. Lord, whose right name is said to be Preston, was visited in his cell, and told Keating that the goods were stolen by clerks in the employ of J. V. Farwell & Co., all of whose names he did not know. One was called King he thought. It was evidently his intention to end the officers upon the wrong trail, which proving of no account, he expected to be set at liberty. The information was therefore of but little use to the police, although they did not at that time know it. The whole sale house of J. V. Farwell & Co. was visited, but they had lost no goods of any kind, and employed no clerk named King. One thing alone was certain, if the gloves had been stolen in any large quantity from any house in this city. re. Farwells, Field & Leiter, or A. T. Stewart & Co., the American agent for the brand. Gossage had taken stock several days before, and found nothing wanting, and so had the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. Farwells denied any such loss, and the las: hope was centered on the firm of Field. Leiter & Co. A directory was consulted, and King. the clerk A directory was consulted, and King, the clerk mentioned in Preston's revelation, was located

at a number on Madison street, which was identical with the wholesale house of that firm at the corner of Market and Madison identical with the wholesale house of that firm at the corner of Market and Madison streets. The outlook at this point was improving. But a call upon the managers brought forth a stern denial that any such robberies had taken place there. However, Mr. King, who proved to be a young man working upon a very ir fing salary in Department 10, was called out. The detectives plumped the matter at him in such a way that he could not dodge, and when that he could not dodge, and when they saw that they had the right man they made him believe that Preston had "squeaied" noon him and every one engaged in the affair. This rather astounded the young man, and his tongue became so loose that he told the name of another cierk, Edward Smith, 17 years of age, earning \$5 per week in the blanket department. In a snort while the detectives had Preston, Smith, and King at the Central Station, all vieing with each other in the extent of their confessions. King owned up that he was the actual thief. His parents live on Flournoy street, but he obtained permission to sleep in the store, and turned this to his advantage. In the morning when he went out for breakfast he was in the habit of taking out with him parcels of goods, which he had made up during the night from the extensive wholesale stock. He was sure that the goods would never be missed from the stock, and found no trouble in getting out with the parcels daily. He claimed that no goods had been taken prior to Ang. 15, but since that date he could not exactly tell what amount he date he could not exactly tell what amount he

UNE office, and started to drive off. Before he had gone very far the owner of the rig espied him, ran out and snatched the whip from the socket, and began stashing the thief unmercifully. Finding himself-caught, the fellow jumped from the buggy and ran east on Madison street, pursued by Mr. Hovenstein, the owner of the rig, who overtook him and held him until the arrival of an officer, who took him to the Armory. The thief refused to give any name, but said he was from "Ingeanny." the parcels daily. He claimed that no goods had been taken prior to Aug. 15, but since that date he could not exactly tell what amount he had carried out. One thing alone he was sure of, and that was that the greatest quantity of any one class of goods was fitty-four dozen of kid gloves, valued at \$18 and \$21 per dozen, wholesale. Lace shawles, piano covers, silk underwear, cuffs and collars, silk handkerchiefs, and similar goods had been carried off in smaller quantities. The burden of young Smith's tabe was a lighter one. He had never taken anything himself that he remembered of, most likely because he had no good opportunities like King. He knew a great deal about the peculations, and hail bought goods from King, which he had shipped to his father, who is a shop-keeper in Wapella, Ill. Once he caught King marking up the price marks on two plano covers which he had disposed of to him, and from this time on he began to wean himself from him. He knew yers well that all these goods were stolen, but claimed that his father was informed that they were much better in quality and much cheaper than he himself could buy, but he was induced to believe that his son brought that about by sharp bargaining. The old gentleman found cash a little scarce, and finally entered into an arrangement with him to trane watches for the goods, and he managed to do so in several instances. Smith is a bright, elever young fellow, of pleasing address, and it seems a misfortune that one of his capabilities should fall in with a bind of theyes. Preston had but little to say. He, as an outsider, had only the disposition of the goods, and when confronted with the actual thieves seemed to feel very sheepish over having been caught. In a slight manner this trio had implicated in the robberies E.W. King, H. H. King's brother, who for the past five months has been in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad at their freight office. He was fround and arrested at about 8 o'clock, and in his pessession were found several silk handkerchiefs and a Detective Londergau last evening arrested Frank Murphy upon a warrant charging bim with forgery and obtaining goods by laise pretenses. Murphy was one of the employes of the bankrupt jeweler, Marcus Kronberg, and who, while in the employ of the Receiver appointed over that stock, was accused of conspiring with Kronberg and other former employes to steal large quantities of goods out of the bankrupt stock. It is now alleged that he forged the name of W. H. Edgar, jeweler, at No. 973 Wabash avenue, to orders for goods, and that he obtained upon one and that he obtained upon one of these orders \$264 worth of goods from the jeweiry firm of E. Clapp & Co., corner of State and Washington streets. He also came very nearly getting \$240 worth of goods from another firm upon a similar forgery. He has been identified by the firm of Clapp & Co., and also by two boys in the employ of the A. D. T. Company, whom he used in carrying messages and in trying to procure goods. Murphy was at one time in the employ of Mr. Edgar, and that is how he came to be so of Mr. Edgar, and that is how he came to be so clever in forging his name. Mr. Sherman, a druggist at the corner of Thirty-third and State streets, was "gone through" by burglars and sneak thieves last Wednesday night. First, the contents of the money-drawer were stolen, and later a trunk in a rear room was broken open, and a watch and \$69 in cash storen. John Herzog, an ex-convict, who has fre-

ity in the burglary of a barn in the real 270 Michigan avenue, and stealing therefrom a quantity of clothing belonging to George Brown. A Mr. Mead Hentifies Herzog as the beauty watch outside white George gold watch and chain belong ag to the prisoner Preston. In reputation, he is a little worse than Preston, and both are common thevos compared with those most guilty in this affair.

Having made all the arrests, and baving recovered only a small quantity of the plunder known to be in the possession of the prisoners, expeditions were sent forth to recover the goods. Detective Shea, who had worked steadily on the case with Keating, went to 736 State street, the residence of Newell's father, and there found a sachel containing cuffs, collars, handkerchiefs, and a quantity of other goods, which they did not wait to value last night. At Sm 47's room, at No. 125 West Madison street, were found quantities of gloves and other goods. E. W. King turned up to the police some rubner coats, capes, and other similar goods, enffs and collars, and red flannel underwear. In Preston's room, at the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, were found quantities of similar goods. Henry King made promises to recover into the hands of the police several hundred dollars' worth of goods which he has secreted at his parents' home and elsewhere. And finally Detective Keat og and an employe of the firm started for Wapella to-recover the goods that have been shioped to Smith, Sr., and to his bro-her, who keeps a similar store far her out in the country. In Henry King's confession he related how Newell had introduced him at the house of Mrs. Griffin, No. 182 Twenty-third street, telling him it was a good place to hide things. The police went there and recovered three lace shawls, some silk hose, silk handkerthies, and a quantity of smaller goods. They reported at police headquarters, when questioned as to the character of the house, that it had every appearance of being an old fence.

The case was very cleverly worked, and reflects credit upon the management at police headquarters. The powspapers have grumbled at certain things about Central Station, but at a given place. Suspicions of such dealings have, of course, been rice, but until quite recently no case could be fixed upon the employes. George Jacobs was a little too greedy in his desire for Jacobs was a little too greedy in his desire for wealth, and one day last week overreached himself. He was provided with a book and caain, which he hung to the scales at the various hotels he visited, and when the weighing was going on he would stand by, apparently a disinterested spectator, but in reality endeavoring to pull down on his book sufficiently to save 300 or 400 pounds in weight. One day he forgot his little tool and left it clinging to the rod of the scales at the Briggs House; the steward saw the implement and divined its use; he watched the ice man, and caught him in the act. A full confession was made, and it is likely all the facts concerning the fraud will be developed in the course of the trial, which will take place before Justice Matson in a few days.

Brown's Cambhorated Saponaceous Dentifrice Experience teaches its superiority. The Diogens of these days may stop in front of this Dentifrice.

—25 cents. Avoid counterfeits.

FARMER BEN.

He's Known in Massachusetts as the Three-Cornered Candidate for Governor.

The firm of Field, Leiter & Co. were greatly astonished at the revelations, as they had missed none of the goods, and, when informed that they had been robbed, insisted that such was not the case. Mr. Willing, a junior partner, and Mr. Ed Nevers, one of the head employes, were at Central Station all the evening, and watched the development of the case with the most interse interest. No goods had ever been missed from the stock, and they could not believe that they had been robbed until their employes confessed. The goods could not be identified, and conviction would have remained a matter of doubt without the confessions. Both gentlemen amused themselves until after But in Rock ord Yesterday He Assumed the Role of an Honest Granger.

And Discourses on Railroads, Resumption, and Perfect Government.

BUTLER AT ROCKFORD, ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 19.—Fully 25,000 peo ple were on the grounds to-day to listen to the addresses of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, Gen. Martindale, Chief Justice Waite, and others. The following is the substance of Butler's remarks:

there can be no really approximate estimate, as the firm have no way of getting at the amount of goods stolen, and the thieves have not stopped to figure up in dollars and cents the enormity of their offense. A hasty estimate made yesterday by Mr. Willing, after listen-He was not here to preach farming nor partisan politics. However infatuated he might be in his organization, it would be an injustice to the occasion. His eloquent friend Martindale spoke of the happiest people on earth, the Japanese. They had no newspapers and no taxes to pay, and they have not had a Presi-dential election in 2,500 years. Therefore they have no political parties, but are happy, united, loving people, each sceking his own, each living by his labor, and not by the labor of another. To formulate a political doctrine, not a party, but the people, he thought it ought to express every idea of the Magna Charta. the eloquent description of whose origin they rights, burdens, power, duties, and protection to all men and nations wherever they may be found. Who was the Republican who would Leonard Miller, larceny of a watch, \$300 not say "Amen?" Where the Democrat to the Criminal Court; Louis De Gruyte, burthat will not say "Nay?" Amid loud laughter Butler corrected himself and said "Yea." I am a believer in universal suffrage: that every which has just been sold at the horse mart on man who is called upon to perform the duties of West Twelith street, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Theodore Hirt, a destitute boy, whose mother will have nothing to do with him, because he is so wicked, sent to the Curistian Brothers' Reform School; John Devers, threatening Mrs. Miner, to the 23d.

Justice Wallace: George Tutson, burglary of some silk handkerchiefs and other goods from James C. Plummer's laundry, \$200 to the Criminal Court; Charles Henderson, larceny of a pair of nantalogus from Mrs. Comports of No. the citizen, of the husband, and the father to govern his family, however ignorant, high or lowe, should have a

BIGHT TO CAST HIS VOTE in formulating laws under which he shall live, and under which his children shall live after him forever. Every man is equal to every other man before the law, as he is before hear it said it won't do; the people are ignorant. Are they? I hold to the maxim that everybody knows more than anybody. I have had some learning -not too much; have had some experience of life in camp, and in the halls of Congress. I never went into a workshop or on a farm and talked with the intelligent owner, no matter whether he could not read or write, but he would tell me of something I didn't know before. Let us take the worst places,-the City of New York, for example. Jefferson, the philosophic Democratic statesman, said large cities were great sores. New York has the largest number of Irish, German, and Hebrew population in the United States. They are all thrown together in universal suffrage. If universal suffrage will prove failure anywhere it must be there, not in Rockford. What is the complaint? Is it the complaint of the votes cast by the many? No, the complaint is of the votes that have not been cast, but fortunately counted, by the few. It is

GRASPING POWER OF THE FEW against the many in the matter of New York elections. But I come back from politics. Old men such as I see around me must leave this stage forever, and this Govwill be ruled by boys, such as sit before me. I am anxions for our country's weifare when they take it. I look to the agricultural people of the United States to prescribe justice and conservatism. People only grow wise by reflection; therefore I say that grow wise by renection; therefore I say that the agricultural communities, the people who have leisure or who look for the safety of the nation, are those to be depended upon. Farming may be rather uninteresting business. You may tell me yes; but the harness always galls where it is worn. The lawyer may expend his life at the bar, or the merchant his at his business, but what has he gained at last! Your yet we have raised as many statesmen and emi-nent men of all kinds as any State in this nation, be it large or small, tertile or otherwise. Why, a be it large or small, fertile or otherwise. Why, a man in New Hamoshire has seven months in which to do nothing but think. Our currency is as good as it can be. We have resumed in wheat and corn to pay all our debts, and under great disadvantages at that. We could have resumed five years ago in wheat and corn, as we have done to-day, for God, in his bountifulness, has sent unon us five successive cross. The trouble sent upon us five successive croos. The trouble. bowever, is, we have had to raise two bushels to get one to market. We have had to raise crops till they have doubled, quadrupled,—nay, quintupled,—in order that their effect might be feit upon the market of the world. Now,

why are we obliged to do that? PUT NO BLAME It is because of discrimination in transportation to the markets of the world. Land cannot be given away to a private individual, but it can be voted for a public purpose and use as public lands by giving it to a railroad company. I don't speak as an enemy of railroad; I wish there were more of them. Railroad competition always ends in combinations, and railroad combinations always end in putting the money of the many into the pockets of the few. Therefore, wherever we have one railroad you think the rates high, and subscribe liberally towards gailroad stock to build another railroad to lessen the rates. You are taxed heavily on these stocks. Finally it is put into the hands of a Receiver, and you lose all your stock. You have two railroads to support, instead of one. This is what you get by subscribing liberally towards a competitive road. There are 80,000 miles given away to a private individual, but it can be wards competitive road. There are 80,000 miles of rairroad in this country. The bonded mortgage on that is about \$25,000 per mile. Those same railroads can be built to-day, on an average, through this country, for \$25,000 per mile, so that upon this there is not a collar of honest rairroad stock in the hands of any man in this country. any man in this country.

THE BONDS ARE HONEST enough but the stocks are diluted with water badly as a rule. There are \$64,000,000 of diluted stock in one railroad, and on that but \$32,000,000 received any dividend. One trouble is that there are too many drawing the profits from railroads, such as fast line freights and express companies. It costs more to send a package from Boston to New York by express than it would a barrel of sait by freight. Again, the sleeping-car arrangement is an expensive thing for the railroad companies. They get uo more for bringing me from New York to Calcago in a Pullman than they would in a common car, and they have seven or eight times the weight to pull. The fault is not in the railroads, but in their manageseven or eight times the weight to pull. The fault is not in the railroads, but in their management. Give us more railroads, but different managements. Let them become the common property of the people. The laws of our country are at fault; they should provide National laws controlling the matters of railroads. The Supreme Court has decided that Congress has this power." The speaker then closed by claiming that it was the duty of the Government to protect her citizens on foreign soil. protect her citizens on foreign soil.

Gen. Butler was followed by Judge Bond, who made a good many remarks concerning the General, which amused the crowd very much. The fair, which has just closed, has been an im-

mense success.
IN MILWAUKER. IN MILWAUKER.

Receial Dissatch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, Sept. 19.—Gen. B. F. Butler and other members of the National Board of Managers arrived here this evening on the annual visit of inspection to the Soldiers' Home located here. Besides Mr. Butler, the party consisted of Gen. Martindale and wite, of Rochester; Chief-Justice Waite, Wasnington; ex-Gov. Sm. th, of New Hampshire; Hugh L. Bond, of Baitlanore; John H. Martin, of lowa; Charles Cugle, of Baitmore; and T. E. Major, of Boston. Gen. Butler's first inquiry upon being assigned to comfortable quarters at the Plankinton House was for a copy of this moraine's CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Unfortunately the supply had been exhausted, and this information, when had been exhausted, and this information, we mariot to the General by the bell-boy, appeared to annoy him very much.

Several newspaper reporters sent their eards up to Gen. Butler afterwards, and were granted an audience that proved anything but satisfac

STERLING, ILL. Special Disputch to The Tribune: STERLING, Ill., Sept. 19.—There were 10,000 people in attendance to-day to witness the clos-ing exercises of the Wniteside County Fair, the most interesting event of the day being the ascension of Prof. Wise's mammoth balloon

Amazon, containing his grandson, John Wiss, Jr. Alter a voyage of an hour and a half, the balloon made a safe landing near Amboy, about twenty miles from this city. During one of the races this afternoon, while two of the borses were he ng driven in an oppost direction around the track, a collision occurred, in which a horse named Robert Lee, owned by J. 8. Roberts, of Franklin, was so badly injured that he was withdrawn from the race, and will probably die. The fair throughout has been a decided success, and reflects great credit upon the abie management of the President, A. A. Terrill, and his assistants.

BEAUTIES AND THE PRINCE.

The Prince of Wales Causing tween Mrs. Langtry and Her Husband.
A New Brauty Basking in Royal Smiles. Correspondence of New York Times.

London, Sept. 6.—I have it on the very best

authority that the husband of the famous Lon-don beauty, Mrs. Langtry, has commenced proceedings for divorce, and that the Prince of Wales is set down as the co-respondent. My informant declared he had seen the prelimi papers necessary to the first legal steps in such suit. Now, without for a moment desiring to make the case worse than it is, or casting any more reflections upon the persons and "personage" concerned than the bare facts warrant, I would suggest that the injured feelings of Mr. Langtry are developed at the very period when the lady's ascendancy seems in danger of eclipse. Mrs. Wheeler is now th beauty whom the fashionable reporters are fol lowing about. Is Mr. Langtry jealous of Mr. Wheeler? For there is a husband in this case as well as the other. These social problems are too much for me. I only for the present rotics that just as one hears that an indigent husband -whose injured feelings have slumbered so long—is going to "pull up" the Prince, another, with his beautiful wife, is yachting with the heir to the English throne, and that the bistorians of current "society" are eareful to chronicle the movements of another belie of chronicle the movements of another bells of Mayfair. This how the society papers note the Royal doings at and off Dartmouth: "His Ro al Highness takes it all very quietly, living chiefly with his hands in the pockets of a blue yachting suit. The maidens of Dartmouth are dreadfully jealous of the pretty Mrs. Wheeler, and those who affect the seas are beginning to show that they can be guilty of the sincerest flattery. The wonderful costume in which Mrs. Wheeler yachts and, when she condescends to go ashore, walks has already become a tradition of the Dartmouth boudoir, and a subject of discussion in the baths of Torquay." Mr. Wheeler accompanies his wife, and probably if he were to take a turn through the oaths incognito he would be very much as that county.

wheeler accompanies his wite, and probably if he were to take a turn through the oaths incognito he would be very much astonished, not to say indignant, at the way in which certain ladies who bask in the smiles of the Euglish Prince are spoken of. Heaven forbid that I should traduce the fair fame of any woman, beautiful or homely, and I believe Mr. Wneeler is a worthy gentlemam and held in high esteem. But "Wales is a devil-of-a-fellow, you know," they say who do know, "though one of the joillest in the world," and when newspapers in their chronicles say this kind of thing, "Mrs. Wheeler really must be careful; the sun and sea air are beginning to tell in a really fearful manner," one arrives at the conclusion that madame has come to be regarded as an established "professional beauty" with her husb and's consent. If this is not the case, he should take means to warn the fashionable reporters that he does not sanction or tolerate the sort of advertising which has become a scandal and a disgrace to society.

It is, of course, peculiarly hard if a Commoner THE DESERTERS AND It is, of course, peculiarly hard if a Commoner and his wife cannot be seen with the Prince of Wales without scandal wazging its toogne against the lady; but the husband should surely resent invitations to parties of pleasure upon which the Princess of Wales does not smile her personal approval. The Prince is not more to blame than the misguided married ladies who are bonored with his patronage; for he reads the newspapers, and must knew what is thought

and said about society belies who go yactung when he does, who yist certain fashionable resorts when he does, and wno are invited to semi-swell houses to meet him at aristocratic parties where the Princess does not come. If all this sort of business is innocent, if it is merely a pleasant interchange of social courtesies, then the Prince is damaging the reputations of respectable men and beautiful women; and, what is of more concern to himself, he is falling in the esteem of the English people, who are most anxious to hold him high in their love and admiration. He might be one of the most popular Princes that ever lived, and, should be succeed to the Turone, one of the most some great good man solemnly warn him? Does he live in such a sacred atmosphere that Lord Beaconsfield himself cannot lay his nind on the Royal shoulder and bid the Prince reflect? Or

Beaconsfield himself cannot lay his mind on the Royal shoulder and old the Prince reflect? Or has the old Earl cautioned him in vain? Should the Prince, by any series of adverse circumstances, ever stand openiv in a court of law convicted before the public of a contemptuous diaregard of his high social duties, he will have an much chance of sitting on the British Throne as I shall. That portion of the English people which is intensely loyal is also intensely moral; it claims from Royalty that it shall uphold the moral law, that it shall uphold the great class that he is unworthy of their allegiance, and his chance of bearing the sceptre, or continuing to wield it if it be in his grasp, are at an end. It is not London opinion which governs England; it is the country that controls Parliament; it is the provinces where active loyaity and disloyalty are found, and the day has passed away when the provinces will continue to reverence where they cannot respect.

As the fashionable paper says of Mrs. Wheeler, "You really must be careful," so I venture to say, not in my own person, but as gauging public opinion, the Prince of Wales should pause and reflect. The occopie will for-

gauging public opinion, the Prince of Wales should pause and reflect. The people will forget all the good be has done; they will case to remember all his good qualities the moment some great injudicious act destroys his popularity. I recall the specific prince versus when he record in the sensation, nine years ago, when he stood in the witness-oox in the notorions Mordaunt divorce case. He cannot afford another such a trisl. It was fortunate for him then that Sergt. Ballantype proved himself more of a conflier than a barrister; for he declined to exercise his privibarrister; for he declined to exercise his privi-lege of cross-examination. The painful incident of the heir to the Turone being cited to deay on oath that he had outraged domestic honor and suihed social friendly relations was one which greatly afflicted the national conscience. The press at the time took a firm, if kindly and loval, tone in regard to the affair, arguing, if I remem-ber tightly, that it is not enough for a Prince of Weles in these days to be an example of manli-ness, not even enough to be one and oble, ness, not even enough to be pure and coble, but he must, like Casar's wife, be above suspicion, and that any serious fall from this high estate must have grave and serious consequences. The whole nation was depressed when it became well known that he was included a many the men charged with transparent sittle to among the men charged with improper visits to the unhappy daughter of the Moncrieffs, and a load was lifted off the public mind when he solemnly, the Bibie in his hand, declared aim-self ianocent of the offense. Her Majesty the Queen was reported at the time to have urged the Prince to volunteer his evidence; and he went upon the stand with a firm, manly treat, and looked and acted his a master to scandal.

went upon the stand with a firm, manly tread, and looked and acted like a martyr to scandal. Yet many persons believed he made cooxdentious sarrifices to the lady's reputation, to his Royal mouner, and to the situation, for he no longer held that high place in popular esteem in which he and his gracious wife had been easirined. I saw him and the Princess make their royal entry into London, and it was a sight of pageantry and jubilation never to be forgotten; I saw the Prince years afterward on the stand in the Divorce Court, before Lord Penzance and a special jury, and I was present at St. Paul's when an long sad threes had rehabilitated his reputation in the eyes and sympathes of the nation. If that central incident of the Divorce Court—the black half way between two national processions—has had no warning lesson for his Royal thehness, he may be assured that another divorce suit in which his name is mentioned will revive the old story, with its correspondence, in which svery letter of the Prince to Lady Mordaunt concluded with hopes that he might soon see her again. There was in that collection of letters one very notable one which it took all his Royal oath to wipe out:

My Daka Lady Mordaut: I am sure you will be giad to learn that the Princess was safely deliv-

THE MOONS!

Operations of the in the Mountain of Alaban

History of a Busine the Government Large Sums of

A Gang of Desperado Been Found Imp Suppress The Encouragemen These Law-Bre

the Democ

Congre Special Correspondence HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. suits of the Democratic Confor the United States Courts emplified in this State by the United States Deputy-Ma Valker, and De Kalb, by n the adjournment of Congre has flourished in this State a War; and the officers sent have been openly defled by armed bands of moonsh hesitate to prosecute their and boast of their ability to United States officials who them. In Marion County United States Commissi Deputy-Marshals were attac sort to strategy in order to

CAPTURED A POSSE OF PE sent to make arrests, and for go into their filicit distflierie work of making moon tering an oath to each one again undertake to arrest a divulge the whereabouts

These proceedings have, the greatest excitement he this section of the State, a the whole question of illicit and Central Alabama. T reads like a romance; and t of THE TRIBUNE will be terested in perusing the which the Government has dollars in trying to break u more flourishing condition to period since the close of the During the darkest days of

of the Rebel army; and rough, lawless characters m the mountains, only sneaking and pillage the farms and was at a loss to procure spi the use of the bospitals and or two important points in Carolina distillerles were the Confederate authoritie met but a very small port and about that period it was cure whisky at any price. T came a problem of the first is was none to be had anywher Confederacy. These mous suddenly became filled with leries. Coro, sugar-cane, are small grain were stolen from bushwhackers in the mounts into what was called whisky distilling business being

tobacco and such other ar need and could not steal, about the plantations, and g whisky to steal chickens

At last the Confederate au to send a force into these ture these "moonshine-dis them on its own account. cavalry was dispatched for t moonshiners, hearing of the armed and equipped thems constructed several forts, with their most desperate lowers; and, when the Reclose ounters, they opened

from the mountains. It w less than 20,000 deserters were at that time hidden a ains. Every effort made ains. Every effort made I to capture any of their proved fruitiess. Numer made by both cavalry and the distilleries, but the I secure hiding-places to the and ten men well armed, I could easily keep a hundred latter part of 1863 up to the constant efforts were made authorities to capture the constant efforts were made authorities to capture the mountains, and forces we all the time for that purpo all their efforts; and, when moonshiners remained manned continued to manufact shine-whisky.

When the surrender too Rebels, fearing the Gov punish all who took part it these moonshiners and to

these moonshiners and to order to escape the punis They built nouses in the them taking their families few years they became

of half-s-dozen or more of Alsbams. Their deoredat stock, and property of so frequent and wide-sp were formed to guar and keep watch for the ternal-Revenue laws of the their been put in operatio came the duty of the Goy illicit distilling and collect distilled spirits. In all the and in every neighborhood counties, the people were dealt in moonshine whisk to detect them in the sa they all bated the Gove they were perfectly justif revenue. If a dealer in marrested, no witnesses coutify against him. The U found it impossible to head; and all the time thillicit distilliertes was incre. Finally, the Government SEND MOUNT

into the counties in which ried on, with orders to ar selling liquors without a lyear ago. The troops plenty of liquor about the they could not ascertate the moonshiners began the moonship of the more than and and and and the more than a selling the more of themselves,—the result much money, and cisely what to do off in the mountains, witransacted except the saliquors. One of the most among the mousbiners thus isolated from the wolf he left only and exposhis comrades, they woulder him. His only chance and this be did. Late one of a squad of troops was serter who had importathe commander had with the moonshiner all the information that the officer to one of the leries in the mountains the moonshiner sneaked and, the night following asleep, a squad of fifty U swooped Down

SWOOPED DOWN
The moonstriners were
fought like tigers; but th
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bis grandson, John Wise, of an hour and a balf, the landing near Amboy, about his city. During one of the while two of the horses in an oppost direction collision occurred, in which rit Lee, owned by J. S. Robsas so badly injured that he the race, and will probably urhout has been a decided great credit upon the able president, A. A. Terrill,

ND THE PRINCE.

les Causing Trouble Be-try and Her Husband— Basking in Royal Smiles one Careless of His

ee of New York Times.

I have it on the very best insbind of the famous Lonngtry, has commenced proce, and that the Prince of as the co-respondent. My the co-respondent. My he had seen the preliminary the first legal steps in such at for a moment desiring to than it is, or casting any apon the persons and armed than the bare facts greet that the injured feelare developed at the very dy's ascendancy seems in Mrs. Wheeler is now the hionable reporters are fol-r. Langtry jealous of Mr. e is a husband in this case These social problems are only for the present notice e that an indigant husband elings have slumbered so uli up" the Prioce, another, wife, is yachting with the throne, and that the his-"society" are careful to

"society" are careful to ments of another belle of the society papers note the nd eff Dartmouth: "His is it all very quietly, living s in the pockets of a blue maidens of Dartmouth are the pretty Mrs. Wneeler, the seas are beginning to be guilty of the sincerest riul costume in which Mrs. when she condescends to as already become a tradith boudoir, and a subject baths of Torquay." Mr. ies his wife, and probate take a turn through he would be very much assindignant, at the way in who bask in the smiles of respoken of. Heaven forduce the fair fame of any homely, and I believe Mr. gentlemam and held in Wales is a devil-of-a-felthey say who do know, olliest in the world?" Wales is a devil-of-a-rei-they say who do knew, joillest in the world," and their chronicles say this rs. Wheeler really must be rs. Wheeler really must be leas air are beginning to il manner," one arrives at madame has come to be resided "professional beauty" obsent. If this is not the means to warn the fashathe does not sanction or advertising which has beadisgrace to society.

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a then that Sergt, Ballana then that Sergt. Ballan-f more of a courtier that a clined to exercise his privi-tion. The painful incident fone being cited to deny on traged domestic honor and it retailed. y relations was one which national conscience. The k a firm, if kindly and loval, affair, arrube, if I remember the cough for a Prime of to be an example of manlinot enough for a Prince of to be an example of manliagh to be pure and noble, Casar's wife, be above any serious fall from the have grave and serious whole nation was depressed tooms that he was included ged with improper visits to r of the Mouerieffs, and a the public mind when he in his hand, declared nimoffense. Her Majesty the at the time to have urged teer his evidence; and he with a firm, manly tread, like a martyr to scandal, like a martyr to scanda

worce suit in which his ll revive the old story, ee, in which every letter Mordaunt concluded with too see her again. There of letters one very notable his Royal oath to wipe out: his hoyal oath to wipe out-billyn: I am sure you will e Princess was safely deliv-morning, and that both are rou will come to the Oswad his week. There would, I your remaining till batur-ke to see you again. Ever Albert Edward. ALBERT EDWARD.
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e there has been nothing
y common intercourse of
men in this case; but the
e photographic studio has men in tois case; but the e photographic studio has much gossip and many rewho allow their wives to a and "Mabel Grey" in d have their charms cata-and kindred publications, that gossip and scandal THE MOONSHINERS.

Operations of the Illicit Distillers in the Mountain-Regions of Alabama.

History of a Business by Which the Government Is Losing Large Sums of Money.

A Gang of Desperadoes Whom It Has Been Found Impossible to Suppress.

The Encouragement Extended to These Law-Breakers by the Democratic Congress.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 15.—One of the resuits of the Democratic Congress to vote funds for the United States Courts has just been exemplified in this State by the open assault upon United States Deputy-Marshals, in Marion, Walker, and De Kalb, by moonshiners. Since the adjournment of Congress, illicit distilling has flourished in this State as it did during the War; and the officers sent out to make arrests have been openly defied and driven back by armed bands of moonshiners, who do not besitate to prosecute their business publicly, and boast of their ability to "clean out" all the United States officials who may be sent to arrest them. In Marion County, a few days ago, a United States Commissioner and a squad of Deputy-Marshals were attacked, and had to resort to strategy in order to save their lives. In De Kalb County, a band of moonshiners re-

CAPTURED A POSSE OF PEDERAL OFFICIALS sent to make arrests, and forced the officers to go into their illicit distilleries and engage in the work of making moonshine-whisky,-administering an oath to each one that he would never again undertake to arrest an illicit distiller, por divulge the whereabouts of any distilleries in

These proceedings have, of course, created the greatest excitement here and throughout this section of the State, and have brought up the whole question of illicit distilling in North and Central Alabama. The history of this moonshine-business," as it is called here. reads like a romance; and no doubt the readers of THE TRIBUNE will be both amused and in erested in perusing the details of a system which the Government has spent thousands of dollars in trying to break up, and which is in a more flourishing condition to-day than at any period since the close of the War. During the darkest days of the Rebellion, the

mountain-counties of Central and Northern Alabama afforded safe and secure retreats for THE DESERTERS AND BUSHWHACKERS of the Rebel army; and thousands of these rough, lawless characters made their homes in the mountains, only speaking therefrom to rob and pillage the farms and towns. About the latter part of the year 1863 the Confederacy was at a loss to procure spirituous liquors for the use of the hospitals and the army. At one or two important points in Georgia and South Carolina · distilleries were established by the Confederate authorities; but the supplies met but a very small portion of the demand, and about that period it was impossible to procure whisky at any price. To secure liquors be-came a problem of the first importance, as there was none to be had anywhere in the ill-fated Confederacy. These mountain retreats then suddenly became filled with all kinds of distilleries. Corn, sugar-cane, apules, peaches, and small grain were stolen from the farms by the

bushwhackers in the mountains, and converted into what was called whisky and brandy. The distilling business being carried on only at night, soon the name of "MOONSHINE-WHISKY" became a byword throughout the Confederacy. No one knew where any distilleries were located, and the moonshiners would not venture forth in the daytime to dispose of their liquors. In squads of two and three, they would leave their mountain-retreats at night, go into the towns and villages, and "swap" their vile stuff for tobacco and such other articles as they might need and could not steal. They would sneak about the plantations, and give the negroes their whisky to steal chickens and other things for

At last the Confederate authorities determined to send a force into these mountains, and cap-ture these "moonshine-distilleries." and run them on its own account. A large squadron of cavalry was dispatched for this purpose; but the ners, hearing of the contemplated raid, armed and equipped themselves to resist. They constructed several forts, and manned them with their most desperate and courageous fol-lowers; and, when the Rebel cavalry came into close quarters, they opened fire on them, and

DROVE THEM IN CONFUSION from the mountains. It was estimated that not less than 20,000 deserters and bushwhackers were at that time hidden away in these mountains. Every effort made to dislodge them, or to cacture any of their moonshine-whisky, proved fruitless. Numerous attempts were made by both cavalry and infantry to capture the distilleries, but the mountains furnished secure hiding-places to the moonshiners; and and ten men well armed, in one of their forts, could easily keeps a hourseled they. Forest the and ten men well armed, in one of their forts, could easily keep a hundred at bay. From the latter part of 1863 up to the close of the War, constant efforts were made by the Confederate authorities to capture the liquor made in these monutains, and forces were kept on the watch all the time for that purpose, but they failed in all their efforts; and, when the War closed, the monutains, are represented reactive of the situation.

When the surrender took place, hundreds of Rebels, fearing the Government intended to punish all who took part in the War, sought out these moonshiners and joined in with them, in order to escape the punishment they feared. They built nouses in the monntains,—many of m taking their families with them, -and in

THE TERROR of half-a-dozen or more of the best counties in Alabama. Their depredations upon the farms, stock, and property of the people became so frequent and wide-spread that companies were formed to guard the plantations and keep watch for the depredators. The Internal-Revenue laws of the Government having then here the countries of the contractions and the countries of the countries o then been put in operation in Alabama, it be-came the duty of the Government to suppress illieft distilling and collect the revenue on all distilled spirits. In all the towns and villages, distilled spirits. In all the towns and villages, and in every neighborhood in these mountain counties, the people were supplied with and dealt in moonshine-whisky. It was impossible to detect them in the sale of the liquor, for they all hated the Government, and believed they were perfectly justifiable in robbing it of revenue. It a dealer in moonshine-whisky, was arrested, no witnesses could be procured to testify against him. The United States officials found it impossible to trace the traffic to its head; and all the time the manufacture of the illicit distilleries was increasing.

Finally, the Government was forced to

SEND MOUNTED TROOPS into the counties in which this traffic was car-ried on, with orders to arrest every man found mit the counties in which this traffic was carried on, with orders to arrest every man found selling liquors without a license. This was three years ago. The troops found that there was plenty of liquor about them, but who sold it they could not ascertain. About this time the moonshiners began to quarrel among themselves,—the result of making too much money, and not knowing precisely what to do with it, away off in the mountains, where no business was transacted except the sale of their poisonous liquors. One of the most desperate characters—among the moonshiners became tired of living thus isolated from the world; and he knew that, if he left only and exposed the whereabouts of his comrades, they would sooper or later murder him. His only chance was to deceive them, and this he did. Late one night the commander of a squad of troops was called up to see a deserter who had important business with him. The commander had a long interview with the moonshiner,—the latter giving all the information that was necessary to lead the officer to one of the most important distilleries in the mountains. After the interview, the moonshiner speaked back to his comrades; und, the night tollowing, when they were all saleep, a squad of fifty United States cavalry swooped down upon them.

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. In all those derangements known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general deblity, it is a sovereign remedy. Its sooting and healing troperties while fifteen or twenty, under cover of the dark heas, escaped into the mountains, and joined from internal fever, congestion, indicession, or alceration. It is soot by all druggies.

eral on both aides were wounded during the

melee.

After getting away from their surroundings the captured moonshipers expressed great anxiety to become better citizens, and were urged by the officers to expose the situation of the illicit distilleries, and assist in breaking up the business, but they would not do it, and were carried to different prisons to await the action of the courts. the business, but they would not do it, and were carried to different prisons to await the action of the courts. It was impossible to convict them, as the only evidence against them was the fact that they had been arrested by force in the mountains. They were shrawd enough to keep their whisky hid away so that but few, even among themseives, really knew where it was. The informer was forced to leave the State afterwards, having returned to his "old love," and being caught by several of the revenue-officials white engaged in seiling without license. A short time ago a detective was sent into these mountains, to discover, if possible, how the Government could finally break up this moonshine-distilling. The detective succeeded, by pretending to be an illicit distiller, in gaining the confidence of the moonshiners; and he mades a tour of the distilleries. He found numbers of men engaged in the traffic who had been in the mountains since 1863. They had their families with them; and their condition is

A SHAME UPON CIVILIZATION. He saw numbers of young women who had grown up in these mountains, who were as ignorant of the outside world as a Hottentot. They were coarse, half-clad creatures, who spent their time in attending to the distilleries, and in smoking and chewing tobacco. In some instances, ten or twelve new women, and while stances, ten or twelve men, women, and chil-dren were found living in one small but, with little bedding, and in the most fithy condition possible. None of the rules or usages of civilpossible. None or the rules or usages or civilized society were recognized among them; and, strange to say, they appeared to be perfectly contented with their lot. They were all barefooted, bare-headed, and unconth in the last degree. The detective discovered that these moonshiners kept posted as to every movement the revenue-officials made to ferret them. moonshiners keet posted as to every movement the revenue-officials made to ferret them out. They had a regular system of spies,—men who were sent out into the towns to gather information for them. Regularly they sent their spies to Montzomery, Selma, Birmingham, and to this city, to visit the revenue-officers and glean all the information possible. They had enough money to keep up this system, so that every week different men were sent out to gather news for them. By this means they succeeded in defeating all efforts of the Government to arrest them and break up their traffic.

THE REPUSAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS to vote appropriations for the United States Marshals' offices has greatly aided this moonshine-business in Alabama. The Government, in the past six months, has been robbed of thousands of dollars of revenue by this moonshine-distilling in Alabama. No sooner was the action of Congress known among them than they congressed. gress known among them than they commenced to double the amount of their manutacture of illicit whisky. The Federal officials, having no money to operate with, had to retire; and thus the moonshiners were left alone to carry on their nefarious traffic without let or hindrance. They at last became so bold in their operations that the revenue authorities determined to make one more effort to arrest them and oreak up the traffic. Squads of Deputy-Marsnals, together with United States Commissioners and revenue officers, were, a few days ago, sent into darron, walker. De Kalb. and other remote counties where this traffic flourishes, with orders to arrest the moonshiners at every hazard. When the officials reached the neighborhood of the mountain-distilleries, in each county, they were met by armed bands of moonshipers, and at-tacked with considerable spirit. Several of the officials burely escaped with their lives, and the

SCATTERED IN UTTER ROUT. SCATTERIO IN UTTER ROUT.

The mooushiners boasted that a Democratio Congress was not going to furnish money to harass them, for they had been the warmest supporters of the Democratic party at every election since the War. In De Kalb County, several of the Deputies were arrested by the moonshiners, and put to work in the distilleries.

All of the officers were warned never to enter these counties again for the purpose of interfering with the moonshiners, or they might not ing with the moonshiners, or they might not

escape so easily next time. These are the scenes that are being enacted in Alabama at this time; and it appears that the Government is powerless,—that it cannot en-force its own laws in this State, although it is being robbed of thousands of dollars of revenue by the moonshine business. This traffic is daily growing and ramifying in all the mountain coun-ties of the State. Moonshine-whisky is to be found throughout the entire Central and North-ern portions of the State; but the Government seems to be without means of enforcing the Revenue laws and protecting law-aodding citizens. Let all this be put down to the credit of the Democratic Reform Congress now in existence.

HAYMERLE'S PAMPHLET.

Italy and Austria. Galignani's Messe ger, Sept. 5.
The following is a summary of Col. Haymerle's pamphlet, "Italica Res," which is just now the subject of so much comment in Italy, being as it is, an elaborate attempt to refute the arguments of the Italia Irredenta party. The writer shows a thorough knowledge of Italian affairs, political as well as military; and . he' discusses with remarkable impartiality all the delicate questions raised by the Italian chauvinists. The programme of these politicians, he says, involves the annexation of Malta, Corsica, Nice, the Swiss Canton of Ticino, the Southern Tyrol, Gorz, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia; but for the present they aim only at the acquisition of such of the above territories as belong to Austria-Hungary. The arguments put forward in support of their policy are the doctrine of nationalities: policy are the doctrine of nationalities; that of "natural frontiers"; the alleged conquest of the Southern Twrol by Garibaid in 1806; the "oppression" of the people of Trieste and the Trentine by the Austrian Government, and the necessity of obtaining compensation for the increase of power which has accrued to Austria for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As to the doctrine of nationalities, the author shows that it has never been accepted as a principle of international law. The Emocror Napoleon used it as a pretext for malding war nagainst Austria in 1859; but he himself departed from it when the war was over by annexing to France the Italian Province of Nice. The cal consequence of such a doctrine would be that nearly every State in Europe would have to give up some of its territory. Eussia would have to cede the Baitic Provinces to Germany; Germany would have to give up Posen to Russia; France would lose Nice, Corsica, and Algiers; and England, Malta, Gibraltar, and India. Switzerland would have to be divided into three separate States, and Austris-Hungary into four; while Italy would have to give up the Valley of Aosta to France, as the people there seek France, only. The complaint as to there speak French only. The complaint as to "natural frontiers" is that the Southern Twrol is like a wedge driven into the heart of Italy; an Is like a wedge driven into the heart of Italy; an army assembled there could penetrate the Lombardo-Venetian plain by eight roads, and take the Italian troops there in flank and rear. The author replies to this that the wedge-like position of Northern Venetia is much more menacing to Austria than that of the Southern Tyrol to Italy, for the Italian frontier extends to the chief Australian line of defense in the Puster-ibal, while the southern extremity of the Tyrol is entirely removed from any important point that would be occupied by the Italian army. The Isonzo frontier, too, is more advantageous to Italy than to Austria, for the Austrian territory on the frontier is mountainous and defective in communications and supplies, while the Italians have a rich and fertile plain between the Etsch and the Tagliamento admirably suited for the concentration of troops. Col. Haymerle next proceeds to show that the conquests of Garlbaldi in the Southern Tyrol were limited to two small strips of territory, one twelve and the other seventeen kilometers long: and that at the end of the war Tyrol were limited to two small strips of territory, one twelve and the other seventeen kilometres long; and that at the end of the war Gen. Medici also occupied the Val Sugana, about forty-five kilometres long. There was not a single important military point on any of these lines. As to the alleged oppression of the people in the Southern Tyrol, the author shows, by the evidence of Italian writers, that they are better off than their neighbors in Italy. Finally, he denies that the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria can give Italy any claim to compensation. Her trade Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria can give Italy any claim to compensation. Her trade to the Dalmatian ports is insignificant, and the prosence of Austrian troops in the above provinces can be no menace to her. "Both the Government and the people of Austria-Hun-gary," he concludes, "desire permanent friend-ship with Italy; but they demand entire reci-

ship with Itary; out they demand chair rec-procity—not a friendatilp which is only to last'so long as no difficulty menaces us, or requires the cession of territory as the price of future sup-port. The Empire may lose a province in an unfortunate war, but it will never voluntarily give up territory which its giorious history has given it as an mallenable heritage." Thousands of women bless the day on which

THE RAILROADS.

Another Cut on East-Bound Passenger Rates. The "Evening Up" Troubles of the East-Bound Freight

Impending Troubles for the National Passenger Agents' Association.

Pool.

Vanderbilt Sells the Northeastern to the Grand Trunk.

ANOTHER FIGHT ON PASSENGER RATES.
It is only a week since Mr. Fink summo the General Passenger Agents of the various Western roads before his forum to take some action in regard to the disturbed condition of passenger rates from the West to the East. The meeting was held, and it was decided that the General Managers be requested to stop all cut-ting of rates, abolish the payment of commissions to agents and scalpers, and rectify all other abuses in the passenger business. It was understood at that meeting that, pending the action of the General Managers, all fighting should cease and no further cuts be made in the rates. But hardly had the news of the action of the meeting reached here than the steamship agents and scalpers announced additional reductions in east-bound rates, proving that some roads were giving better advantages than before. Circulars have just been issued by the agents of the luman, Cunard, and National Steamship Lines, announcing large reductions in rais rates to steamship passengers The agent of the Cunard Company states that he will sell to his patrons first-class limited tickets to New York or Boston at \$17.50, and second class at \$13. The agents of the Inman and National Lines say nothing about first-class rates, but state that they will sell second-class tickets for \$13. This includes free transporta-

tion through the city of passengers and baggage, which is equal to a further cut of 50 cents. The regular rate for first-class tickets from Chicago to New York is \$20, and to Boston 21, making a cut of \$3 to New York and \$4 to Boston. The regular second class rate is \$17, which makes a cut of \$4, not including 50 cents transfer. Now, the steamship agent usually retain \$1 for commission, which shows that some of the roads are allowing from \$4 to \$5 off the regular rates. The General Passenger Agents of the Michigan Central and Fort Wayne Roads returned from New York vesterday morning, and they claim that they knew nothing of the difficulty until they found the circulars on their desks after their arrival. Seeing that some roads were making such concessions, no alternative was left them but to give the steamship agents the same rates. The cutting of east-bound rates heretofore has not been done so openly. But it transpires that but been done so openly. But it transpires that but

been done so openly. But it transpires that but few tickets have been sold at regular rates. The agreement for the maintenance of rates was avoided by selling to New York passengers Boston tickets via New York the price of which is \$34, for \$21. The coupon from New York to Boston could then be sold to certain New York scalpers, on whom purchasers got an order, for from \$3 to \$4, which was a cut of from \$2 to \$3 on the ticket to New York. It transpires that, during the last three months, over 75 per cent of the ticket to New York. It transpires that, during the last three months, over 75 per cent of all the tickets sold to New York bassengers were Boston tickets. It was proposed at the late Passenger Agents' meeting at New York by the representative of the Pennsylvanis Company to make the regular Boston rate, both via New York or Albany, \$23. But this proposition found no favor with the representatives of the Vanderbilt lines. It is claimed that if the proposition had been adopted it would have been impossible to take advantage of the difference

osition had been adopted it would have been impossible to take advantage of the difference in rates between the New York and Boston tickets. There is a very excited feeling among the General Passenger Agents of the Eastern roads in regard to the late developments, and, were it not for the fact that the General Managers will meet in New York and consider the question of east-bound passenger rates, an open and fierce war would have already been inaugurated. As it is, matters will be allowed to run as they do now until the General Managers have been heard from.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT BUSINESS. From the latest report made by Commissioner Fink it appears that the roads leading east from this city had, on Sept. 10, succeeded in evening up their business as follows: Michigan Central over 10,802 tons; Lake Shore, short 6,605 tons; Pennsylvania Company (Fort Wayne and Pan-Handle lines) short 1,514 tons; Baltimore & Ohio, short 289 tons. Efforts have been made during the week to get a little nearer even, and it is believed that the next statement will show the two lines of the Pennsylvania Company and Baltimore & Ohio about even with their regular pool percentages, leaving the further evening up between the Michigan Central and Lake Shore, both of which are Vander bilt roads, and will therefore make the matter a

The great drawback in the way of evening up successfully is the want of a responsible official with sufficient authority to order freight from one road to another whenever it is found necessary. It is an utter impossibility for Mr. Fink to run all the pools from Western points, when his headquarters are a thousand miles away. It is the general opinion of freightmen in this city that the Western pools cannot be made to work successfully unless some change is effected in the present mode. The pools could be operated much more successfully than at present, and much annoyance and extra labor be avoided, if two Assistant Commissioners were appointed, one to have charge of the pools from Chicago, Peoria, Quincy, and all Western and Northwestern points, and the other from St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnai, Louisville, and other Southwestern cities. In such an event, the roads which should be dissatisfied with the rulings of the Assistant Commissioner could sppeal to Commissioner Fink, who would be a court of final resort, as far as the East-bound pools are concerned. from one road to another whenever it is East-bound pools are concerned.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS'

CONVENTION. The Chicago General Passenger Agents, who have been attending the Convention in New York, returned to the city yesterday. They say nothing of importance was accomplished by the Convention, and nearly the entire time was consumed in wrangling over unimportant matters. As already stated, the representatives of the Piedmont Air Line demanded that they be allowed to make the rate from New York to New Orleans over their line \$47.50, while the regular rate is \$54. The agents of the other Southern routes protested vehemently against such concession, and the proposition was voted down Thereupon the representatives of the Piedmont Air Line withdrew from the Convention. It apppears from the state ments of the gentlemen who returned resterday that their action in regard to the Piedmont Air-Line was reconsidered and the demand allowed because it was believed that its withdrawal might break up the Association, as serious splits had occurred previously. This made the representatives of the other Southern roads mad, and, though they have not withdrawn from the Association, they threaten to do

Judge Krekel, and while he had the same under advisement, the County Court of Schuyler County brought suit for back taxes. The injunction was afterwards granted. Yesterday morning Gen. Baker and Mr. F. T. Hughes presented to the United States Circuit Court a motion for a rule on the Justices of Schuyler County Court to require them to appear and show cause why they should not be attached for contempt in bringing the suit after the United States Courts had acquired jurisdiction of their persons and of the subject matter in controversy. The question involved is somewhat novel, and will be watched with interest by the legal profession. The rule is made returnable on next Wednesday.

Messrs, Baker & Hughes are also counsel for the holders of the Scotland County railroad bonds. They have judgments for large amounts of interest, and at the March term of the United States Court for the year 1878 hey had a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding the Justices of the County Court of Scotland Court to levy and cause to be collected a special tax to pay said judgments. The tax was levied, but only a small per cent has been collected, and lately the Hon. John C. Anderson, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, granted an injunction restraining the County Court and Collector have obeyed the injunction of Judge Anderson, and refuse to take any legal steps to collect the tax. On last Thescay morning Messrs. Baker and Hughes filed motions for a rule to require the Judges and the Collector of Scotland County to spear and show cause why they should not be attached for contempt in refusing to oney the mandate of the United States Court. There is a chance for a lively conflict of jurisdiction between the State and National Courts.

THE J., M. & I. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—A rumor was current here that Col. Horsce Scott has been asked by Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, to retain his position as Superintendent of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. His resignation, to go into effect the 1st prox., together with the great regret it caused here, will be remembered. On investi-gation at the offices of the Jestersonville, Madion & Indianapolis nothing definit could be earned of the matter, but an opinion was exlearned of the matter, but an opinion was expressed that Col. Horace Scott will retain his position. He left here on the 15th inst. with J. N. McCullough, Second Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Road, and D. W. Caldwell, General Manager, and has not since been heard from. It is supposed he went East with them, and that fact is favorable. The new Superintendent, Col. Shaler, aunounced that he would be here on the 15th inst, to initiate himself into the details of the management, but he has never put in an appearance. This fact is significant.

HINCKLEY'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 19.—In the case of Receiver linckley, of the Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, Judge McRoberts appeared in court for ten minutes to hear a motion for release from custody of Mr. Hinckley, based on the supersedeas, a copy of which was lodged with the sedeas, a copy of which was lodged with the Clerk. The Judge refused. Col. Munn then asked that the order of assistance issued to the Sheriff of Cook County be recalled. The Judge refused to do this also in spite of the supersedeas. Several members of the Bar are of opinion that the Appellate Court will look into this disregard of its writ on the part of Judge McRoberts. There is a great change of feeling here, both by the Bar and among the community, in favor of Mr. Hinckley. Judge McRoberts has been here all the week and still remains, leaving his court at he week and still remains, leaving his court at Princeton to await his return.

WEST-BOUND FREIGHTS. NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The following circular was issued by Commissioner Albert Fink to-day: By agreement of the Eastern trunk lines the ollowing rates on articles named below will go into effect Sept. 22: Sait, cement, old rails, steel rail ends, scrap fron, splegel eisen, pig iron, and brooms, on a basis of 25 cents per 100 lbs from New York to Chicago. Not less than 15 cents per 100 lbs from New York to the western terminus of the trunk lines. Rairroad from on a basis of 30 cents per 100 los, New York to Chicago. Not less than 20 cents per 100 lbs from New York to the western terminus of the

runk lines.
Rail and lake rates upon the above articles. will be made upon the usual basis.

From other seaboard cities the agreed differences will be maintained.

on the Solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is proceeding at the rate of two miles a day from this point up the valley to Beloit. The line will be open to Delphos on the 30th.

ITEMS. A large party of Mormons-thirteen car-loads -left by special on the Northwestern last evening for Salt Lake City. The Mormon missionaries in the East have been unusually active turing the summer, and forwarded a larger number of converts than ever before to Salt Lake City.

Preparations for the extension of the Northwestern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway from Valparaiso have so far progressed that active work on the last missing link can be comnenced next Monday. Mr. J. C. James, Chief Engineer, aided by a corps of assistants, has been at work all this week locating the road. It s expected to have the entire line ready for ousiness in about two months.

Mr. E. A. Treadway, recently General Agent of the Grand Rapids & Indiana, and formerly Agent of the Detroit & Milwankee at Grand Rapids, has been appointed Agent of the Erie & North Shore fast-freight line f r Michigan, ex North Shore Inst-freight line I.F. Michigan, with headquarters at Cr. and Rapids. His jurisdiction extends from Grand Rapids to Detroit, and takes in nearly all of Michigan north of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, and on the line from Lansing to Grand Haven.

An order has been issued by the Northwestern Railroad regulating the speed of all trains over switches, forbidding trains to run faster than fifteen miles an hour. This is the averagespeed of freight-trains from station to station, and the authorities feel that it is sufficiently fast for passenger trains to run when approaching switches. At this rate of speed if the engineer damage can be done.

A paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of the 11th A paragraph in The Tribung of the 11th spoke of the necessity of an invention to prevent persons from rolling out of the top berths in sleeping-cars, as accidents from the absence of proper protections were almost of daily occurrence. Mr. F. C. Hills. Superintendent of the Sloux City & Pacific Railroad, now informs The Tribungs that he had just patented a contrivance that he feels confident would remedy the evils complained of. The invention consists in a hinger-berth provided with folding guard and stop, that will prevent sleepers from rolling out of the upper berths of the sleeping-cars and vessels, and also the closing up of the berth and shutting the occupant in when the cars are overthrown or other accident occurs.

According to the Detroit Post and Tribune,

According to the Detroit Post and Tribuns, telegrams were received at Detroit Wednesday from Mr. Meddaugh, Solicitor of the North-western Division Grand Trunk Railway, to the western Division Grand Trunk Railway, to the effect that the contract had been signed by Mr. Vauderbilt, and all matters formally arranged, for the transfer of the Chicago & Northeastern Road to the Grand Trunk. By virtue of this telegram and a previous arrangement, all the suits in the United States Court wherein the Chicago & Lake Huron and the Chicago & Northeastern were interested have been discontinued. Mr. Vanderbilt's bond of \$300,000, which he gave last apring by order of Judge

with the present arrangement, which compels the managers of the Western roads to leave their business once a month and travel over 1,000 miles to attend these meetings. The managers are compelled to attend, for if they do not Commissioner Fink can act for them and cast their votes on all subjects, and he might act contrary to their interests and desires. The Western managers think the interests of the roads would be much better subserved if the managers of the trunk lines would consent to incur a little inconvenience themselves and allow the meetings to be held at some central Western point where all the managers could go without consuming a week or more of their valuable time.

RETURN OF EXILES.

Incidents of the Arrival of Amnestied Com-

munists in Paris.

Paris Correspondence London News.

The return of the first batch of amoestied Communists to Paris took place at 4 this morning, on the anniversary of M. Thiers' death and the eve of the 4th of September. This advent has been marked with many touching incidents, and has not been the occasion of the slightest disturbance.

As lists of passengers in the Var had been published in all the Republican journals, the friends and acquaintances of the pardoned men and women were sure their trouble would not go for nothing if they prepared to re-ceive them. The special train which started from Port Vendres on Sunday afternoon was due at the terminus of the Orleans Railway at 6 in the afternoon, and a great crowd had gathered there, which, however, was doomed to disappointment. There were fathers and mothers, impatient to embrace their children, and children to see parents, who would not perhaps recognize them. The eight years which had passed since the Versailles courtmartials fulfilled their barsh mission have told fearfully on those who remained behind, and also, nobody doubted, on those who were re turning. The decade, the end of which we

turning. The decade, the end of which we have nearly reached, has been a cycle of utter misery to all. Men and women who were in their prime when it opened are now as aged and broken-down as septuagenarians. However, there seemed no place yesterday evening for recrimination. There was no brooding over wrongs, and no display of venom.

At 6 o'clock there must have been 5,000 persons stationed on the avenues leading to the terminus. As the time ran on, the court-yard became choked up; lads climbed up on the railings, and on the stone benches were ranged women—old, middle-aged, and young; grand-mothers, mothers, wives, and daughters of the returning exiles, some of whom took the precaution to bring suits of clothes with them, so caution to bring suits of clothes with them, so that the prison dresses might be cast away before the Communists reappeared in their homes.

The clock struck eight and no train was yet

The clock struck eight and no train was vet signaled, but instead of losing patience and diapersing, the crowd prepared to spend the night where it was. Toward 9 a placard was stuck on a door of an inner court, intimating that the special train so anxiously awaited would not arrive before 8:55 in the morning. It had stopped for three hours at Poletiers to enable the travelers to stretch their cramped-up limbs, and they had profitted by the halt to walk about the town. This announcement was only known to a very few until after 10 o'clock, so that each time an engine whistle was heard there that each time an engine whistle was heard there was an exuitant cry of "Here they are," and a rush forward. Luckily the weather was delightful. I never remember a more lovely starlight night. The temperature was almost warm, and there was not a cloud on the sky above.

At 11 there was a fearful surge forward, which commenced so far away as the Bastille. The last train from Biois had entered, and there was a universal notion that it must have been the one expected. At midnight the terminus and

the court-yard were cleared, and the weary watchers turned into the neigaboring avenues. They took this incident in good part. A wag, on seeing a stoker pass out by a side-door, cried out, "There is the first installment of the amnested proscripts." The man, though every amnestied proscripts." The man, though every one saw who he was, at once received an ova-tion, and was boisted on strong shoulders and borne into a caie, where he was treated to a bowl of punch.

Mere spectators now began to drop off. Of
those who remained, women were in the majority. I was near a respectable gray-haired old
lady, who fell into conversation with me. She

CHICAGO & NORTHEASTERN.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 19.—General Manager
Peck assumed control of the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad to-day in behalf of the Grand
Trunk. A new passenger depot and elevator will be built at once.

KANSAS PACIFIC.

MINNEAPOLIS, Kas., Sept. 19.—Track-laying on the Solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Kansas Pacific is separated by the solomon Branch of the Chicago is separated by the solomon Branch of the Chicago & Northeast Chicago last. She also wondered, would he know her?
She had come in a cap which he had seen her in,
so that she might not be altered by a new fashjoned bonnet. I remained with her until the
end, which was sooner than we expected, for the
train steamed in exactly at 3:30. The gaires
were thrown open, and a rush was made
through them, but, wide as the terminus vestibule is, it was too narrow to admit a twentieth
part of those making toward it.

The thrill of emotion which went through the

The thrill of emotion which went through the crowd will never be forgotten by any one who
felt it. Eyes brimmed over, speech was paralyzed; there was not a word uitered for some
moments. Then there was a halt.
At last the door of the baggage-room swung

back. An oid weather-beaten man in canvas ciothing headed a long file similarly dressed. A young woman with a child in her arms, and a boy clanging to her skirts, pounced upon him and cried "Father, father!" He held her out from him for a moment, and then locked her in

from him for a moment, and then locked her in his arms.

The old lady with whom I was came up. She scrutinized the band as it passed out wit. As perceiving the face she looked for. "I can't o my poor boy," she said, "he must have talls at ill, and remained behind." Here a man of an ulparently 40 stepped before her and accosted her with, "Dear mother, is it possible that you do not recognize me!" She looked at him fixedly. An expression of bitter disappointment passed over a faded face, which had been radiant with bope. No, she did not recognize him; he could not beher son. Eighteen and sight made 28; and she had a grizzly-bearded man before her. When he took off his cap she then saw that she had not to deal with an imposter; but the anguish not to deal with an imposter; but the anguish of mind from which she had just suffered after of mind from which she had just stateted after the hours of prolonged expectation deprived her of all strength of will or of speech. "Bave I killed you, darling mother?" said the poor fel-low. "Come, cheer up; you know me, don't you?" and he led her, or rather half bore her,

low. "Come, cheer up; you know me, don't you?" and he led her, or rather half bore her, into the court.

I asked a German friend whom I met what he thought of the amnestied Communists. He said they appeared to him fine veterans, who had nothing on their consciences, and were kept up in their misery by the conviction of having, as MacMahon said, fought in a good cause. The transformation scene in the court was an odd feature of their reception, which was overpoweringly affectionate. In the terminus they were stripped of their prison blouses by the women and clad in coats. The felon's cap was flung aside, and a hat of some sort taken from beneath a shawl or mantle to replace it. Feasts had been prepared in the restaurants about the railway.

I doubt not that the newspaper reporters who came to scoff were borne away by the tide of beauty, of hearty joy and welcome. There was such hand-shaking, kissing, weeping, and chatter when the first impressions were over that the brains of the wearied men must have reeled with excitement. The madness surpassed all that I remember of the 4th of September. I heard deafening ones of "Vive la Commune!" but I heard deafening ones of "Vive la Republique!" Unlike the Florentine exiles, who returned to an enslaved city, the pardoned Federals this morning found themselves the denizens of a free country.

withour wast might break up the Association, as serious splits had occurred previously. This sum of the context of the context

necessary to show that the keeper of the dog has allowed him to bite a very large number of his neighbors or their animals, before he com-mences to be liable, but that there is enough to show that there is, with his knowledge, a proba-bility that he may do so."

INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—A Boise City'dispatch says: Day before yesterday the Indiana shot a young man named Ballentine, herding stock on Upper Squaw Creek, fifty miles northwest of here. He gave the alarm, and eight citizens started for the scene but finding the west of here. He gave the alarm, and eight citizens started for the scene, but, finding the Indians forty to sixty strong, retired. Col. Bernard, with fifty cavalrymen, left this morning in search of the bostiles.

CHEYENNE, WYO. Ty., Sept. 19.—Two companies of the Fifth Cavarry left Fort Russell this morning for Fort Steele, from whence they will march to the White River Agency, the scene of the late Ute Indian troubles.

Making Oath.

A comical incident is related by the New Haven Register at the expense of a young lawyer who recently drew some papers to which a young lady from the rural districts was required to append an affidavit. The papers had been prepared, and the attorney said: "Please raise your right hand and make oath." Up went the fair hand, and its fair owner was ready for the legal form, but the attorney had for an instant his attention distracted, and the lady, impatient at the delay, broke the silence which prevailed by saying: "Damn it." She then dropped her hand, and said quietly and demurely, "There, I believe my duty is done." The effect was rather startling on the attorney, who didn't know whether the words contained a reproof, were uttered in jest, or, through ignorance, were supposed to be the necessary oath. When he noticed a roguish twinkle in her eye, all doubts were dispelled, however, particularly when the lady and her companion broke into a hearty laugh, and the companion, also a lady, added: "Ob, the monster! Did you hear her? She said damme, she said damme!" That settled it, and, after a hearty laugh ail around, the regulation oath was administered.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then by all means use "crown's Vermifuge Comfits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant rem-edy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price, 25 cents. FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES.



THE POWER OF ARRESTING DISPASES DISplayed by this preparation is honorably acknowledged by the Mr dical Faculty in every section where it
has been introduced; and the large cale is the best guarantee of the estimation in which it is held by the public. This Syrup will cure Fuimonary Consumption in
the first and second stages,—will give great reilef and
prolong life in the third. It will cure astman Bronchitis, Laryngtiis, and Coughs. It will cure all disesses originating from want of Muscular Action and
Nervous Force. For the effect produced by

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES n Diseases of the Lungs, the inventor is permitted to efer to the medical gentlemen of St. John, N. B., whose signatures are attached hereto:

WILLIAM BAYARD, M. D.
EDWIN BAYARD, M. D.
THOMAS WALKER, M. D.
JOHN BEREYMAN, M. D., Ed.
DE. JOHNSTONE, L. B. C. S., Ed.
GEORGE KEATOR, M. D.
W. J. HARDING, M. B. C. S.
J. D. WHIFE, M. D.
T. W. CARBITT, M. D.

I. Asron Alward, Mayor of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, having examined the signatures attached to the foregoing permit of reference, hereby certify that I believe them all genuine. I can also testify to the high therapeutical value of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosobites, and consider it deserving of attention by the profession generally. [Great Scal] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto et my hand and affixed my Sea of Mayoratty, at the City of St. John, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Sold by all Druggists. \$1.50 per Bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents, Cincinnati, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. THE INTER-STATE INDITIONDIAL

OF CHICAGO

is now open with every department complets, and forming the Grandest Disclay of the TRIGAPHS of SCIENCE, INDUSTRIX, and ARF ever yet attained. Music ail day and eigening.

Admission, 250; children, Saturlaysonly, 10c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. This Saturday Matinee, at 2 p. m. (prices, 25 and 500 for reserved scats), this (Saturday) evening, and to-norrow (Sunday) at 8 p. m., last performances of

RICE'S EVANGELINE Niday, Sept. 22-CONBAD THE CORSAIR, by the

TRLY'S THEATRE.
Haverly......Proprietor and Manager
of the "BEST IN THE WORLD."
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This and Every Evening at 8, and Wednesday and aturday Matinees at 2, for four weeks ending Sept. 27, DENMAN THOMPSON JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

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CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,

Under the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC SAMUEL KAYZER,

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. This afternoon at 2 o'clock, this evening at 8 o'clock. dmission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. TRUSSES.

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Dollars for each case of inguinal Hernia that can be
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SYOW'S DANCING SCHOOLS. MAST SIDE.

dams and Halved-ets. 102 Sixteenth-et, be Wobast-et, out it. With one water and six With one Saturday.

For terms andreas Prof. So. W. 102 West Jacob.

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Without the Use of Drugs, Are Earnestly Requested to send for

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THE ELECTRIC REVIEW.

218 State-st., Chicago, III.

NEW PUBLICATIONS SCRIBNER FOR OCTOBER.

"Prominent, as usual, by reason of its expelsite illustrations and its varied literary matter."— LLOYD'S WREELY, LONDON.

Among the noticeable features of this month's issue are the following: "UPS AND DOWNS IN LEADVILLE." A fresh and important contribution by Ernest Ingersoil, who has recently visited the carbonate mines in the interest of SCHINKSE. The paper is of rare anecdotal and picturesque interest as a description of mining life, while its graphic character is enhanced by the illustrations made at the minus by MARY HALLOCK FOOTE and J. H. MILLS.

EDISON'S FAST TELEGRAPHY. A description of the little known Automatic Telegraph, which for a year was in operation, and attained the marvelous speed of several thousand words per minute; accompanying is a portrait of Mr. Edison, by Francis Latinop, which is pronounced by his assistants the most faithful likeness yet published.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN. A biographical sketch, by RATS FIELD, with a portrait of the famous English composer.

An engraving of great softness and delicacy, accompanying a poem by Charles DE MAY, is THOMAS COLE'S beautiful cut of FORTUNY'S "PIPING SHEPBERD." a water-color never before engraved, and but little known in America.

HENRY JAMES, Jr.'s, STORY. This, the third instailment of "Confident will be found of increasing interest and spri will be found of increasing interest and sprightliness.

"Haworth's," by Mrs. Burners, is concluded
in this number, and a shorter novel by the same
author, entitled "Louisiana," will begin acon.
Among the other papers of note in this number are,—"RIO DE JANNIEO," the fifth article
on Brazil; the second paper by Prof. Louise
Burn on "English Sprilling Reform";
"FIELD SPORTS IN MINNESOTA," anoguer of
the richly fillustrated accounts of out-door life
to which Scribner's has given prominent place;
"Journalism as exemplified by the late Mr.
Bageror"; capital short stories, poems, editorial departments, etc., etc.

SCRIBNER FOR 1880. The October number also contains announce ments for the coming year. The most important serial will be

THE REIGN OF PETER THE GREAT. By EUGENE SCHUYLER, which will begin in an early number, and continue through two years. This will be a work of great historical agnif-cance and of rare graphic and depend and of the property of the proper cance and of rare graphic and dramatic interest. Bureaus of illustration have been established in Paris and St. Petersburg, specially for the execution of the pictorial part of this enterprise-one involving a greater outlay that, any previously undertaken by a popular magazine, and promising higher results. It is intended that this work shall be the leading attraction of the magazine world during its serial appearance.

A STORY BY GEORGE W. CABLE, Of New Orleans Creole life, entitled "The GRANDISSIMES," containing all the charm of the nuthor's popular short stories with an additional romantic and dramatic power, will begin in the November number and continue through

Each issue of the magazine will consist of 186. Price, 35 cents; \$4.00 per year. SCRIBNER & CO., New York "It is the best child's magazine that has been imagined.—N. Y. EVENING POST.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR OCTOBER. This number is full of capital things for boy and girls, -instructive, recreative, and amusing THE NEW YORK ELEVATED ROADS are described in a long and entertaining article, telling of the different kinds of elevated roads, and containing much interesting matter regard ing their construction and operation. The man pictures show some of the important curves, stations, etc., and give views of remarkable registers of the line. stations, etc., and give views of remarkable points on the line.

Louisa M. Alcott has a story of the fortuner of a boy who really had a cruise in "H. M. 6. Pinatore"; and MONGURE D. COMWAT, MAURICE THOMPSON (author of "The Witchery of Archery"), Susan Coolings, Frank R. Stockton, Olive Thorns, and Lucretta P. Hall are among the contributors to this beautiful Antamp issue.

A PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT in the size of the magnine, a new department and other important improvements will be begun with the November number, the first of the new volume. Miss ALCOTT has been engaged to write a serial story for the coming year, and o special interest to boys will be continued stories by NOAH BROOKS and the author of "DAB KINZER," while many other novelties are in preparation. in preparation.

The price wil not be changed. \$3.00 a year; 25 cents per number. For sale and subscriptions received by all book and news dealers.

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Do Not Begin Your Singing Classes Be-fore Examining L. O. Emerson's New Book

THE VOICE OF WORSHIP While containing a large and valuable collection of Church Music in the form of Tunes and Anthems. It is perfectly atted for the Singing sebool and Coevening by the large number of Songs, Duess, Giess, etc., and its well-made kiementary Course. Price 30.00 per dozen. Specimen copies mailed for

The new 50 cts edition of Pinafore (complete), sells finely, and Fatinitza (#2.00), Sorcerer (#1.00), Trial by Jury (50 cts), are in constant demand. EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD.

By L. O. Ewrison (\$1.50) is a valuable new book to Voice-Training, containing all the exceptials of study plenty of exercises, and plain explanations, and costin much less than the larger works on the same subject. Subscribe now for the Musical Record, and receive weekly all the news, and plenty of good music, to \$2.00 per year.

In Press. WHITE RORES, a charming new Sunday School Song Book.

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MOSHET THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHER

125 State-st., Chicago.

and the Commissioner held on to the last moment,—until the impossibility of getting anybody who would secure Mr. Wheeler's appearance in court when wanted resolved itself into certainty. Then they gave it up, and one of the Marshal's young men accompanied Mr. Wheeler over the river, where he was provided with apartments in Sheriff Hoffmann's mansion.

It is just possible that there will be more grief among the match-bond fellows to-day, one of the bondsmen for certain influential "capitalists" who appear in one or more of these well-devised schemes for plundering the revenue having received an intimation that he will no longer "do," and the "capitalists" themselves having been advised that they would better "hump" themselves and bring in a new candidate without loss of time.

SMALL BILLS.

mething to impart to a TRIBUNE reporter

ASSISTANT-TREASURER GILBERT

to transact the unusually heavy business of the country, it would drain our supply in a day.

I RECEIVED A LETTER FROM TREASURER GILa short time ago notifying me of a consignment of \$1,000,000—not \$1,200,000, as stated in the

of \$1,000,000—not \$1,200,000, as stated in the dispatches—in \$5, \$10, and \$30 bills. And we have received that amount in those, denominations this month. In accordance with the instructions contained in that letter, they were to be held, and have been held, until delivered to

city banks upon the presentation of transfer-checks. A bank in this city, let me explain, deposits in New York or Washington so much

deposits in New York or Washington so much money in large bills, obtaining in return what are called transfer checks, upon which they draw out money from the Sub-Treasury here. No banks were mentioned by name in Treasure Giffillan's letter, but the Merchants' National has drawn out \$500,000 and the Fifth National \$200,000 on these checks, leaving \$300,000 still uncelled for, but which, according to the instructions, which I am compelled to obey, of course, cannot be paid out except to the banks presenting these transfer checks. The banks draw this money, but we are expected to

banks draw this money, but we are expected to deduct the express charges. According to information received at the Fifth National Bank, it appears that the remaining \$300,000 is subject to the check of that bank, which expects to

Mr. Gilbert further stated that he knew nothing of any arrangement with the Northwestera National, as was stated to be the case in the dispatches. He did not believe, however, that

the Government had shown any partiality in this

matter, but would be ready and will not to make similar arrangements with the other banks whenever they requested it. In conclusion, he stated that he had written to the Treasurer, giving him a full statement of the situation, and that

he expected an additional supply of small bills in a short time. It is supposed that in a lew weeks the demand with be just the other way,— for large bills in exchange for small ones,—such

having usually been the case in previous years.

SILVER WEDDING.

One of the most brilliant social affairs that has occurred among German circles this season

-which is yet young-took place last evening,

versary of the wedded life of Mr. and Mrs.

Frederick Mahla, of the firm of Chappell &

old and respected citizen of Chicago.

Their residence, No. 1139 Indiana ave-

nue, was brilliantly illuminated, and

canony of canvas extended from the curb to the

front door for the protection of the guests from

he open air and the vulgar gaze of the unfor

luside the parlors were profusely decorated

with cut flowers, smilax, and tropical plants.

Music was given by a hidden orchestra, under

Music was given by a hidden orchestra, under the management of Johnny Hand. Everything was arranged in the best possible manner for the convenience and comfort of those who were so forunate as to be invited to the rete. On entering the front parlor the most notice-able objects that greeted the eye were some countrial designs in flowers, executed so as to represent the dates "1854—1879," suspended

a-vis upon two sides, while upon the other

In the library was displayed a gorgeous array

of present in silver, embracing tea sets, water-services, spoons, forks, knives, punch-bowls, ladles, strawperry and fruit disnes and stands, etc., too numerous to mention, besides an in-definit number of choice floral tributes.

As the entertainment was simply a reception

the floors were covered with canvas, and dans

ing formed the chief attraction of the evening, after the customary congratulations, until the guests were bidden to supper, served by Cadish,

Atter the refreshments had been dis-cussed, Mr. George Luerssen and Mr. E. Werner delivered an illustrated poet-ical adjress, or play, descriptive of the happy married life of the host and hostess,

which lasted for some time. A number of tel

The entertainment did not close until a very

the entertainment did not close until a very late, or, rs.her, quite an early hour.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Chappel, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Wani, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rochbartn, Mr. and Mrs. E. Prussing, Dr. and Mrs. Merckle, Mr. and Mrs. teorge Luerssen, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Huck, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosentaal, Mr. and Mrs. August Beek, Mr. and Mrs. Caris Hotz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lassig, Mr. and Mrs. P. Phers, Mr. and Mrs. Angust Magous, Dr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Marie Wirth, Mrs. Louise

Pipers, Mr. and Mrs. Angust Magnus, Dr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mrs. Marie Wirth, Mrs. Louise De Nedig, Mr. W. Butz, Mr. Albert Magnus, Mr. E. Werner, Mr. Harry Chappet, Mr. Boskowitz, Mr. Lebman, Mr. Louis Ernst, Mr. C. W. Simon, Mr. C. Wolfsohn, Mr. Richard Melmo, Mr. Otto Schneider, Miss Agnes Wani, Miss Ida Lassig, Miss Josa Schneider, Miss Ida Lebman, Miss Emma Schoenhoten, Miss Jennie Roesch, Miss Lina Brentano, Miss Augusta Busch, Miss Louise Schenck, Miss Marie Merckle, Miss Frida Merckle.

Alexander Swan, 13 years of age, living at

No. 261 Jefferson street, was injured about the

arms and chest yesterday afterdoon by being

At 5:30 last evening a wagon capsized at the

orner of Archer avenue and Sanger street,

throwing Mrs. Rawolf, the occupant, out upon the pavement. She was carried to a neighbor-

ng drug-store, where some injuries about her

J. P. Newell, employed in the freight-house of the Pitisburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, while

ttempting to step from a flat-car in motion to to the platform about the depot, slipped and fell between the cars and the platform, and was badly squeezed about the hips. He was taken to the County Hospital for treatment.

Elizabeth Drexel, the 2-year-old daughter of Andreas Drexel, of No. 85 Cleaver street, was been burned about the face and hands by fall-

ead and face were dressed by Dr. Quirk.

thrown from a horse which he was riding in the

apout baif-past 10 o'clock.

tunate outsiders.

t being the celebration of the twenty-fifth and

A BBILLIANT SOCIAL GATHERING.

iraw it all very soon."

rgess, of Oniney, is a guest of the

G. Benford, of Crawfordsville, Ind., is at

Wager Swayne, of Toledo, is sojourning

Peyton Harrison, of Baltimore, is a guest of Lient.-Col. E. F. Townsend, U. S. A., is

Francis Murphy, of Pittsburg, is a guest Leroy B. Wadleigh, Clinton, Ia., is registered

mes F. McDonald, of Ingersoll, Canada, is

A. McWayne, Hopolulu, Sandwich Islands, is egistered at the Tremont. J. W. Johnson and family, of Columbus, Tex.,

iled at the Tremont. John C. Gault, General Manager of the Wa-

Jav A. Hubbell, M. C., Houghton, Mich., is on Aumphreys, President of the St. Louis idge Company, is stopping at the Pacific. Julei Denham, A. S. Richards, and Coleman Knight, of England, are registered at the

The hardware dealers held their regular meeting at the Tremont House, but did nothing be nd discussing the scale of prices.

The new and elegant fountain at Central Park, erected by the Illinois Humane Society, will be dedicated to-day at 8 o'clock. Judge Don A. Pardee, of New Orleans, Judge

8. C. Etheridge, of Ottawa, and Judge Shackle-ford, of Wisconsin, are guests of the Pacific. Mrs. Senator William Pitt Kellorg, of Louisiana, and Mrs. Ryan, wife of Congressman Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, are domiciled at the Pacific.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was at 8 a.m., 50 degrees; 10 a.m., 57; 12 m., 60; 8 p. m., 58. Barometer at 8 a.m., 29.80; 8 p. m., 29.80.

The Galena (Ili.) Gazette, of the 17th, says:
The Rev. Father Zara, who has been pastor of
he Catholic churches at Apple River and Waren for the past year or more, has been transerred to Chicago, to take charge of the Italian
ongregation here.!

Albert Pell and Claud Reed, the members of the Commission appointed by the British House of Commons to inquire into the causes of the present depression of the agricultural interest of England, are at the Palmer. They will re-main several days in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Greenwood, A. R. and Greenwood, Burniey; J. E. W. Honnywill and J. B. Mackenzie, Bristol; R. Reed and famy, London, England; Robert Cox, Edinburg, cutland; and Edward Perkins, Paris, France, re among the guests of the Pacific.

Frank Campbell, a young man residing on Monroe street, waiked off the South Side approach of Clark street bridge into the river, sight before last, and was rescued by the steward of the tug Miller, who threw him a line immediately after he struck the water.

By order of the Citizens' Committee for re-lief of yellow-fever sufferers at Memphis, the following telegram was yesterday sent to W. J. Smith, Acting President Heward Association, Memphis, Tenn.: "Draw at sight for \$1,000. J. W. Preston, Chairman Citizens' Committee." Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at the Morgae upon Mark Flood, a switchman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, who was run over and killed on the road at the foot of Tweifth street, his loot having caught in a frog. A verdict of accidental death was re-

A call has been issued for a convention of gen-themen interested in the artificial propagation of fish, the signers including the Fish Commis-sioners of this and other Western States and a number of other clizens. The first meeting will be held at the office of the Chicago Field

Dr. Lorimer, the pastor of the First Baptist hurch, has been called to Boston to preach the meral sermon of Dr. Neale, one of the most

The Methodists, lay and clerical, having become convinced that it would be a good thing to draw the bonds of friendship closer, have decided to hold a social reunion at the Grand Pacific Hotel on Tuesday evening. There will be a supper and some speeches, and a large attendance is activipated. The affair is in the hands of a joint committee of preachers and laymen.

The lilinois Social Science Association will hold its annual meeting at the First Methodist Church Oct. 2 and 8. Interesting papers have been prepared upon the different phases of work represented in the six departments of "Philantaropy," "Education," "Sanitary Science," "Domestic Economy," "Government, and "Art," and a number of the most prominent women of the State will be present.

THE TRIBURE of vesterday stated, on the authority of a police report made in regular form to the Twelfth Street Station, that an accident had occurred in Palmer & Fuiler's planing-mill. The officer who made the report furnished full details of the "accident," but appears to have got things a trifle mixed, as the only amash-up of the kind referred to happened, not at Palmer & Fuller's factory, but at another mill.

The Waiters' Society of Chicago, an organiza-ion founded about a year ago and now having on its enrollment-list about if try members, met ast evening at No. 65 North Clark street. The lociety is composed exclusively of German Faiters, and it is both a protective and benevoent association. The business transacted list vening was of a routine character, and at its outclusion the meeting adjourned for two yeeks.

The statement of "Sheeney George" about the prison dist impairing his memor, has been construed as meaning that the "grub" now furnished is exceptionally poor. Freeman said to a reporter yesterday that from all he could learn the tood given the prisoners is better than that turnished in any large jail in the country. He has been locked up nineteen months minus fifty days, and prison fare for that length of time has affected his memory. That was what he meant.

to be held in November for county officers.

A meeting of the German Saloon-Keepers' Association was held yestering afternoon in the North-Side Turner-Hall, about fifty members being present. The Finance Committee reported use sum of \$785 on hand. The Judicary Committee reported in favor of issuing a circular to all cities and towns recommending the organization of Saloon-Keepers' Associations, and the sending of delegrates to a Saloon-Keepers' Convention, to be held in this city. The matter was discussed at considerable length, and finally passed. John Reinwaldt was elected to fill a vacancy on the Judiciary Committee, caused by the resignation of A. George. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

At noon yesterday some schoolboys reported

meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

At noon yesterday some schoolboys reported that there was an insane woman at the corner of Twenty-fith street and South Park avenue. Officers Dunn and Edwards were sent to bring her in, but before they reached her she had awaliowed the contents of a small vial of laudanum. At the station she was attended by Drs. Starkey and Stowell, and afterwards by Dr. Andrews, who applied a stomach-pump, with but little effect. The identity of the woman was ascertained from a alip of paper found in her pocket, upon which was written, "I am Mrs. Hartt, of No. 283 Blue Island avenue." At 3:30 in the atternoon her husband arrived, and later in the same day he went home with her. The boys who found her state that she attempted to throw herself beneath a moving train on the Michigan Central Railroad. Mrs. Hartt is about 37 years of age, and has three small children, the youngest an infant only 2 days old. Her curious malady is in many respects similar to that of Mrs. R. J. Prims who

committed suicide by drowning only a few weeks ago. During the evening a dispatch from the Himman Street Station announced that Mrs. Hartt had died at 5:45 in the afternoon, within two bours after reaching her home.

The funeral of the late H. D. Adams took place yesterday noon from St. Mark's flotel. The body of the deceased printer was laid out in the parlors of the hotel, where it was viewed deceased. The Rev. C. N. Pond read some appropriate selections from the Scriptures, a few words were said in regard to the good qualities of Mr. Adams, and a hydin was sung, when the body was taken to the cars for Rosehill Cemetery, where it was interred in the lot belonging to the Typographical Union. About fifty members of the Union marched in procession to the cars. The bearers were Ed Davis, J. S. Thompson, Walter McDonaid, Charles Boudreau, William Hornish, and Edward Beecher.

A business meeting of the officers and men of the First Illinois Shirmishing Bactallon, the new the First Illinois Shirmishing Bastalion, the new North Side military organization, was held last evening in the armory, on the southeast corner of North LaSalle and Ohio streets. Maj. Ernst Dauden presided, and there was a lair attendnce. The business transacted was entirely routine, and was soon disposed of. Maj. Dauden stated to The Tribune reporter that there were 163 names on the muster-roll, although the organization was only six weeks old. Although a large proportion of the members are Germans, or of German extraction, there is no intention of making this purely a Teutonic or-Germans, or of German extraction, there is no intention of making this purely a Teutonic organization. In fact, a Scandinavian company and a company consisting wholly of Polish citizens have been raised, and are expected to join the battalion Mouday. A fine, large hall has been secured for an armory, and Gov. Cullom has promised to issue a license to the battalion.

Yesterday morning the work of laying the ndation of another new school building was begun. The new structure will be located on Thirteenth street, between Centre avenue and Throop street, and will be three stones and basement in hight. It will be constructed of basement in hight. It will be constructed of pressed brick with stone facings, and have cut-stone foundations. When completed, it will accommodate 756 pupils in its twelve rooms. The structure will not be ready for occupancy be-fore May 1. The new Marquette School, corner of Wood and Congress streets, will be ready for occupation about Nov. 1. It contains fifteen occupation about Nov. 1. It contains intern rooms, and can seat 945 children. The new West Division High School will be ready for use by the 1st of January. It is located on the corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, where the old tank used to stand, and with twelve rooms will accommodate 736 pupils. The Armour School, corner of Bickerdike and Armour streets, will be ready Jan. 1. It has fifteen rooms, and will

The recent advance in wheat and lard culminated vesterday in the suspension of Joseph Jones & Sons and Campbell & Thompson, two firms engaged in the commission business. The liabilities of the former are estimated on the street at between \$35,000 and \$50,000. In an interview with one of the firm the reporter as-certained that the suspension was regarded as only a temporary one. The books had not been written up, and it was impossible for the firm to state their liabilities. The indubtedness of Campbell & Thompson is placed at a low figure by "the boys on the curb." The junior mem-ber of the firm stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that, as their books had not been written up, it was impossible to state with any approximate idea of accuracy the amount of the liabilities. He felt satisfied, however, that the suspension was only temporary, and that, as soon as their country correspondents could be heard from everything would be fixed to the satisfaction o those holding "margin tickets."

Yesterday morning, at the Morgue, Coroner Mann impancied a jury in the case of Martin Hogan, who was supposed to have been murdered, and his body thrown into the canal. After hearing a quantity of evidence, the jury returned a verdict that death was caused in some manner unknown to the jury, and setting forth the facts of the finding of the body. After the loquest Drs. Harroun and Mignault made a post-mortem examination, and reported that the wounds on the breast were only skin deep, and not sufficient to have caused death. Six ribs on the right side, eight on the left, both clavicles, and the rectus abdominis muscle were fractured, as also the right arm and both legs. The body had most likely been crushed betwee two opposing substances while in the water. It was their private opinion that death was caused by drowning. Therefore it is probable that Hogan fell into the water while dram and was drowned, and that his body was maugled while

SOUTH PARK BOARD.

A meeting of the Board of South Park Commissioners was held at 90 Washington street yesterday afternoon, and continued in session until a late hour. There were present Commissioners Morgan, Cornell, Sherman, and Walsh. Bills for dredging, supplies, etc., were allowed to the amount of \$5,835. The following resolutions was also as the street of the str

Resolved, That the Superintendent is hereby directed to investigate the matter of the steam-roller suitable for park purposes and report to the

The important business before the meeting was in regard to the paving of Michigan avenue. The following resolution was finally adopted: The Board instruct the attorneys to prepare a proper resolution for establishing the grade of Michigan avenue and Thirty-16th street, and Micrigan avenue and Thirty-Irus street, and is prepare resolutions for putting down asphalt pavement from Eighteenth to Twentieth street, and a gravel road from Twentieth street to Twenty-first street, a macadam street with grantle dressing from Twenty-first to Twenty-second street.

No particular patent has been selected, and no style of pavement more deduit toan that described above has been settlied upon. The furegoing resolutions were adopted by the Board without disagreement, and the desire of the Board to test the asphalt pavement on the section of street indicated was unanimous. It was

decided to buy a steam roller.

A great variety of pavements has been presented by various patentees, and several frantic appeals were read to the Board from gentleen calling attention to the particular virtue ference. There will be a special meeting som ime nex weekt to act upon the resolutions to be prepared by the attorneys.

THE CITY-HALL.

Five cases of scarlet-fever and four of diphtheria were reported yesterday. The City Treasurer yesterday received \$1,794 from the Water Department, \$100 from the Col-

lector, and 3,242 from the Comptroller. Yesterday was a dull day in the Building Department. The largest permit issued was to Bennett Bailey to construct a two-story dwelling at No. 62 Elizabeth street, to cost \$2,500.

The charge against Detective Heinzman, of using unnecessary violence in arresting a man named Scott, some time ago, was dismissed yesterday by Supt. O'Donnell after a thorough

\$20,000 of the \$25,000 old Hayes certificates, that being the extent of the back tax collections. Of the amount, \$15,000 was forwarded to New York, and the balance was paid out

The Department of Public Works will to-day advertise for 600 tons of soft coal for the rookers, and for curbing, filling, and paying the north approach to the Halsted street viaduct, and for constructing a sewer on Ciybourn avenue, from Sheffield to Racine.

Lieut. Callaghan, of the Lake Street Station, and Officer Michael O'Connor, of the Himman Street Station, were arraigned yesterday attermoon on the charge of drunkenness. A portion of the evidence was heard in both cases, and that against the former was inconsistent with entire innecesses. entire innocence. The case of Callaghan was continued until Friday, and that of O'Connor

A number of men employed in cleaning, making, and repairing catch-basins and man-holes called upon Commissioner Waller yesterday moraing and demanded an increase of wages. They are now getting \$1.75 per day, but demand \$22, the same that men employed by private parties are getting for digging trenches for sewers. Mr. Waller promised them that he would consult their fort van and the Mayor, and give them an answa 'p a few days; and they returned to their labors.

Officer McCarth, of the Health Department, who was discnarged some days ago and reiused to give up his "star," was yesterday fined \$50 by Justice Wallace. McCarthy had been arrested the day before, and taken to the Iwenty-second Street Station, but was released on "special" bail to appear yesterday. He did not appear, however, nel her did his bondsman, and after the hearing a warrant for his rearrest was appear, however, neither that his boulded, was after the hearing a warrant for his rearrest was issued. If he can be apprehended he will have to pay the fine or go to the Bridewell.

Things are not as salubrious about the Stock-Yards as might be, but reporters experience con-siderable difficulty in getting at the facts. Ru-mors were current yesterday that the officers there had reported that Nelson's place was of-fensive, and also the establishment of the Illinois Drying Company, but the answer to in-quiries for stinks at the Health Department were that there was nothing to an acceptance.

Comptroller Gurney will hereafter require requisitions to be made upon his Department for articles that may be wanted in the various of flees, and he expects thereby to save considerable money for the city. The rule has been that the various officers would go out and purchase what they might want in the way of stationery and supplies, and send the bills to him for approval, but in the future he will first pass upon the onestion of whether the supplies are actualthe question of whether the supplies are actual-v needed, and, if needed, he will see that they

ANOTHER ORDER manated from Police Headquarters yesterday.

 The change from summer to winter uniform will be made in the Department on Monday next, 22d inst. The belt and club will constitute part of the winter uniform, and will be worn until further 2. Attnotion is called to Sec. 3, General Order No. 13, current series, prohibiting officers and members of the force from receiving fees, presents, grifs, or rewards of any kind other than their legitimate salaries, and a struct compliance with the provisions thereof is enjoined.

Simon O'Donnell,
Acting General Superintendent.

Acting General Su This is the second order which has been issued in the past few weeks intended to enforce a prior order. Are the public to underst and that there is insubordination in the Department? It

THOSE GRANITE COLUMNS AGAIN. Commissioner Waller and the new City-Hall contractors had another conference yesterday moon, however, the contractors came forward with something tangible, which was the long-leaded for proposeltion in writing in reference to looked for proposition in writing in reference to reductions on their contract in the event of granite being substituted for Bedford stone for the columns and pliasters. The proposition did not materially vary from what it has been inti-mated in these columns it would be,—to make a reduction of \$21,797.48,—except that it was atended by two conditions. One was that the and color uniform with that used on the coun-ty's side of the building, and the other was that, if the proposition was not accepted by Monday, it would be withdrawn. Accompanying the proposition was an offer to set the granite for the sum of \$4,250, if the change was made. Up to a late hour in the afternoon Mr. Waller had not examined the document, and could say nothing on the subject, but it is safe to say that he will not accept the terms offered, and will hand the whole matter over to the

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

No committee-meetings were held yesterday, and not more than three or four of the Commissioners visited the building during the day. Assistant-State's-Attorney Weber has returned from Wheaton and is engaged in the preparation of a brief in the Lamb case, which must be presented to the Supreme Court by Monday.

The County Collector yesterday finished selling in South Chicago on account of the seventh installment of South Park taxes, and will now proceed to sell in the same town for city specia

Homer V. Stewart, a grocer doing business at No. 848 Cottage Grove avenue, yesterday made a voluntary assignment to his brother, Wm. W. Stewart, of Hyde Park. The liabilities are et down at \$965 and the assets at about \$540. A meeting of the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts is called for this afternoon. The Committee on Public Service will go out to the l'own of Lake to satisfy themselves as to the lieged necessity for new polling-places there. The special Grand Jury seems determined to rival its predecessors in the small grist which it turns out each day. Yesterday morning session was held, at which ten cases of minor importance were investigated. The charge against John Kelly, who killed young Haag by striking him over the head with a baseball bat, was partly heard, and the worshipful twenty-three adjourned at noon.

FEDERAL FORAGE.

The local branch of the United States Treasn ry in this city redeemed \$2,000 in silver yester

day and paid out \$7,000. The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office vesterday went up to \$34,929. Of this amount \$29,660 was for tax-paid spirits, \$3,717 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,401 for beer. The average vield of the distilleries district for the month of August was 3.90 gallons to the bushel of grain -a slight increase owing to the more favorable weather, over the verage yield for July.

Supt. McDowell was sufficiently recovered yesterday to visit the new Custom-House for a new annutes. He left last night for Buffalo and Clevel and, where he goes to inspect the streets paved with the Medina stone.

The surprisingly low bids which some of the ontractors for the plastering in the new Cus-om-House sent in caused an investigation into beir standing and ability to fulfill the contract should it be awarded. The result of this inves-tigation was yesterday forwarded to the Depart-ment, and upon the basis of this report the award will probably be made.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY PRENCH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FRENCE, of the Treasury Department, and Chief Special Agent Tingle are expected to arrive from Washington this morning. After the usual lavatory exercises, for the ourpose of removing the dirt and the dust deposits acquired in the long journey from the seaboard, have been concluded, and the inner man has been built up on the bounties of Mr. Drake's caravansary, they will proceed, under the escort of the Collector of Customs, to that gentleman's private office, where, between 10 and 11, they will meet and consult with the Chicago II, they will meet and consult with the Chicago importers in regard to the subject of under-valuations, and receive such surgestions as may be made for the improvement of the Customs ervice. The conference, which promises to be useful as well as a memoraple one, will doubt ess be largely attended by the leading importers of the city. The following letter was sent out to the prominent merchant importers resterday: to the prominent merchant importers yesterday:
OFFICE OF G. W. SELDON & Co., CUSTOMHOUSE BROKERS, CHICAGO, Sept. 19, 18/9.—
DEAR SIRS: The Collector has said to us that
he would be very much pleased to see you
at his office between 10 and 11 a.m. tomorrow, Satarday, to meet and confer with
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury French and
Chief of Special Agents Tingle, who have come
from Washington to lovestigate the workings of
the inland Importing laws and the abuses said to
exist at Eastern ports.

We would add that we believe you will be doing
yourselves and the whole importing trade a beneat
by co-operating in this work. Yours respectfully,
G. W. SHELDON & Co.

ANOTHER OF THE MATCH-BOND GENTRY

ANOTHER OF THE MATCH-BOND GENTRY came to grief and the jail yesterday,—a victim offered up on the shrine of self-preservation erected by his bondsmen. The person thus sacrificed by one wao had stood between him sacrificed by one wao had stood between him and a dungeon cell for some six months was U. N. Wheeler, one of the foremost artists in what has passed into history as the Wheeler matchbond case. He was bound over by Commissioner Hovne, slong in April last, to the District Court, in the sum of \$3.500. The high priest of the House of David, whom men call Dave Thornton, was persuaded—solely out of feelings of friendship for the "capitalist"—to go on his bond. As Dave puts it, he simply agreed to bond. As Dave puts it, he simply agreed to accommodate his friend for a week or so, until he could get another condsman was would take his place and assume the financial responsibility ttaching thereto. The week or two fled, and so did the months, until it came to the ears of the House of David man that his friend was forgetting his promise, and had no in ten-tion of relieving him of the \$3,500 incubns resttion of relieving him of the \$3,500 incubus resting on his shoulders. It had been the friend's custom to come around at least once a day and partake of the solid and liquid refreshments which the House of David dispenses to him that will buy thereof. He came no more. In fact, he avoided the presence of him who had stood as a surety for him. In the fullness of time it also came to the knowledge of David that the man who was beholden unto him was seriously thinking of taking a journey into a far country for the benefit of his health—the country which is set down on ing a journey into a 'far country for the benefit of his health—the country which is set down on the map as Colorado. Now, David is a prudent man, and, rather than assume what he considered to be something of a risk, he decided to surrender his friend, as soon as he could find him, and tell him to get another bondsman. He found him yesterday, and during the afternoon Mr. Wheeler sat around the Marshal's office waiting for somebody to come in and rescue him. There was hurry ng to and fro on the outside among the original match-bond leaven and the little lump of "capitalists" who have been undergo ag the fermenting process for some time back, and frantic endeavors were made to induce somebody to come forward and do the right thing. Charley Reed, his counsel, also called upon him, and sympathized with him, and did what he could for him. But it was no use. Darkness came down upon the rookery, but with it came no-body in the shape of a bondsman. The Marshal

ing into a small bondre which had been built on the prairie near one corner of Blacknawk and Noble streets by some boss. A physician who attended her considered her recovery doubtful. Patrick Frawley, while engaged in piling lumber in a yard at the corner of Throop and I wenty-second streets at 2:15 yesterday afternoon, accidentally tell from the pile to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet, preaking both arms near the wrists, and injuring himself bally about the head and body. He was taken to his holne, No. 131 Deering street. SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK. ard of Trustees met at the Village

granting licenses to saloonists during the encampment.

Mr. Hobert said be had been requested by Mr. Corneil to say that he did not know that he was leasing ground to seil liquor, but supposed it was only for a lunch counter.

Dr. Lewis, the Village Physician, reported for August fifteen deaths and thirty-six births.

The Ellis areque improvement was brought up, and a waiver by property-owners on the

The Ellis areque improvement was brought up, and a waiver by property-owners on the special assessment was presented. The matter being open to discussion, all the Trustees talked the matter over. The President opposed the changing of the old ordinance governing the case, which requires 70 per cent to be paid before the work is commenced. He did not wish to establish a bad precedent. The language of the waiver was faulty. It was referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

A petition to run telephone wires and to erect poles was presented by the Bell Telephone Company and referred.

THE DAIRY.

yesterday anent the present scarcity of small bills,—a matter commented upon at some length in these columns yesterday. It was in What the Elgin Manufacturers Are Doing. South Elgin, Ill., Sept. 19.—Dairying, the nature of a correction, in some parts, of certain misstatements contained in late Washhe various methods of disposing of the prodington dispatches, and was substantially as folicts of the dairies, are themes in which many eaders of THE TRIBUNE are materially in-"There is usually a supply of \$5, \$10, and \$20 terested. I have at different times hereto bills in the Sub-Treasury to meet the demands made mention of the fact that some of the of current business, to pay checks over the counter and to pay over to the various disburs dairymen of this section were testing the counter and to pay over to the various disbursing officers. There are eighty of these who keep an account with the Sub-Treasury. Some are Pension Agents, Indian Agents, Paymasters, and so on, and require smail bills in their business. Small motes formerly meant \$1, \$2, and \$5 bills. Now, the Government and the banks are using the silver dollar largely in the place of the \$1 and \$2 bills. The term small bills, as it is now used, means \$5, \$10, and \$30 bills. It is the custom of the Department, as I have already stated, to keep us suppised with small bills, with instructions to use them as they are needed in the current business referred to. The Government, however, does not expect that, when we are a fittle short in a particular kind of money, we are going to pay it out except in current business. If we were to meet the probable dem inds of the banks and everybody else, particularly at this time, when an unusually large volume of money is required to transact the unusually heavy business of the country it would deep now apply in a day. scheme of building and operating butter factories of their own, and doubtless may be interested in knowing what degree of success the scheme is so far meeting with. In this vicinity there are at present three factories in operation on the new plan. In each one the milk from the dairies of the owners is manufactured, also the milk from a few neighbor ng dairies, and up to the present time the ventures in each instance seem to be successful ones. The farmers are confident, also, that they can make a still better success of it when they become fully conversant with the most eco method of conducting their factories with the

least wastage.

The butter factories do not pay quite as high dividends in money to the few patrons which dividends in money to the few patrons which they can accommodate as some other factories, but they more than make up the dif-ference by returning to each of their ference by returning to each of their patrons the portion of sour milk which accrues from the products brought there, which is used with good success in fattening hogs. At the cheese factories, aside from the dividends, there is nothing but the whey returned to the patrons, and the whey is but highe better than patrons, and the wiley is out the the detter that well water to fatten hogs on. The owners of the new butter-factory are: Stringer & Bishop, MacDonald Bross., and Adams & Hammond

DIVORCE SUIT.

Morris, Ill., Sept. 19.—the givorce case of Mrs. John Allison against her husband, just commenced in the Circuit Court of Grundy County, has attracted considerable attention. Allison is one of the oldest citizens in the county; formerly a farmer, but for the last eight or ten years a banker at Gardner; considered a man of wealth, and moral and upright in all his transactions, excepting that many have thought that he was a little too high in his rates of interest on money loaned. His wife was brought up as a girl in this county, and married when young Charles Gardner, who for a number of years was Sheriff in this county. After her husband's death, she married Allison, who was many years her senior. In her bill she states that they were married in February, 1876; that during the whole of her married life when Allison he has treated her with extreme cruelty; that she has been driven from her home by violence. She fur her charzes, as a ground of diverse that the transfer has during the rest. vorce, that "her husband has during the past turee years been on terms of confidential intimacy with one Mattie McGee, written affectionate letters to her, frequented her chambers alone and in the mght; that he made a proposal of elopement to said Mattle McGee; and that on divers eccasions has committed adultery with her; that he is the owner of large amounts of real and personal property in Illinois and Kansas; has large sums of money loaned out; that he also owns 1,400 acres of land in Indiana and 10,000 acres in Arkansas; horses, carriages, etc., worth at least \$50,000; that, when she the said Allison, she left behind all her clothes, and he refuses to surrender them to her." She asks for almony and an injunction to prevent Allison from transferring his property. The in-junction was granted by Perry A. Armstrong, Master in Chancery, in accordance with the prayer of the bill.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 19.—Supreme eedings:

MOTIONS DECIDED. 36. Bradley vs. Coolpaugh et al.; petition for 35. Coari, impleaded, etc., vs. Olson; same order. 39. Thornton et al. vs. Houtze, administrator

39. Thornton ...
et al.; same.
40. Lowry vs. Coster; same.
47. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company vs. The People ex rel. The City of Eight NEW MOTIONS. 137. Smith vs. Palmer; motion for procedend

nstanter.
21. Bowen, impleaded, etc., vs. Galloway, Re-eiver, etc.; monon by the appellant for further time to file brie's.

Motion by C. F. Hobert for the admission to the
Bar of W. S. Glass on foreign license.

4. The People ex rel. Cole vs. Tourtelotte; rule lischarged and the suit dismissed The Court adjourned to 2 o'clock next Tuesday.

NO LITTLE TALK AMONG BUYERS of "novelties" in standard silver and silver plated ware for "wedding presents" occasioned at the bona fide "factory prices" now quoted by Giles, Bro. & Co., State and Wash-

ROOT & CADY'S MUSIC HOUSE, CHICAGO. To millions of musical people throughout the reat Northwest the above will look familiar. The firm of Root & Cady was dissolved after the great Chicago fire, and their music and book business, to rether with their great catalogue, was purchased by the well-known musical firm of S. Brainard's Sons, of Cleveland & Cincinnati, and who have now opened an extensive music publishing house it 153 State street, Chicago. The return to Chicago of the standard and popular catalogue of Root & Cady, in the hands of their successors in ness, S. Brainard's Sons, is an advantage which dealers and teachers in the Northwest will appre ciate. Mr. C. M. Cady is now the New York agent for the publications of S. Brainard's Sons

RICHNESS FOR YOU. If you desire doughnuts that are the nicest and richest you ever ate, make them from Dr. Price's

Gooddrawers: The cigar sold by Dawson and the institution that sells them. Boston is perfuming herse f with Buck & Ray

DEATHS.

STALLWOOD-At 210 Sheffleid-av., on Tuesda; Sept. 16, William Frederick, aged 10 years and musths; also, on the sams date, fiveline Marian, age 4 years and 1 month; and on Friday, Sept. 19, Walte bacer, aged cyars and 4 months; children of Harol A. and Maria Stallwood. PREND CHGAST—Sept. 19. Margaret Agnes, beloved augiter of Mary and John Prendergast, aged 5 years months and 10 days.
Funeral from residence, 550 West Erle-st., Saturday, eps. 23, by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family in-KILLEN—Of consumption, Mrs. Rachel Killen, he 5-sth year of her age. Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

BANNES-Sept. 19, 1879, Mrs. Jane M. Barnes, wife of K. B. Barnes, ared 61 years 8 months and 17 days. A resident of Culcago since 1814.

Puneral Sunday, espt. 21, at 2 p. m., from the residence of her son-in-law. David M. Ford, 334 Carrollay, by carriages to itosehili. Priends of the family invited without further notice.

BEAUBIEN-Funeral family May Beaublen Saturday, sept. 20, by carriages to Graceland. Services at house, 557 West Kinzie-st., at 12:30 p. m. Friends of the family invited. of the rammy invited.

CLOUGH—PEASE—In this city on the 18th inst., by
the Rev. David Swing, Morris G. Clough and Miss
Nellie A. Pease, of Chicago.

HOGAN—The funeral services of the late Martin
flogan will be held at St. Flus Church Sunday moraing. The body will be interred at Culvary Cemetery,
from his late a.m.s. 563 West Twenty-first-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. MEETING OF THE IRISH REPUBLICANS OF the Second Ward will or neld this evening, at 8 ock sharp, at No. 573 State-st. THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO DEAFT A pian to protect the Indians and others from the demoralizing use of distilled liquor will present their report for the action of a public meeting in the Chayel of the Wasningtonian Home, Monday night, at 7:30 pelock. O'clock.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MRKTS at Parker's Hall at 7:30 O'clock to-night. All Republicans of the ward are invised to attend.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH Ward Republican Club are requested to meet at the office of Norman T. Gassette, Lakeside Building, at 13 O'clock Norday.

SEWING MACHINES.

Awaits every lady who has not yet run the "Weed F. F." As now improved, this machine has neither springs, cog-wheels, nor cams. The movements have so little friction that ample room is possible with. out holding it down to its work with a load of castiron. It is light and elegant in appearance, yet it turns off the heaviest family sewing so rapidly quietly, and easily as to surprise all who use it. Thread the needle, and it is ready for work. Its tensions adjust themselves to any size of thread. Its bob bin holds half a spool of cotton, and is perfectly wound with an automatic winder. It is practically impossible to wear it out or get it out of order in family sewing. You can easily satisfy yourselves that this is a plain statement of facts. JNO. M. FAIRFIELD.

Dealer in Weed Sewing Machines, corner State and Van Buren-sts., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

Tuesday, Sept. 23, 9:30 a. m. This will be a Large and Important Sale of Dry Go Merchandise, including the following

SPECIALTIES.

Three Hundred Lots Embroideries Two Handred Ladies' Cloaks. One Hundred Gents' Overcoats, One Handred Pairs Pants. One Handred Bankrupt Coats, One Handred Child's Winter Snits Two Handred Dozen Back Gloves Two Hnodred Dozen Kid Gloves, One Handred Dozen Knit Goods. Two Hundred Dozen 4-4 Plaid Shawls One Hundred Dozen Beaver Shawls, One Thousand Dozen Hosiery, One Thousand Dozen Underwear.

One Hundred Dozen Overalls. One Handred Dozen Overshirts, Five Hundred Pairs Bed Blankets Two Hundred Pieces Dress Goods

Mohairs, Cashmeres, Poplins, Mattelasses, Ginghams Silks, Cloakings, Waterproofs, Fiannels. ONE O'CLOCK P. M., CARPETS,

Floor Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths.

Tuesday, Sept. 23, SPECIAL SALE

THE CLOSE ATTENTION

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

OUR AUCTION SALE On Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 9:30 prompt **OF 2,400 CASES** PRIME, WELL-ASSORTED, Custom-made Goods in Men's, Wom.'s,

Catalogues and Goods can be seen Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

80 and 82 Wabash-av., Auctioneers. THURSDAY,

Miss', Boys', and Child's Wear.

Sept. 25, at 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware 75 Crates English and American W. G. Ware in open

DYEING AND CLEANING.

YOUR OLD Can be beautifully DYRD, CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trilling expense, and expense, and expense, and expensed C.O.D. CODE & affeldant, 80 Dearborn and 291 West disables at the Clienge, of IOT North Gibbst. St. Louis, Mo. N.B. Laulies Drosse, Sacques Ladies and Gents, &c., repaired and cleaned.

and Orname ass, Dark and Light Wash, at THO HE? HAIS ZAAR. 157 State-at., near Mon Trade supplied at the Whol House, 146 and 146 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES. BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. AT AUCTION.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS. Tuesday, Sept. 23.

DRY GOODS Wednesday, Sept. 24.

BOOTS & SHOES. Thursday, Sept. 25.

A LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK BOOTS & SHOES, Dry Goods & Notions,

Tuesday, Sept. 23, In addition to our regular line of goods, being the entire at sets of a country merchant, to be closed out in this sale without the least reserve. Thus stock is appraised at

\$9,780.00. Here will be a clance for buyers who are prever looking after BARGAINS.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Wednesday, Sept. 21. \$10,000 STOCK. SUITS AND OVERCOATS.

on hand after the sale." These goods are from a large NEW YORK MANUPAC-TURER, who deals in none but FIRST-CLASS GOODS. Bear in mind that sales commence

at 10 sharp. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., General Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-al Great Saturday's Sale This Morning at 9:80 o'clock,

AT POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

New Chamber Sets,

Monday Morning, Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock,

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 2,000 CASES

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers AT AUCTION, Tuesday Morning, Sept.23,

AT 9 O'CLOCK. 200 cases Kent's Original Sucker Boots, Large invoice Gents' Prime Hand-made Phila. Shoes, and a prime assortment new Fall Stock generally.

JAS. P. McNaMara. Auctioneer.

COFFEES

Java arrived at the HONG KONG TEA CO.'S,

110 & 112 Madison-st. We roast it every day.

LITERATI

"Haworth's," Mi son-Burnett's Novel.

"Burke," in the ters Series, by Morley.

"Darwinism and Of by John Fiske--- I

Hunt's "Talks Art."

Literary Notes --- Book

Prof Huxley on the Bath Oars by Elcetricity.

LITERATUE

ratifying thing in recent An been laid in England, and he are provincial English peop. mosphere of this country ha She has had sympathy, app most substantial kind of aid A few years ago this would n sible. Mrs. Burnett's works would have been praised en e would have been obliged She would have been collect for full recognition; and, whe it, might have looked for supp Her slow advance in fame worthy from the fact that it verpraised. She has been so sure, and to neglect which ear. For years she eked come by exacting drudgery hard for all she gets, and m so. That is one of the exacts from those who pure be said, on the other hand, has received less than her de we been fairly measure hile she served an appren she was treated as an appr became a mistress, she took longed to her without protest Her deserts and her reward

Haworth's" is in every It shows the progress which sexpect. It fulfills the prome o' Lowrie's," and puts the among living novellats. wider sweep than any of M novels, and includes a social Firench and her father will ably with Mrs. Burnett's cha They lack the flesh-tints Briarley family so wonderfu But it is something that have gone after the Ffre were out of her way. She contrasts to the muscul themselves the Ffrenches vont as utility people they

markable. She arranges all er people act. They are e ing what they have d this sense her characters They live outwardly. Their inced to acts. The history Murdoch, is simply a na ments, backward and forward Iwo powerful emotions ery, and we tell when one any private view of his men other characters are treate. They always have business of they come together it is for of their own making, but no on that account. We have of Mrs. Burnett's dramatic of the mob by Rachel Fires

Haworth from death. The doctrine of here "Haworth's." Young Mu his father not only an but the power and will He is represented as being i an influence he cannot resis of a spirit, though a good o to exercise it, but it was Ffrench subdues it by arous sion. When she jitts him to old frame of mind. His co orst-drawn character in inberitance in her blood. precisely know, but she t Even Rachel Ffrench, diff.

of Haworth's mother amo

death of Granny Dixon;

her father, inherits his sel scheming, and ambitious The Firenches and Chr have said, do not impress ife. They are types with can have had little actual surroundings she knows Christian Murdoch had foreign frivolity, yet she casting a gloom about her, minders of duty in its mos Mrs. Burnett never drew character. Rachel Ffrence being unlovely, but unlike and is sombre on that a from naving too much treme seems destructive o light feminine graces whi the petter part of man Ffrench has been robbed of a woman, and so represe statue, a sort of Galate souches of the chisel and a

The strong characters mother, old Granny Dix family. There is someth robust wickedness of Haw romat wickedness of Haw immense will-power, and it the rights of others go accusual pleasures. His r from the latter when the latter when the latter do him shows the within him. His mother heart, and he never willing a nold chord to strike. is an old chord to strike, and child when rightly to some tender feelings. T worth's mother and herd all the shock of learning

truly pathetic.

The Briarley family and and complete characters of by Dixon, their unwelco brass," and must be co it, is a great creation. The shrowdness, and pugnaciate all in their way per be more admirable than her and the reprobate Bri

RPRISE in the "Weed

ne has neither ovements have possible with. a load of cast. arance, yet it rapidly quiet-se it. Thread Its tensions ead. Its bob. d is perfectly is practically ut of order in sfy yourselves

IRFIELD, Buren-sts., Chicago. ON SALES.

RADDIN& CO., UCTION. SHOES

RUBBERS y, Sept. 23. ay, Sept. 24.

&SHOES. y, Sept. 25. LARGE

PT STOCK & SHOES, s & Notions, , Sept. 23.

regular line of goods, be-k of a country merchant, this sale without the least k is appraised at 780.00.

cer BARGAINS.

day, Sept. 21. o STOCK. D OVERCOATS. W YORK MANUFAC-

LASS GOODS. d that sales commence CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. HEIM, BARKER &

turday's Sale ng at 9:30 o'clock, AR AUCTION HOUSE,

Randolph-st.

hamber Sets,

v Morning at 10 o'clock.

Plated Ware

tion in this city. The Trade, rate Parties attead this sale.
PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO. ANDERS & CO.,

O CASES oes&Rubbers AUCTION. orning, Sept. 23,

O'CLOCK. Soriginal Sucker Boots, Sents' Prime Hand-made

COFFEES.

FFEES. that fine Mastchappe arrived at the ING TEA CO.'S,

every day.

PIANOS.

w Pinno, Upright Parlor Or-ongoe Reeds, 5 octaves, 12 Stops, aut Circ. Warraftled Byears, Stoat, New 7-Octave Pinnou, with Pinno-Book, only Si43, 75. "The most House on Earth," Illustrated in Number) sent Free, Address CANDLES. CELEBRATED THROUGH
ut the Union—expressed to
ll parts, 1 lo, and appeard, a
25, 40, ede per 10. Addres
orders, GUNTHER Confeo
Flouer, Calcago:

LITERATURE.

"Haworth's," Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett's New Novel.

"Burke," in the Men-of-Letters Series, by John Morley.

"Darwinism and Other Essays." by John Fiske--- Half-Hour Recraations.

Literary Notes --- Books Received ---Hunt's "Talks About Art."

Prof Huxley on the Bathybius-Running Oars by Elcetricity-Scientific Notes.

> LITERATURE. HAWORTH'S.

The growth of Mrs. Burnett is the mos pretifying thing in recent American literature. America. The scenes of her best works have been laid in England, and her chief characters are provincial English people. But her work has been done in America. The literary at-mosphere of this country has not stifled her. most substantial kind of aid from Americans. A few years ago this would not have been possible. Mrs. Burnett's works originating here would have been praised grudgingly, if at all. She would have been obliged to go to England for full recognition; and, when she had gained it, might have looked for support to America. Her slow advance in fame is the more notebeen deserved. Mrs. Burnett has not been

worthy from the fact that it has at every stage verpraised. She has been subjected to severe ensure, and to neglect which was still harder to For years she eked out a scanty income by exacting drudgery. She still works hard for all she gets, and must continue to do so. That is one of the penalties literature exacts from those who pursue it. Nor can it be said, on the other hand, that Mrs. Burnett ne received less than her deserts. Her merits have been fairly measured from the start. While she served an apprenticeship at literature he was treated as an apprentice, and, when she became a mistress, she took the place that beonged to her without protest from any quarter. r deserts and her rewards have never been

Haworth's" is in every way worthy of her. It shows the progress which we had the right to expect. It fulfills the promise of "That Lass
o' Lowrie's," and puts the author very high among living novelists. "Haworth's" takes a wider sweep than any of Mrs. Burnett's other novels, and includes a social grade higher than the has been accustomed to deal with. Rachel Firench and her father will not compare favorably with Mrs. Burnett's characters in low life. They lack the flesh-tints which make the Briarley family so wonderfully true to nature. But it is something that Mrs. Burnett should have gone after the Ffrenches at all. They were out of her way. She has used them as contrasts to the muscular, full-blooded, unartificial low-class personages of the story. Of themselves the Efrenches would not do at all, but as utility people they have a place and a

natic faculty of Mrs. Burnett is resarkable. She arranges situations. She make er people act. They are often doing; seldom ling what they have done, or intend to do. enes did not set a higher value on achis sense her characters are not reflective. They live outwardly. Their emotions are all reinced to acts. The history of her hero, young Murdoch, is simply a narrative of his movements, backward and forward, between his love of Rachel Ffrench and his passion for inventing. Iwo powerful emotions contend for the maslery, and we tell when one or the other is uppermost from what he does, not from any private view of his mental operations. The ther charactors are treated in the same way. They always have business on hand; and when they come together it is for a purpose, often not of their own making, but none the less serious on that account. We have in mind as instances of Mrs. Burnett's dramatic power the braving of the mob by Rachel Ffrench; the appearance of Haworth's mother among the revelers; the death of Granny Dixon; and the saving of Haworth from death.

The doctrine of heredity is taught in "Haworth's." Young Murdoch inherits from his father not only an unfinished model, but the power and will to complete it. He is represented as being in this matter under of a spirit, though a good one. His mother tries o exercise it, but it will not out. Rachel sion. When she jilts him he falls back into his old frame of mind. His cousin Christian—the worst-drawn character in the book-has also an nheritance in her blood. What it is we do not sely know, but she testifies to it herself. Even Rachel Ffrench, different as she is from

her father, inherits his selfishness, and is cold, scheming, and ambitious like him. The Firenches and Christian Murdoch, as we have said, do not impress us as being true to life. They are types with which Mrs. Burnett can have had little actual contact, and of whose surroundings she knows little by experience. Christian Murdoch had been trained amidst foreign frivolity, yet she is made a sour, asstic, stiff-backed Puritan, one who is constantly casting a gloom about her, and has frequent re-minders of duty in its most forbidding aspects. Mrs. Burnett never drew a more unlovely character. Rachel Ffrench is like Christian in being unlovely, but unlike her in the source of her unpleasantness. She has no moral nature, and is sombre on that account, as Christian is from having too much morality. Either ex-treme seems destructive of gayety and those light feminine graces which in real life make up the better part of many women. Rachel Pfrench has been robbed of her prerogatives as woman, and so represented as a half-made statue, a sort of Galatea wanting the last touches of the chisel and a soul.

The strong characters are Haworth, his nother, old Granny Dixon, and the Briarley, family. There is something attractive in the robust wickedness of Haworth. His energy, his mmense will-power, and his essential regard for the rights of others go far to excuse his gross countries. His resolute turning away from the latter when the hope of a purer life is offered to him shows the material for a man within him. His mother knew the way to his heart, and he never willingly gave her pain. It is an old chord to strike, but the love of mother and child when rightly told never fails to stir some tender feelings. The innocence of Ha-worth's mother and her devotion to him through all the shock of learning of his wickedness are

traly pathetic.

The Briarley family are the most interesting and complete characters of the story; and Gran-ny Dixon, their unwelcome visitor, who has brass," and must be considered on account of it, is a great creation. The malice, persistence, threwdness, and pugnacity of the old woman are all in their way perfectly told. What can more admirable than the passage between her and the reprobate Briarley, when the latter in his weak way attempts to be agreeable:

Briarley came in. Janey piloted him.
and he entered with a smile at once apologetic and
Counseled.

"He war theer," sald Janey. "But he had no had nawt."

Briarley sidled forward and seated himself upon the edge of a chair; his smile broadened steadily, but he was in a tremendous uninority. Granny but he was in a tremendous uninority. Granny buxon transixed him with her baieful eye, and under its influence the smile was graduated from exilarated friendliness to gravity, from gravity to gentle melancholy, from melancholy to deepest gloom. But at this stage a happy thought struck him, and he beamed again.

e beamed again.
"Haw—haw art tha doin', Misses?" he quav-red. "I hope tha'rt makin' taysen comforia-The reception this polite anxiety met with was not encouraging. Granny Dixon's eye assumed an expression still more baleful.

"Tha'st been at it again," she shouted.

"Thaist been at it again. Tha'll neer git none o' my brass to spend at th' ale-house. Mak sure o' that."

my brass to spend at th' ale-house. Mak sure o' that."

Mr. Briarley turned his attention to the fire again. Metancholy was on the point of marking him for her own, when the most delicate of tact came to his researe.

'It is us thy brass we want, Misses." he proclaimed. "It's—it's thy comp'ny." And then he clinched the matter by adding, still more feebly:
"Av. to be sure it's thy comp'ny, is na it, Sararann?"

ann?"

"Ay," faltered Mrs. Briarley, "to be sure."

"It's now't o' th' soort, "answered Granny Dixon, in the tone of the last tramp. "An' dunnot yo' threep me down as it is."

Mr. Briarley's countenance fell. Mrs. Briarley shed a few natural tears under cover of the baby. Their venerable guest, having badgered them into submission, glared at the fire with the air of one who detected its feeble cunning and defled it. After the death of Granny Dixon, and the

full possession of her "brass" by Mrs. Briarley, Mr. Briarley showed himself to be a man of in-

finit resources:

Since Mrs. Brisrley's sudden accession to fortune. Mr. Brisrley's manuer had been that of an humble and sincere penitent, whose sympathies were slowly but surely verging toward the mode cause of temperance. He has repeatedly deplored his wanderings from the path of sobriety and rectitude with tearful, though shoulded, eloquence, and frequently intimated a mouruful inclination to "jine the teetotals." Though strange to say, the effect of these sincere manifestations had not been such as to restore in the partner of his joys and sorrows that unlimited confidence which would allow of her confiding to his care the small amount he had once or twice suggested her favoring him with "to settle wi" a violent and not-to-be pacified creditor of whom he stated he stood in bodily fear.

with "to settle wi" a violent and not-to-be pacified creditor of whom he stated he stood in bodily fear.

"I dunnot know as I ivver seed a chap as were as desprite over a little," he remarked. "It is na but eighteenpeace, an' he see he'll ha' it, or—or see about it. He stands at the street corner—near the 'Who'd Ha' Thowt It, "—an' he will na listen to nowt. He says a chap as has coom i' to property can pay eighteenpeace. He wounnot believe me, "he added, weakly, "when I say as it is na be has has getten th' brass but yo'. It mak's him worse to try to mak' him understan". He will ne believe me, an' he's a chap as would na stand back at nowt. Theer wur a man i' Morfort as owed him thrippence as he—be mashed i' into a jelly, Sararann—an' it war fur thrippence."

"Age," said Mrs. Briarley, dryly, "an theer's no knowin' what he'd do fur eighteenpeace. Theor's a bad lookout fur thee, sure enow."

Mr. Briarley paused and surveyed her for a few seconds in painful stience. Then he looked at the floor, as if appealing to it for assistance, but even here he met with an indifference, and his wounded apirit sought relief in meck protestations.

"Tha has an ne confidence in me, Sararann," he said. "Happen they wouldn't, and wheers th' use o' a chap to inakin' o' jinin' em when they now tha no confidence in me, Sararann, "he said. "Happen they wouldn't, and wheers th' use o' a chap to inakin' o' jinin' em when they now tha no confidence in me, Sararann, "he said. Tha has na no belief in what he say, he cambot help feelin' as he is na incouraged. This is na incouragia'. Sararann,—theer's wheer it is."

acter like him outside of the pages of George Eliot. The reader will think of him and Granny Dixon long after putting down the book. ("Haworth's." By Mrs. Burnett. Cloth. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.)

The career of Burke is one of the most marvelous in history. A poor Irishman, without family, or money, or outside influence of any kind, he came to London and gained for himself friends, patrons, wealth, and power. The remarkable thing about his success is, that it was due exclusively to his intellect. By sheer force of mind he put himself among the noted literary men of his day, and then among the politicians. In all other respects there were thousands superior to him, but in powers of analysis, good judgment, and knowledge of the science of Government he was without a rival. He was the foremost statesman of his own day,

and it is a question whether he is not the greatest in all English history.

Mr. John Morley's "Life of Burke" in the "English Men of Lotters" series is a good piece of work. Mr. Morley was better fitted for t than anybody else, as he had studied Burke for many years and has written of him largely. He has made this volume biographical, whereas his previous book was in no sense a narrative, but almost entirely critical. Taking Burke rapidly through Trinity College and the first nine years of his life in London,
-a period of which comparatively little is known,-Mr. Morley plunges at once into the parliamentary career of his subject. He specially emphasizes such important facts as Burke's theory of party-rule, his independence of his constituents, his bold stand in favor of America, and his astonishing attack on the French Revolution. But Burke's philosophy more than his conduct has fascinations for Mr. Morley, and he expraines the com-positions of that great mind literary works rather than as political pamphiets. It is, indeed, strange that Burke's later writings, intended only to influence the actions of mankind should have fallen powerless in this respect and risen again among the choice parts of the national literature. The reasonfor it may be that which Morley gives for the poor effect of Burke's speeches at the time of their delivery—a habit of dealing in generalities, and appealing to "the too rare love of wisdom" alone. On this

"the too sare love of wisdom" alone. On this point Morley says further:

Perhaps the greatest speech that has ever been made was that on conciliation with America; the wisect in its temper, the most closely lorical in its reasoning, the most generous and conciliatory in the substance of its appeals. Yet Erksine, who was in the House went this was delivered, said that it drove away everybody, including people who, when they came to read it, read it over and over again, and could hardly think of anything else.

Burke's gestures were clumsy; he had sonorous but harsh tones; he never lost a strong Irish accent; and his utterances were hurried and eager. Apart from these disadvantages of accident, which have been overcome by men infinitely inferior to Burke, it is easy to perceive, from the matter and texture of the speeches that have become English classics, that the very qualities which are excellencies in literature were drawbacks to the spoken discourses. A listener in Westminster Hall or the House of Commons, unlike the reader by his fireside in the next century, is always thinking of arguments and facts that bear directly on the issue before him. What he wishes to hear is some particularity of even or inference which will either help bim to make up his mind, or will justify him if his mind is already made up. Burke never neglected these particularities, and he never went so wide as to rall into vagueness, but he went wide enough into the generalities that ient light and force to his view to weary men who cared for nothing, and could not be expected to care for anything, but the business actually in hand, and the most expeditious way through it.

Some of the same qualities in Burke's # Repoint Morley says further:

Some of the same qualities in Burke's # Reflections on the French Revolution" made it literature rather than political argument, powerful for the time and the ends for which it was

Burke's theory of duty to party, and his de nial of any right of instruction by con-stituents, have vital interest for poli-ticians of our own day. While not in conflict with each other, it is surprising that they should both have come from one brain. It might be supposed that a politicia who would gladly surrender his independence in one case would do so in the other; or that, insisting on his rights as against his constituents he would have them against his party friends. As a matter of fact, he did have them from his party, and broke with his allegiance to it and the friendships of a lifetime the moment be thought his duty required him to do so. Inconsistency was no stranger to Burke. The contrast of his the ories and actions is not more remarkable lution and fierce assault of the French Revolution. Surely both were justifiable in the beginning, if either was; and it was before the Reign of Terrer that Burke's tremendot indictment against the latter was drawn up. . We have not the space to follow the course of

Mr. Morley's biography minutely. The part devoted to the American War will be specially interesting to American readers not less for the Burke there is in it than for the appreciation of the subject which Mr. Morley shows. The fol-lowing sentences may indicate the drift of the

writer:
The War of Independence was virtually a second
English civil war. The ruin of the American
cause would have been also the ruin of the Constitutional cause in England; and a patriotic Englishman may revere the memory of Patrick Henry

and George Washington not less justly than the patriotic American. Burke's attitude in this great contest is that part of his history about the majestic and noble wisdom of which there can be least dispute.

The great argument with those of the War party who pretended to a political defense of their position was the doctrine that the English Government was sovereign in the Colonies as at home; and in the notion of sovereignty they found inherent the notion of a sovereignty they found inherent the notion of sovereignty, they found inherent the notion of sovereignty, and of the right which they took to be its natural property, they saw no step between the existence of an abstract right and the propriety of enforcing it. Now the idea of a right as a mysterious and reverent abstraction, to be wershiped in a state of maked divorce from expediency and convenience, was one that Burke's political judgment found preposterous and uncanurable.

The book contains many valuable suggestions. Its vigor, directness, and uprightness of tone will commend it to most readers. ("Burke." By John Morley, New York: Harper & Bros. Price, 75 cents.)

MAGAZINE EDITORS. Boston Saturday Gazette.

It has often been that great writers have given their names as editors of periodicals,— Dickens and Thackeray, for instance,—but gen-erally they have done very little of the work of editing. The periodical Thackeray founded stands in the front rank still of English magazines. The same can hardly be said of that which was Dickens' bantling. Probably

the success of one and the failure of the other are more due to shrewd publishing than to the aid of either eminent name. Bret Harte struck out a new vein in literature in California, and was really the means of developing talent there; but few will ontend that he could have repeated his work in Chicago. He was a brilliant example for his wise. In the East we have been fortunate in having eminent and popular authors connected with our periodicals. The first editor of the Atlantic Monthly was James Russell Lowell. Mr. James T. Fields, who succeeded him, if not so listinguished in literature, conducted the distinguished in literature, conducted the Atlantic with more tact and brought it a greater degree of success than did his predecessor, proving himself remarkably able in this department. Mr. W. D. Howells has well sustained the high literary tone of the Atlantic, and is of late introducing several popular leatures. Dr. Holland, one of the most successful authors in America, has been correspondingly fortunate in his manner of conducting Scribner's Monthly. Harper's Magazine is the most successful periodical in the world, thanks largely to the skill and the resources of its publishers, who always

ical in the world, thanks largely to the skill and the resources of its publishers, who always know where to get the best men for their purposes, and found them in Mr. S. S. Conaut and Mr. H. M. Alden. George William Curtis' name is associated with Harper's through his constant contributions, though he probably has little to do with its editing. Mr. John Foster Kirk, the historian, is the editor of Lippincott's, and does his work well. Annetons' Journal is ably conducted by Mr. O. B. Bunce, with assistance, we believe, from Mr. E. L. Burlingame. The North American Review and the Internalianal Review are coming into new prominence and popularity, chiefly through the enterprise that is shown in their editing. It would probably have required a much better equipped man than is Bret Harte for editorial work to have enabled Chicago to hold a place for her proposed magazine corresponding with that attained by the periodicals above mentioned. DARWINISM AND OTHER ESSAYS. A number of Mr. John Fiske's essays, written

during the last twenty years, have been col-lected by him and printed in a volume. A number of them are reviews of books relating o Darwipism and kindred topics; and these have given the book its title. "Darwinism Verified," dated 1876, is a statement of the Darwinian theory, as Mr. Fiske understands it, and the evidence in its favor. There is no attempt at originality, but rather an effort to show what confirmation of Darwinism science has found. Mr. Fiske savs:

nas jound. Mr. Fiske savs:

If we consider the Darwinian theory as a whole, it must be admitted that such cumulative evidence has already been brought forward in sufficient quantity to smount to a satisfactory demonstration. The convergence of proof is too persistent and numistaxable to allow of any alternative hypothesis being put in the field.

We wish that Mr. Fisks had been content. We wish that Mr. Fiske had been content

We wish that Mr. Fiske had been content with this statement, sweeping though it be. It is more defensible than a position like this:

The argument heretofore urged against the Darwinian theory, on the ground of the imperfect success [in finding fossel links] was at best a weak one, as resting merely on the absence of stidence which farther discovery might furnish at any moment.

What right has Mr. Fiske or Mr. Darwin to cound a theory on the absence of evidence? The essay is valuable, however, as giving quite fully the evidence for Darwinism derived from the classificatory relationships of plants and animals, their embryology, their morphology, their geographical distribution, and their geological appropriate of the property of Mr. geographical distribution, and their geological succession. Other essays are reviews of Mr. Mivart, Dr. Bateman, and Dr. Buckner; "A Crumb for the Modern Symposium;" An Estimate of Chauncey Wright; "Dr. Hammond and the Table-Tippers;" "Mr. Buckle's Fallacies;" "The Races of the Danube," and "A Librarian's Work." The essay on Buckle was written nineteen years ago, when Mr. Fiske was only 19 years of age. and is a remarkable oroduction for one so age, and is a remarkable production for one so young. It is all the more creditable because it was written when nearly all the scientific and interary world had been carried off its feet by Mr. Buckle by an ardor which has since very muck cooled. (New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.)

POPULAR SCIENCE. A second series of "Half-Hour Recreations in Popular Science" has been compiled by Dana Estes, and is published by Estes & Lauriat, of Boston. Twenty-four articles are included. Some of them have been contributed to English periodicals, but few or none have seen the light in this country. Among them are such standard pieces as "Transmission of Sound by the Atmosphere," by Tyndall; "The Sun and the Earth," by Balfour Stewart; "The Ice-Age in Britain," by Prof. Geikle; "Causes of the Degeneracy of the Teeth," by Prof. Henry S. Chase; "The Great Pyramid of Egypt"; "The Telephone"; "The Priamid of Egypt"; "The Islephone"; "The Phonograph"; "The Use and Abuse of Food"; "Ozone," and "Dew," by R. A. Proctor; "What the Earth is Composed Ot," bo Prof. Roscoe; "The Succession of Life on the Earth," by Prof. Williamson; "Notes on Tree Growth," by Prof. Grav, etc., etc." The book is fully illustrated. (Bostou: Estes & Lauriat. Price, \$2.50)

AMERICA'S CLIMATE. "America's Climate" is the title of a pair of sheets showing graphically the range and variation in temperature during the year ending with last June, for the cities of Chicago, New Orleans, Washington, and San Francisco. They are prepared carefully from the original records of the United States Signal-Service Bureau, by G. A. M. Liljenerantz, C. E., of this city, and give facts and comparisons, at a glance, that are at once interesting and instructive. For in-stance, we find that the thermometer ranged stance, we find that the thermometer ansent through 115 degrees in this city, which was much greater than the range at either of the other three points. (The greatest range ever observed here was about 132.) The range at Washington was 98% degrees.

LITERARY NOTES. The memoir of S. S. Prentiss, by his brother. the Rev. George L. Prentiss, is now ready at Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols. 12mo. \$2.50. Sir Rowland Hill left behind him a detailed autobiography which has been lying in MS. for

several years. No announcement of its pubication has yet been made. A. Craig & Co., a new publishing firm of Chicago, have issued "The Casket of Literary Gems," a good collection of short prose pieces by the best authors. Price, in paper, 60 cents; in cloth, \$1.

Lee & Shepard have nearly ready a new book of travels by Mr. N. H. Bishop, called "Four Months in a Sneak Box." The work is an account of Mr. Bishop's boat voyage down the Onio and Mississippi Rivers and along the Gulf

of Mexico.

The publishers of Scribner's Monthly have contracted with Eugene Schuyler, author of "Turkistan." and late Secretary of Legation at Sr. Petersburg, for his new "Life of Peter the Great," which promises to be a notable and interesting contribution to historical interature. It is proposed to publish a new edition of "Prebele's History of the American Flag," etc., as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. Communications should be addressed to A. Williams & Ca., 283 Washington street, Boston. The subscription price, bound in cloth, or in five parts, paper, for mailing, will be \$5; bound copies 25 cents additional, when sent by mail.

Harper & Bros. have added the following novels, in paper covers. to their list: "The

Aighan's Kuife," by R. A. Sterndale (15 cents);
"Framley Parsonave," by Anthony Trollope
(15 cents); "The Bar-Maid at Battleton," by F.
W. Robinson (15 cents); "Moy O'Brien" (10
cents); "The Gyposy," by G. P. R. James (15
cents); "Wassail," by Coll Charles Hamley (30
cents); "The Green Hand," by George Cupples (15 cents); "Mr. Lealie of Underwood,"
by Mary Patrick (15 cents).

The Athenoum, speaking of the author of "A Week in a French Country House," says: "It may be mentioned as a samewhat curious coincidence in family history that Miss Fanny Kemble married the American Gen. Butler, and that the son of her sister, Airs. Sartoris, is united to the daughter of teen. Grant." We know of no one who will be more astonished at this announcement than "the American Gen. Butler," unless perhaps the widow of the late Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia.—Herald.

Mr. Sweetser's "Artista' Biographia."

ler, of Philadelphia—Herald.

Mr. Sweetser's "Artista' Biographies," comprising the lives of fifteen artists, in as many volumes, are announced for issue in five volumes, with twelve heliotype illustrations in each. Volume I. will contain lives of Raphael, Leonardo, and Michael Angelo; Volume II., lives of Titian, Guido, and Claude Lorraine; Volume III., lives of Bir Joshua Revnolds, Turner, and Landscer; Volume IV., lives of Durer, Rembrandt, and Van Dyck; and Volume V., lives of Fra Angelico, Murillo, and Washington Allston.

ington Allston.

Mr. R. Worthington aunounces for immediate publication, "Famous French Authors," being biographies of twenty of the most famous writers of France, including Balzac, Victor Hugo, Diderot, Sainte-Beuve. Alfred de Musset, Dumas, George Sand, Gautier, Mmc. Recamier, La Foutaine, etc., etc. By Theonhile Gautier, Eurene de Mirecourt, etc., etc. Sixteen of the first biographies are now translated into English for the first time. It will be illustrated with several portraits, and bound in red cloth, gilt top, and the price \$1.75.

Wulle "Americanisms" are becoming any account.

top, and the price \$1.75.

While "Americanisms" are becoming amusingly frequent in light literature across the ses, it is somewhat surprising to find an instance like the following, which we take from the Salurday. Rev ev of Aug. 30: "When Marshal MacMahon dismissed M. Jules Simon, the men he turned to for help were M. de Fourton, a Bonapartist, and the Duke of Broglie, a Rovalist, who, in the estimation of the street Legitimists, is scarcely better than a Republican. There could scarcely be more conclusive evidence that, in the opinion of practical politicians, the Legitimists are played out."—New York Post.

Little Brown & Co. annuance for publication.

played out."—New York Post.

Little, Brown & Co. announce for publication
"La Saile," by Francis Parkman. This is a revised and enlarged edition of "The Discovery of the Great West." Since the publication of the original work, the author has been enabled to examine a great number of valuable historical papers, hitherto inaccessible; and from this material has altered and rewritten "The Great West." As the added matter illustrates chiefly the character and policy of "La Saile," who becomes more than ever the central figure of the narrative, the volume, in its present shape, assumes his name as it principal title. Price in cloth, \$2.50; half calf, \$4.50.

W. Aldis Wright, in his "Corlolanns," the

Price in cloth, \$2.50; haif calf, \$4.50.

W. Aldis Wright, in his "Coriolanus," the new volume in Macmillan & Co.'s series of select Shakspeare, lique, holds that thus play had no political reference. To suppose that it had is to suppose that Shakspeare, like Defoe, was a political pamphleteer; and if there is one thing more than another which marks the contrast between the great dramatist and other writers of instime, Mr. Wright thinks it is his singular reticence with regard to contemporary events. "He lived among them but was not of them, and it might even with greeter truth be said of him, 'His soul was like a star and dwelt apart,' than of Milton, whose best years were spent in the heat and turmoil of political strife."

Henry Holt & Co. will shortly publish "The

heat and turmoil of political strife."

Henry Holt & Co. will shortly publish "The Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Common Things," by John D. Champlin, Jr., late associate editor of the "American Cyclopædia." The arrangement of this work is the same as other cyclopædias, and its object to cultivate in children the important habit of consulting works of reference, and to answer many questions which are constantly atising in the studies and daily experience of youth without trouble to parents or teachers, to say nothing of numerous questions put by children which many adults would find it difficult to answer without reference to books. The language of the articles is simple, and illustrations are used when thought necessary.

The late Leonard Montefiore, whose death at Newport was such a sad ending to his American tour, wrote to the London Times only one letter, and that was devoted to the Oncida Community. In the course of it he said: "Their library is well stocked with books. It contains about 6,000 volumes. I noticed with some surprise Prof. Jowett's translation of Plato, and beard that the dialogs were exceedingly popular with the Community. They are also extremely fond of Mr. Machew Arnold's writings, which are on all their shelves, and they are enthusiastic about Mr. Ruskin. They were subscribers to his "Fors Clavigera." and watched the career of the St. George's Society with deep interest. Of course, its tenets were not much in sympathy with their own, but they considered it a valuable socialistic experiment, and The late Leonard Menteflore, whose death at ered it a valuable socialistic experiment, and honored Mr. Ruskin's unselfish devotion to his cause. On neighboring shelves were the works of the chief Elizabethan dramatists and translations of Dante. Goethe, Moliere, Heine, and other authors. I saw, also, to my astonishment, a London Post-Office Directory, and I learned that many of the members are English and correspond with friends in the old country. On the walls hang files of nowspapers (among them, of course, the American Socialist), which include the chief New York journals."

of course, the American Socialist, which include the chief New York journals."

Mr. George W. Cable, the writer of "Creole Stories," is a mative of New Orleans, and is now 35. His father was born in Virginia and his mother la Indiana, whence they emigrated to Louisians in the dark days of 1837. At the age of 14 young Cable was left by the death of his father the sole support of the family. The struggle for a living had to be along the line of commerce, and the freshest ten years of his life were spent in the counting-room. He never went to college, but has labored hard in sickness and health to supply the deficiency, having carried text-books in his haversack in the cavalry column of the Confederate army. His first connection with print was in a reportorial capacity with the New Orleans Picayane; his first magazine work was the story of "Sieur George" in Scribner's Monthly for October, 1873. The other stories (with one exception: "Possum Jone" in Appeton's Journal) have appeared in this magazine, which now announces his new novel, "The Grandissimes," for serial publication during the year beginning with the November number. The scene of this story is laid in New Orleans about the time of the Cession of 1803, and the themes cluster around an hereditary feud between two old Creole families.

A correspondent of the Reston Transcript

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following history of Gen. W. H. Lytle's poem, "I Am Dying, Egypt, Dying": "A literary friend of the General's was out "A literary friend of the General's was out watking with him in Cincinnati one day, when suddenly the General slapped his friend on the shoulder and remarked, in a playful manner, 'I've perpetrated a poem, and want to get your opinion of it. Let us step in the hotel; I want to repeat it to you.' Accordingly, repairing to a private room in the hotel, and calling for a couple of 'brandies,' Lytle recited the poem. The General was gifted not only with a very fine voice, but with superior power as an elocutionist, and at its close his friend went into perfect ecatasy over it. The General was very much astonished at this, and remarked: 'Is it possible! Why, I'm glad you are led to think so well of it. I was truly afraid to have it oublished until I had got your opinion of it, for the truth is I wrote it a night or two ago when I was tight.' He went on to say that he had been out that evening with some friends, and returning to his room he caught up Shakspeare, and opening it at the play, 'Antony and Cleopatra,' the very first words that met his eyes were Autony's dying speech, 'I am doing 'Egynt' 'stayre'.' met his eyes were Antony's dying speech, 'I am dying, Egypt, dying.' He was so much im-pressed with them at the moment that he picked up a pen, and, as he expressed it, 'scribbled off the lines.'"

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. The Sanitarian for September contains the following seasonable articles: "The Education of Girls, as Connected with Their Growth and Physical Development," by Nathan Allen, M. D., LL. D.; "Liernur's New System for Keeping Cities Clean"; "Practical Sanitation," The Editor's Table is, as usual, filled with practical matter,—all the more valuable for the keen criticism which pervades it. The Sanitary Commissioners of Savannah especially are made to see their folly in being so sensitive to the publication of conditions of which they have just reason to be ashamed. (A. N. Bell, M. D., publisher, 47 Lafayette place, New York.)

lisher, 47 Lafayette place, New York.)

Good Company, the successor of Sunday Afternoon, begins well. After a charming bit of poetry by Lucrece, come some pleasant pages from Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, entitled, "A Wilderness Romance." It is one of his delightful Adirondack sketches. Next there is an account of "Hospital Work in New York." carefully done and readable, by Mr. William H. Rideing. It will surprise many to learn that there are several pospitals in New York finer in construction and equipment than any in the Oid World. Following this are a sketch from life by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and some verses by Miss Lucy Larcom, and many other contributions from well-known writers.

The Atlantic for October has the following The Atlant's for October has the following table of contents: "Irene the Missionary" (XXVII.-XXXI.); "Ah, Dawn, Delay," by

Celeste M. A. Winslow; "The Venus of Milo"; "Glacomo Meverbeer," by William F. Anthorp; "Sleep," by Katharine Lee Batea; "The House of McVicker," by M. L. Thompson; "Foreign Trade no Cure for Hard Times," by W. G. M.; "Haroun al Raschid," by Thomas S. Collier; "Life at a Little Court," by Sidney Hyde; "Sincere Demagory"; "On Lynn Terrace," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Burns and Scotch Song Before Bim," by J. C. Shairp; "Albert Gallatin," by J. T. M. Jr.; "Socialism in German," by William Brown; "Withered Rosea," by William Winter; "A Day at Windsor," by Richard Grant White.

**Harver's Managine for October has the follow.

Brohard Grant White.

Harper's Magazine for October has the following table of contents: "On the Skirt of the Alps." by Col. George E. Waring, Jr.: ten illustrations. "Painted Glass in Household Decoration," by Charles A. Cole; nine illustrations. "The Connemara Hills." by Miss J. L. Cloud; seven iliustrations. "Fifty Years of American Art" (III.), by S. G. W. Benjamin; eneravings after naintings by Albert Bierstadt, Thomas Hill, Thomas Moran, Jervis McEntee, A. H. Wyant, Homer Martin, M. F. H. De Haas, W. E. Norton, Arthur Quartley, T. W. Wood, F. B. Mayer, J. G. Brown, S. J. Guy, Wordsworth Thompson, William Magrath, and A. F. Tait. "A Ramble in Central Park," by Helen S. Conant; thirteen illustrations. "The Two Burdens," a poem by Philip Bourke Marsion. "Through Texas," by Frank H. Taylor; illustrations. "Whits Wings: A. Yachting Romance," by William Black. "The State of the Alcohol Question," by Dr. T. M. Coan. "Belle's Diarr," by Mary N. Prescott. "Young Mrs. Jardine," a novel, by Dinah M. Craik. "The Revolution in the Life of Mr. Balingail," by Sherwood Bonner. "Mary Anerly," a novel, by R. D. Blackmore. Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Historical Record; Editor's Drawer.

BOOKS RECEIVED. MORE WAYS THAN ONE. By Alice Perry. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price, \$1.50. LIFE OF MART STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS. By Alphonse de Lamartine. New York: American Book Exchange. 24mo. 31. A SHORT GERMAN GRANNAR FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

AND COLLEGES. By E. S. Sheldon, of Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath. THE FRISIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. A Historical Study. By W. T. Hewitt. Ithaca, N. Y.: Finch & Apgar. Cloth. 50 cents. Modean Whist. By Fisher Ames. With the Laws of the Game. 32mo. Paper, 20 cents; cloth, 35 cents. New York: Harper & Bros. HOLIDAYS IN EASTERN FRANCE. By M. Betham

Edwards, author of "Kitty," etc. 32mo. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, 40 cents. New York: Harper & CICERO'S LETTERS. Ciceronis Epistulæ Sejectæ. Recognovit Reinhedius Kiotz. 18mo. Paper, 42 cents; cloth, 65 cents. (Uniform with "Harper's Greek and Latin Texts.") New York: Harper &

DARWINISM AND OTHER ESSAYS. By John Fiske, M. A., LL.B. Formerly Lecturer on Philosophy, instructor in History and Assistant Librarian at Howard. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. Svo. Cloth. \$2. KING RIGHARD THE SECOND; with introduction and notes explanatory and critical; for use in schools and classes, by the Rev. H. N. Hudson. Boston; Ginn & Heath, 1879. 181 pages, square 16mo. (Annotated English Classics.) Ctoth. FOREIGN GLEANINGS. Topics of Special Interest to American Readers, selected from Foreign Periodicals. "The Evangelical Movement," by Gladstone; same subject by Lecky; and the "Religious Condition of Germany," by Friedrich Von Schulte. New York: American Book Exchange. Cloth. 50 cents.

Change, Cioth. So cents.

UNCLE CEARL. A Novel. By Mme. C. Reyband.
New York: Appleton, 1879. 185 pages, 16mo.
(Appletons' Handy Volume Series, No. 40). Paper.
25 cents.
Character study of a very rich and vain old bachelor. Mayor of a small French town; pictures of freuch social life, and the details of a love-story. THE GERMAN PRINCIPIA, PART II. A First German Reading-Book. Containing anecdotes, fables, natural history, German history, and specimens of German literature, with grammatical questions and notes, and a dictionary. On the plan of Dr. William Smith's "Principia Latina." 12mc. Cloth, 94 cents. (Uniform with the "German Principia," Part I.) New York: Harper & Bros. CHAPTERS ON ANTS. By Mary Treat. New York:
Harper & Bros. 1879. 96 pages. Illustrated.
32mo. (Harper's Half-Hour Series, No. 132.)
Paper, 20 cents.
Two papers: 'Slave-making Ants," observations of the habits of the slave-making ants of New
Jersey, originally contributed to Harper's Monthly
Maquzine, and "Hervesting-ants of Fiorida,"
first published in Lippincett's Magazine.

HISTORY OF FRANCE. By Charlotte M. Yonge.

HISTORY OF FRANCE. By Charlotte M. Yonge.

Edited by E. A. Freeman. New York: Henry
Holt, 1879. 247 pages, map, 16mo. (Freeman's
Historical Course for Schools.) Cloth. \$1.

Embraces the whole history of France, from the
conquests of the Garls to the present year, 1879.

Narrative is given in simple language and concise
form. Series of twelve maps of France, Hiustrating the period between A. D. 900 and A. D. 1871.

Chronological table. Full index.

AREJENOONS WITH THE PORTS. R. C. Dashley.

AFTERNOONS WITH THE POETS. B. C. Deshler. New York: Harper & Bros., 1879. 320 pages, square 12mo. Cloth. \$1.75. square 12mo. Cloth. \$1.75.
Familiar talks, in vacation time, between a Professor and a young friend; almost exclusively devoted to a general criticism of the sennet, and discussions as to its nature, etc., illustrated by numerous quotations from Wordswerth, Dante, Petrarch, Shakapeare, Ben Jonson, Cowper, Shelley, Tennyson, Longfellow, Bryant, Holmes, etc, and interesting liverary gossip. Index.—Publishers' Weekly.

GOVERNMENT: An Essay. By C. Moran. New York: Asa K. Butts. 1879. 48 pages. 12mo. Paper. 15 cents.

Delivered as a lecture at the Cooper Institute, New York City, in 1864, afterwards published in the Social Science Reciew of January and July, 1865. Argues that all systems of human governments are failures: that man can only be governed by arguments and examples. or "that the perfect and immutable laws of nature alone control social man; and that all governments must conform to these laws instead of, as in the past, attempting to counteract or overcome them."

THE FINE ARTS.

HUNT'S "TALKS ABOUT ART." New York Times.
The recent lamentable death of Mr. Hunt ands a new and melancholy interest to the memoranda-for they are little else-which formed the basis of his instructions. The fol-lowing extracts from "Talks on Art" will be read with pleasure by all who would know more of the man who has done so much for art in

America: Strive for simplicity! not complexity! If you are going to Africa with a large cargo of mer-chandise, and you learn that by reaching there on a certain day you can double the price you were to get, throw half your cargo overboard, and arrive there in season to get your double

price. All notes in music are not high. There must be low tones as well. Put in only such details as will belp the masses. Don't have your work

What makes an eye beautiful? Not the eye itself, although there are intrinsic forms which we acknowledge to be beautiful. It is the regard, the soul, and, in part, what surrounds the eye. Not the "liquid look." A spail has that.

Not the "liquid look." A snail has that.

Carefully map out your work at first. Hold up two percendicular lines, and get the idea of where it will come upon the paper. With persistent, slow carelessness, work firmly, willfully. Dare to make a mistake, if it be a bold one. Think of the Egyptian image with an arm longer than the whole figure, pointing, with decision and daring, and so strong that the beholder bows before it. We dare to make the letter D, but we niggle over a drawing till it is so weak that it has nothing of nature in it,—only ourselves.

When I was a little boy I wanted to learn the violin, but a certain man discouraged me. "Don't learn the violin! It's so hard!" I could kick that man now! It is easier to eat dip-toast than to play the violin; but it doesn't

Let me give you a few simple rules for learning to draw:

First, see of what shape the who'e thing is.

Next, out in the line that marks the movement of the whole. Don't have more than one movement in a figure. You cannot patch parts

together.
Simple lines! Then, simple values.
Establish the fact of the schole. Is it square, oblong, cube, or what is it! Keep in mind to look at the map of the thing! Put in all that is of greatest importance at first. It will never be the series are in

the same again.

Keep things in their right places.

When values are so nearly alike, that it is difficult to distinguish them, make them alike, and thus learn to simplify your masses.

If we would only work simply! If a bit of canvas uncovered has a better effect than it would have if paint were on it; if something half done looks better than anything finished; in a word, if the Lord helps us in that way, let us say, "Much obliged!" and take the help; and not, because we did not do it, think that we must work over that spot and so spoil it.

A man whom I am painting anys of his portrait, "Very good! But here's a bit of canvas with no paint upon it," "Oh, ah! indeed!" And then, to please that man, I cover that spot and sopil the best thing in the picture.

We must be true to our instincts. Shakspeare, like all great men, was true to his lostincts. Bret Harte is true to his. Abraham

Lincoln believed in his own justincts! There's lots of fun in this world after all! And if there isn't, there is in the next. And we're going there sure!

Art is all that remains of man.

In drawing, as in pistol-shooting, pay your whole attention to the object a med at! Keep your finger gently on the trigger, making it close slowly, deliberately, imperceptibly, like fate; and, after that is started, put your whole mind upon the aim, and make everything bend to that. A bad marksman is thinking too much of the trigger. The pistol should go off itself.

Some people have expressed themselves as discouraged in their expectation of finding any art in America, and have "long since ceased to hope!" Let us remember that art, tike jelly, has always been more easily recognized when cold. It has always existed in all nations, and the tradition will probably not die here.

Art is not always recognized in the present. In fact, most people prefer it cauned. There are some individuals who are farther from the present than the earth from the fixed stars, and light may eventually rescot their posterity.

If art depended upon literature, there would never be much. The artist needs help. The critic should come to him in love and sak to help him.

If we "have no art," there are more people who go to see picture-galleries than who go to see libraries. There are more people to-day studying Greek art than there are people studying Greek art than there are people studying Greek itterature.

The artist is as interpreter of nature. People learn to love nature through pictures. To the artist nothing is in vain, nothing beneath his notice. If he is great enough, he will exalt every subject which he treats.

Nothing remains of a nation but its noetry.

Nothing remains of a nation but its poetry, painting, sculpture, and architecture.

It is the subjection of one thing to another that makes the picture. We want the finish of a clean round bullet rather than that of a chest-nut-burr. We don't want the finish that rate give to cheese. After they've finished it there's nothing left.

"Won't that picture crack?"

I don't care if it does! It would be better if more pictures cracked! Garrets are as essential as galleries. There must be a place in which to put bad work, and the more garrets, the more things get sifted.

I don't like persuaded sitters. I never could paint a cat if the cat had any scruples, religious, uperstitions, or otherwise, about sitting.

I've just finished this little sketch, painting it in twenty minutes, with the intention simply of getting light in a sky. When I left it I thought "the first person who comes in will say, 'Oh, trying to paint like Corot!" I wasn't trying to paint like any one; but I know that when I look at nature I think of Millet, Corot, Delactoix, and sometimes of Daubigny. Just as if we were to write a line of poetry that hit the nail sharp upon the head, it might make us hink of Shakapeare.

"inish," or outside work, gives value to a thing. It is too much like the mince-pie given to a boarding-school boy at the tast dinner of the term. It may deceive, but it don't mend

the term. It may deceive, but it don't mend matters.

The finish should be done in the same mood with the beginning. A highly-finished imbecility is worth no more than an imbecility. Adapt your finish to the stuff that's underneath, and let it be of one piece; and don't try to make believe that you know more than you do! Don't smooth your masked potate with a knife!

This much-admired finish is like the architect-

ob, think of last week's mince-pie with the added truthful date of to-day stamped upon its crust for a finish! This kind of thing may do in putting up mackerel and blackberries, but it won't answer in pictures!

If the truth isn't the fundamental part, there's so use in adding it as embroidery!

Tinkering isn't painting. People go to Europe and bring home second-hand "old masters." Get them cheap, and there's a great cry over them. But, if one of those old painters were living in Boston to-day, not one of his works would they buy. Of their own accord they wouldn't pick up a Millet drawing, or a drawing by Michael Angelo. No, they go about whining, because we have "no art in this country," and "we never shall paint like Titian!" (Since Titian died there have bees, in certain directions, even greater painters than he.) Such people are logs across the track. "Won't you give us an example of what you call art in literature?"

Well, Everett's speech at Gettysburg is what passes for "elegant literature." But Lincoln's speech was real literature! And real literature, and real anything, is art!

"But why do you find so much fault with ditterature?"

Because they hinder more than they belp me in my work? Their notion of criticism is fault-finding. They are self-constituted judges of an occupation of which they are not masters. They know from what they read! not from what they

When their perceptions shall be keen enough to discover and encourage the first germ of sohat has never been seen before, then only can they

help us!

I want the names of writers who have ever recognized the young Turner, Stothard, Millet, and Foot before they were forty!

I would as soon listen to a lecture on art as to smell of music or to eat the recipe of a plum pud-This is the age of the tongue and the ear!

This is the age of the tongue and the ear! We listen with hollow, gaping awe to a description of the Parthenon; build our temples by contract; pay for them in greenbacks; and send to England for stammed johnny-cake ornaments and prizes, and pocket the difference!

We learn a great deat about everything, and a little about nothing! Nothing is too thin for us. There is a market for more skim-milk than we can produce. The cream sours, and is given to the cat.

THE PORTFOLIO.

The Portfolio for September contains three contains three contains three rounds: "Home from School," view of Oxford," drawn by A. Brunet-De-baines, etched by Tonssaint; and "A Gothic Tower," etched by T. S. Townsend, after Bon-Tower," etched by T. S. Townsend, after Bonington. The articles are: "Etchings from Pictures by Contemporary Artista," XIX. (Michael Munkacsy); "Oxford," IX., a Geocral View. by A. Laug; "Handicraft," by G. A. Simeoe; "A Gothic Tower," by P. G. Hamerton; "Notes on Æsthetics," III., by P. G. Hamerton; and the "Art Chronicle." (New York: J. W. Bouton, 708 Broadway. Price, \$1.)

ART NOTES.

An engraving of great softness and delicacy, and one that promises to be popular with the public, in the October Scribner, is Mr. T. Cole's cut of Fortuny's beautiful "Piping Shepherd," a water-color never before engraved and but little known in America. This illustration accompanies a poem by Charles de Kay, suggested by a photograph of the original.

Judge Hilton, of New York, has purchased,

Judge Hilton, of New York, has purchased, for \$15,000, "A Visit to the Baby," by Munkaesy, painter of the picture knows as "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to His Daughters," and considered by many the finest work exhibited in the Champ de Mars last year. Both works will

oon be in New York, the latter has urchased for the Legox Museum. A curious picture has just found its way to England,—a portrait of David by his own hand; a fine sketch, which appears to have been the study for the portrait now in the Louvre. It was bought out of his studio, after the fall of Paris, by Rostopchine (the same wao, when foregroup of Moscow, set fire to that city). Elis son sold it to the late Senator Nicholas Smirnoff whose heirs now mean to dispose of it.

whose heirs now mean to dispose of it.

Encouraged by the success which has attended the issue of the Magazine of Art, and by the appreciation with which it has been universally received, the publishers have determined to permanently enlarge the Magazine, with a view to enabling the editor to add fresh features of interest, as well as to strengthen and extend those which have already met with such signal approbation. Further particulars will be duly announced, and full details will be found in the October part of the Magazine of Art, issued Oct. 15, price 25 cents. (Lassell, Pettar, Galpin & Co., London, Paris, and No. 596 Broadway, New York.)

SPARKS OF SCIENCE. THE BATHYBIUS.

Prof. Huxley offered some humorous remarks on the Bathybius at the close of Dr. Aliman's Presidential address before the British Associa-tion for the Advancement of Science. The Pro-fessor said: "It is my business to recollect, on the present occasion, that I have come to praise Cæsar, and not to bury him under any mount-ain of talk of my own; and I will, therefore, not venture to death not venture to dwell upon any of those very large topics upon which he has dwelt with so much fairness, with so much judement, and

with so remarkable a knowledge of the existing information respecting them. But I will ask you to allow me to say one word rather on my own account, in order to prevent a misconception which, I think, might arise, and which I should regret if it did arise. I dare say that no one in this room who has attained middle life has been so fortunate as to reach that are without being obliged now and then to look back upon se equaintance, or, it may be, intimate ally of his acquaintance, or, it may be, intimate ally of his youth, who has not quite verified the promises of that youth. Nay, let us suppose he has done the very reverse, and has become a very questionable sort of character, and a person whose acquaintance does not seem quite so desirable as it was in those young days; his way and yours have separated; you have not heard much about him; but eminently trustwortby persons have assured you he has done this, that, or the other; and is more or less of a black sheep, in fact. The President, in the early part of his address, alluded to a certain thing—I hardly know etting light in a sky. When I left it I thought the first person who comes in will say, 'Oh, tyng to paint like coroft?" I wasn't trying of paint like any one; but i know that when I book at nature I think of Millet, Corot, Delaroix, and sometimes of Daubigny. Just as if re were to write a line of poetry that hit the sal sharp upon the head, it might make us ink of Shakapeare.

What a time has been made over Michael Angelo's "Moses," with his horns! Michael Angelo's "Moses," with his horns! Michael Angelo's "Moses," with his horns! Michael Angelo the that Mose must have horns! To represent him he must have something more than a man with a inil beard, and you must accept these horns just as you would a word which some poet had felt the need of, and had coined. As Michael Angelo was the greatest creator that had ere worked in art, hadd's we better decide that we'll wait fifteen minutes before passing judgment upon him, or upon what he did!

There was the same talk about his plan of St. Peter's Church. Everybody had slways raised such a hose and er whoult it, comparing it urfavorably with St. Faul's. Horace Binney Wallace, the Poliadelphia writer upon art, was the first man to ear, "Hold on! Let's look at it from the artist's point of view. Let's wark out the first man to ear, "Hold on! Let's look at it from the artist's point of view. Let's wark out the first man to ear, "Hold on! Let's look at it from the artist's point of view. Let's wark out the first man to ear, "Hold on! Let's look at it from the artist's point of view. Let's wark out the first man to ear, "Hold on! Let's look at it from the artist's point of view. Let's wark out the first man to ear, "Hold on! Let's look at it from the artist's point of the man to ear, "Hold on! Let's look at it from the artist's point of the man to ear, "Hold on! Let's look at it from the artist's point of the man to ear, "Hold on! Let's look at it from the artist's point of the man to ear, "Hold on! Let's look at it from the artist's point of the man to ear, "Hold on! Let dress, alluded to a certain thing—I hardly know whether I ought to call it thing or not—of which he gave you the name Bathybius, and he stated,

blunder of mine, some day or other it will be carefully exposed by somebody. But pray let me remind you whether all this atoly about Bathybius be right or wrong makes not the smallest difference to the general argument of the remarkable address put before you to-night. All the statements your President has made are just as true, as profoundly true, as if this little eccentric Bathybius did not exist at all. I congratulate you upon having had the opportunity of listening to an address so profound, so exhaustive in all respects, and so remarkable, and I ask you to join in the vote of thanks which has just been proposed." A PHOSPHORESCENT FOREST. The London Times' Geneva correspondent writes, under date Aug. 22: "On the evening of Aug. 5, six persons who were standing in the gallery of a chalet in the Jura, above St. Cerguea, witnessed an atmospheric phenomenon equally rare and curious. The aspect of the sky was dark and stormy. The air was thick with clouds, out of which datted at intervals bright flashes of lightning. At length one of these clouds. seeming to break loose from the mountains be-tween Nyon and the Dole, advanced in the di-rection of the storm which had, mean-while, broken out over Morges. The sun was hidden and the country covered with thick darkness. At this moment the pine forest round St. Cergues was suddenly illuminated, and shone with a light bearing a striking reand shone with a light bearing a striking resemblance to the phosphorescence of the sea as
seen in the tropics. The light disappeared with
every clap of thunder, but only to reappear
with increased intensity until the subsidence of
the tempest. M. Raoul Pictet, the eminent
chemist, who was one of the witnesses of the
phenomenon, thus explains it in the last number of the Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles: 'Before the appearance of this fire of
St. Elmo, which covered the whole of the
forest, it had rained several minutes during the
first part of the storm. The rain had converted
the trees into conductors of electricity. Then,
when the cloud, strengly charged with the
electric fluid, passed over this multitude of
points, the discharges were sufficiently vivid to
give rise to the luminous appearance. The effect was produced by the action of the electricity
of the atmosphere on the electricity of the
earth.—an effect which, on the occasion in question, was considerably increased by the hight of
the locality, the proximity of a storm-cloud, and
the action of the rain, which turned all the treas
of the forest into conductors.''

AN ELECTRIC BAILWAY.

AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Galignani's Messenger.

Many attempts have been made to apply the motive power obtained from electricity to the working of locomotives, but no satisfactory result was obtained. However, a step forward has been made in this direction in Berlin with apparent success. There are two lines of rails laid down, which, as in a narrow-gauge line, return into themselves in a ring-shaped curve. The length is about 300 metres. In the middle is an isolated third line, consisting of an upright contipuous iron plate. The locomotive carristwo rollers, with which it stands in compoction with the isolated middle line. The essential portion of the locomotive is formed by an electro-dynamical machine, one pole of which is connected with the middle line, and the other with the pair of outer rails, through the outer wheels. Similarly the machine which produces the current stands in the machine-room in connection through one pole with the middle line and through the other pole with the outer pair of rails. When, therefore, the dynamical machine in the locomotive is on the railway, the electric current produced in the machine soon runs through it and causes it to rotate and to impart its rotary motion to the wheels of the locomotive, and the latter continues to move until the current is interrupted. Even an imperfect state of the locomotive, and the rails does not materially affect the action of the machine. When the locomotive is moving, its conducting wires form much better conductors than the damp ground is not a stifficient conductor to keep the dynamoelectrical action going. The magnetism of the machines producing the current consequently disappears, and the result is that the subscillent conductors with the subscillent conductors with the subscillent conductors with the subscillent conductors and the subscillent conductors with the subscillent conduc

CONCENTRATED FOOD FOR HORSES It is known that the Russian and Prussian overnments have adopted a kind of biscuit for containing much nutritive matter in mall volume. According to La Nature, the its are formed of the meal of oats, peas, and linseed. The various combinations have been studied with care, and a mixture has been been studied with care, and a mixture has been obtained such that one kilogram of it is equivalent to five kilograms of oats. It has been found that horses bear fatigue better and are more vigorous when fed with these biscuits than when fed with oats. The biscuits can be threaded together by means of an iron wire; hous a horse may carry its own food for four or ave days. During the late war with Turkey Russis used 20,000,000 of these biscuits, and the results were so good that the authorities have continued their use in time of peace.

BLACKBURN MUST SPEAK.

More Evidence as to the Origin of the Yel-low-Fever Plot-Two Confederate Surgeons Concect It at the Headquarters of Gen. Price-These Surgeons Were Named

L. P. Blackburn and M. A. Pailen,
Disposed to Cine unuti Gazette.

Washington, Sept. 17.—An officer who was with the army of the Confederate Gen. Price during the Recellion makes a statement in re-gard to the concocting of the yellow-fever plot, which is of interest to the friends of the present Governor of Kentucky, as it may enable em to follow the matter up, and show that he was not the yellow-fever fiend. According to this officer, a cer-Kentucky or not, he is not able to say-was as nigued to duty in the forces of Gen. Price, then ing in Mississippi, as a surgeon. Here h Montrose A. Palien, formerly of St. Louis. Whether Blackburn or Pallen first thought of the yellow-fever plot, the officer is unable to say, but he distinctly remembers that it was a matter which was for some time under consideration at the headquarters, and received the special attention of these surgeons. The argument against it was its inhumanity. The advocacy of Blackburn and Pallen was based on the argument that the action of the Union authorities nament that the action of the cuton authorities in making medical supplies contraband of war was also inhuman, and fully warranted such retailatory measures as they proposed. Gen. Price is represented as opposing the scheme. It was, however, urged is opposing the scheme. It was, however, urged with such persistence by Biackburn and Pallen into they were finally enabled to secure leaves of absence for the purpose of proceeding to Bermuda and Havana to arrange for carrying heir plot into execution. From this point the affect referred to loss sight of these surgeons. The understanding about headquarters was that hey went to Wilmington and ran the blockade to Nassau, and that from this place they visited according to the story of an officer who

while he remembers that this surgeon's name was Lake Blackburn, is not able to say that he was from Kentucky, or that the present Gov-ernor of that State is the ex-Confederate sureon who figured in originating the yeilow-leve the source from which this information is ved to furnish the first definit information which has been made public as to the concoci-ing of the yellow-lever plot, and the persons who were its originators. It has long been known that Dr. Luke P. Blackburn was the chief manager, but whether he was simply car-

Such is the story of an officer who,

rying out the plan of others or one that he beined to originate has been heretofore unfollowing telegrams, which passed over the Confederate wires in 1852, furnish corrobora-tion of the story given above, so far as to show that one L. P. Blackburn was on the staff of Gen. Price when the troops of the latter were in Mississippi.

Gen. Price when the troop.

Mississippi:

"Tupero, Miss., Aug. 5, 1862—By te' graph from Jackson, Miss., Aug. 4.—To Gen. Starting Price: Events will occur in the next forty-eight hours at Baton Rouge. The General cannot decide till then. He is favorably inclined toward your plans. He requests me to wait.

"L. P. Blackburn,

"Aid to Maj.-Gen. Price."

"By Telegraph Phon Richmond, Aug. 20, 1862, -To Maj. Gen. S. Price: Got 8,000 guns. Will take them to Columbus, Miss., and Galnesville, Ala., for repairs. Will leave here with them as soon as boxed, -sa, in two ortares cays. Thirty thousand guns arrived yesterday at a Southern port. You will get your proportion. "L. P. Blackburn, Aid-de-Camp."

Port. You will get your proportion.

"L. P. Blacksburn, Aid-de-Camp."

As will be seen by the form, the above were telegrams received at the headquarters of Gen. Price.
There the last one was innorsed for Bling as follows: "Dr. L. P. Blackburn, Richmond, Aug. 21, 1802. Has gotten 8,000 muskets for Gen. Price, as stated by the officer whose story is printed above, and that he was known there as "Dr. Blackburn."

It begins to look here as if the Governor of Kennicky would soon have to give his attention to the question of identity which is involved, rather than, to content numself with declaring that the whole story of attempted yellow-fever infection is "too preposterous to be believed by intelligent gentlemen."

Other papers are in existence here bearing upon this branch of the case, so far as to suow, in the handwriting of Surgeon Patien, that he was first on duty with the Western Confederate troops; and that in the latter part of 1863 he

troops; and that in the latter part of 1863 he had reached Montreal, and was writing from that point to the Rebel Secretary of War, asking for a better position than that of surgeon.

The Husscar's Exploits.

According to a Peruvian journal the following is a summary of the Husscar's exploits from her first saily on the 10th of May from Callao to the close of July?

Excort of the Peruvian transport Talisman conveying arms and equipments to Arica for the Bolivian army at Tacna.

Sinking of the Esmeralda at Iquique and saving of her crew.

Raising the blockade at Iquique.

Projection of the landing of cannon.

Protection of the landing of cannon. Sinking of fourteen Chilean craft laden with Sinking of a pontoon arsenal having a fine

condenser.
Sinking of fourteen launches at Mejillones.
Taking a lighter and two launches with lood and wire for the telegraph between Mejillones and Autologasta.
Burning, off Mejillones, of three Chilean

ing another to Arica as a prize.
ure and sending to Caliso of a vessel

en with copper.

Sombardment of Autofagasta, sliencing the
teries and causing a conflagration.

Cutting of the cable between Autofagasta

nd Caldera.

Fight with and damaging of the Chilean ron-ciad Blanco Encaleda on the return to Cal-

o.
In the July sally:
Severe handling of the Chilean corvette Maglanes and transport Matias Cousino.
Appearance at Caiders, Carrizal, and Mullelo of destruction of craft there.
Capture of two Chilean vessels laden with poer and one with coal, a capture estimated 500,000 nesss.

500,000 pesos.
Division of Chilean squadron.
Capture, off Autolograsts, of the Chilean trancort Runae, with \$40 dragbons, 30,000 tesos in
and a cappa of supplies for the Los army.

JEAN CRAPAUD.

America and Americans as Seen Through French Spectacles. .

M. Albert Delpit, and His Historical Novel, "La Famille Cavallie."

Some Decidedly Queer Stories as Abraham Lincoln and Wilkes Booth.

How our Business-Hen " Betain" Judges : and How Our Politicians Saturalize Freshly-Landed Foreigners.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The blunders of English-

men, caused by the insular conviction that the rules which optain in their native and "perfide Albion" must of necessity govern the socie habits of the rest of the world, have from time immemorial furnished somewhat threadbare jokes to the siry writers of the Paris Charger and the Figure. But folks who live in glass houses should not throw brickbats, and in this respect the average run of Frenchmen are not one whit better than their neighbors across the Channel. They are content to make no inquiry about people who have not been born in Fran and have, perhaps, never seen Paris. The natural result of this idle and self-contented unreadiness to learn the ways of other countries is, that French writers so frequently betray the ossest ignorance in speaking of foreign scenes and manners. The blunders of Victor Hugo the greatest living French writer, concerning England and its people, have passed into a byword; and so will, no doubt, the grotesqu absurdities which M. Albert Delpit, anoth French writer, has lately managed to crowd into a new novel professing to paint America and

Americans.

M. ALBERT DELPIT?

He is the author of a historical novel entitled 'La Famille Cavallie," a second edition of which has just been issued from the press of Dentu, Paris. M. Delpit is a successful and well-reputed man of letters. He is a regular contributor to the Revue des Deux Mondes, has published two volumes of poetry ("L'invasion ready reached a fourteenth edition). He has written some dramas which have won applause on the Paris stage. He has been crowned by the French Academy; and his numerous works of fiction have been widely read at home and translated abroad. In short, though not a Victor Hugo, still M. Albert Delpit is a recog-

nized literary authority in Parisian circles.
"Le Famille Cavailie"—his last story, as we have already stated—is intended to be the initial volume of a series of historical novels which are to be published ander the collective itle of "Tales of the Modern Time," and which will embrace all contempora vious events, from the Great French Revolu ion down to date. In the introduction, where the author takes occasion to enter more fully nto the nature and scope of the forthcomi ries, he intimates that he expects the reader to regard him rather in the character of a historian than in that of a mere romancer. "Being ware of every author's moral and literary re sponsibility," he observes, "I need scarcely say that my work, as far as historical correctnes

goes, will have no cause to fear criticism."

Having explained who M. Albert Delpit is, the position which he occupies in the French world of letters, and the high sense which he professes to entertain of his moral and literary vill now be prepared to form an opinion of that 'historical correctness' which the author modestly claims as one of the chief merits of his novel descriptive of American life. We first accompany the author to the White

House in Washington, where we find PRESIDENT LINCOLN of the story,—a young, immensely wealthy Frenchman, who has come to America to offer his sword to the Confederacy. It seems that, hortly before young Robert landed on our spores, his father was killed at St. Louis by some Federal soldiers; and it is to have the guilty parties punished that the son is at the White House. President Lincoln, however, declares that he is powerless in the matter, "because," as he takes pains to explain, "the out-

rage had been the work of German soldiers, to whom it was impossible to apply the same discip ine is to the native." "This is just such an answer as I had expected from you, Mr. President," is the reply o Robert, "and I have already formed a resolu tion. You may some day curse the hour in which you denied me justice. If in a few days ou should hear that a Federal town has been re duced to ashes, then think of me! If you should hear that a troop of Federal cavalry has been

near that a troop of Federal cavairy has been surprised and cut to pieces, think of me! I intend to enter the field against you with all the millions of treasure which I call my own!"

What does the reader suppose is the President's answer to all these terrible threats! Does be immediately order the arrest of the blustering Frenchman!

Nothing of the kind! President Lincoln, we are assured, "appears perfectly unconcerned, just as if he had not heard a word of the youth's defiance." Then, opening the blade of his poekdefision." Then, opening the blade of his pocet-knife, "he begins, slowly, deliberately, calc

WHITTLE ON ONE OF THE LEGS OF HIS DESK"!

But this stoicism is only put on. Were the reader as well acqualated with the President's peculiarities as M. Delpit himself appears to be, he would have known at once from this very whittling that Mr. Lincoln was secretly very much distressed.

The indignant Robert had already turned to leave the room, waen he found nimself held back "by the President's thin nervous arm." Pointing to a Bible on his desk, he says, with a giardied face: "There is my guidance! God has inspired me for the salvation of my country! That Bible talks to me. I know my duty. You meant to affront me; but one who is the instrument of Providence is beyond affront. I shall not have you expelled ignominously from this house, because my conscience foroids retalistion. There is no ill-will in my heart. God will not have it! Go. I forgive you!"

Robert is "anazed"—as he might well be. "Adicu, Monsieur Lincoln," is all he can utter. "I go, but mind my warnings!" And with these words he leaves the White House.

The reader of M. Delpit's historical novel who can fail to appreciate this affecting scene must be dead to all sense of the sublime. We are at a loss what to admire more,—the editying plety which marks Abraham Lincoln's conversation, or the meekness with which he submits to the French Confederate's bluster. It is touching to learn that, when Lincoln labored under any unusual mental excitenent, he would not, as popularly yet falsely represented, indulge in profanity, but fina relief in whitting. The delicate

usual mental excitement, he would not, as popularly yet falsely represented, indulge in profanity, but find relief in wnitthing. The delicate touches with which the author brings out the President's idosyncrasies 500% how conscientiously he must have studied his subject. Having bearded the President at Washington with perfect impunity, our hero departs for the land of his adoption, Dixle, where he loses no time in equiping at his own expense a privateer. He takes command of the vessel himself, though under the assumed name of Commodore Noir, and performs the usual produces of Confederate valor at sea, especially in sinking and burning unarmed merchantmen. His daring increases in proportion to his successes, and promotic him finally to form the ambitious scheme of

KIDNAPPING PRESIDENT LINCOLN and carrying nim to Richmond. To execute this project, Commodore Noir steams into "Washington harbor" under cover of night, and lands there with a party of fifty disguised

and thus there with a party of firty disguised sailors.

In the glimpses which M. Deloit next allows us to have of political and social life at the National Capital, the reader will find more evidence of the author's intimate acquaintance with the affairs of this country. Indeed, the fidelity of his local coloring is only equaled by his "historical correctness."

We are again in Washington, only that the scene is this time land in the barroom of the Astor House,—which, M. Delpit tells the reader, is one of the leading hotels of the National Capital. The crowd in the barroom is made up of "Yankees from every section of the Union," and the stranger is immediately struck by their

incessant i eration of the phrase "All right!"
—which we are cautioned to pronounce "Olle
rite!" M. Deion's explanation of this Americuoism is so original and instructive that it will
no doubt be gratefully accepted even by the
Yankees themselves. We follow the French

Yankees themselves. We follow the French text verbatim et literatim:

"All right' is really impossible to translate. Beaumarchais asserts that 'Goddam' is the root of the English tongue; and, as far as the Yankees are concerned, the same remark might be applied to 'All right.' A few examples will show this:

"A coachman asks: 'Where am 1 to drive?' Answer: 'All right!'—i. e., Straight abead. 'Am I to stop?' Answer: 'All right!'—i. e., Move on.

'Am I to stop!' Answer: 'All right!'—i. e., Move on.
"'Dear friend, bad news; mv father died yesterday.' Answer: 'All right!'—i. e., What a misfortune!
"'Dear friend, good news; I shall be married to-morrow.' Answer: 'All right!'—i. e., What happiness!
"'I am hungry.' 'All right!' 'Sir, I hate you!' 'All right!' 'Madam, I love you!' 'All right!' It is 'All right!' always and everywhere: these two syllables express everything.'

two syliables express everything."
This is certainly a definition which neither Worcester's nor Webster's dictionary could expect to excel in lucidity. To complete M. Delpit's illustrations, he needed only to add one nore example:

"I AM AN ASS!" "ALL RIGHT!" But let us return from this digression to our But let us return from this digression to our historical novel.

The Yankees assembled from "all parts of the Union" in the Astor House barroom at Washington, who turn "All right" to such multitudinous uses, are impatiently looking for the appearance of the evening papers, because they will announce the result of a very important vote taken that day in Congress. Their impatience is appeared in an altogen her unforcement. impatience is appeased in an altoge her unfore-seen mauner. Waying over his bead a long, narrow strip of printed paper, still wet, a gen-tlemanly-looking individual bursts breathiessly into the room. "My respected tellow-citizens," he cries, "it will be at least ano her hour before

the papers are out; but I have briced a printer in the office of the Morning Star for \$300 to get me a roller-proof from the gailey. You know me. I am Camille Stern, and my yearly income is \$12,000. Make me up a purse of \$600, and rou shall have the news read out to you in "A man who should venture to make such a proposition in France," here moralizes M. Delpit, "would instantly be kicked out of doors; but the Yankee has too much respect for business." The upshot of the matter is, that the purse was made up; and that M. Camilie

COOLLY POCKETS

\$300 for his smartness in corrupting a printer There is only one objection to the credibility of the story. Would men so proverbially snarp as the Yankees are reputed to be, have paid \$300 for information which they might have got for five cents by a ride to the Capitol? We are airaid that M. Delpit either forgets the existence of horse-cars at Washington, or he loses sight of that moral and literary responsibility. airaid that M. Delpit either forgets the exist-ence of horse-cars at Washington, or he loses sight of that moral and literary responsibility which he professes to prize so highly.

The Astor-House episode is succeeded by some scenes in the embellishment of which the imagination of M. Delpit soars to the loftlest hights. In fact, but for the solemn promise of the author that his "historical correctness" shall never have cause to shrink from criticism,

some malevolent reader might be strongly rempted to question more than one of the statements made by him.

We are still ou the shores of the Potemac.

President Lincoln is seated in one of the stateboxes of Ford's Theatre. The program for the
night is "Hamlet" and "Julius Ciesar." Mr.

Wilkus Booth, who feels a deadly hatred for the
tyrant, plays the role of Brutus in the afterpiece. Probably with the express view of gratitime his animosity. Booth supeceds in performlying his animosity, Booth suggeeds in perform fring his authority, Booth succeeds in performing a feat which net-her Garrick nor any other famous mimic is ever known to have accompitabled: In the mask which he wears in his character of Brutus, he reproduces the head of Lincoln to the very life!

Does not M. Delpit stretch here his long-bow

Does not M. Delpit stretch here his long-bow a little too much? Even the blind considence of his compatriots in the veracity of a man whom the French Academy has delighted to honor may be shaken. With every disposition to believe in the "historical correctness" of the author's story, it is difficult to resist a suspicion that Wikes Booth's Jegerdemain must be consigned to the domain of fiction. The strongly-marked, homely features of Abraham Lincoln could to more be mistaken for the classic lines. marked, nomely features of Araban Lincon could to more be mistaken for the classic lineaments of a Brutus than the face of Ben Butler for that of a Madonna by Raphael.

The audience at the thear re seems, however, to have been in a most obliging mood, for the

THIS "DELICATE ALLUSION" was immediately understood, though we are at a loss to account for the "perceptible shud-der" which ran through the house when Booth came out on the stage. Such, especially, hap-pens in the third act of "Julius Cæsar," when Brutus on the forum closes his famous speeca

over the body of Ciesar.

This "deheate ailusion," continues M. Delpit, "was a decided hit." Bruius, wearing the head of Lincoln, now repeated on the mimic forum the same speech (1) which the President had addressed to the South from the Capito!! "The South," obligingly explains the author, "means Ciesar. Bruius means an Abolitionist. Bruius said, 'I loved Ciesar, though I have slain him!' So Monsteur Lincoln had said, 'I love the South, though I may say her!" This at once accounts for the fact why "the enthusiasm of the audience theo rose to a perfect pitch of frenzy." Unfortunately, Monsieur Lincoln, "naving withdrawn to the rear of his box," could not be applieded, and hence the ovation-was transapplauded, and hence the ovation was transferred to the tragedian. Booth-Brutus-Linco n was called before the curtain ten times, and ten times he made his bow in a triple character!

Nerved and inspired by this popular ovation, Booth resoives to continue the role of Brutan off the stage, and to poniard the tyrant President the same night. In his excited state of mind, be, however, forgets to wash the paint from his face; and, as small causes sometimes produce the gravest results, so this sin against cleaniness proves fatal to his design. Being mistaken by the guards for Lincoln, he reaches the Presidential ante-room unchallenged; but there, by one of those providential interpositions which so often baffle the would-be slayers

of despots, he happens to And now we come to a situation in which historical truth is most exquisitely blended with the highest dramatic interest. On the same night that Wilkes Booth falls providentially asiecp at the White House, Commodore Noir, the hero of the story, attempts to put into execution his plan to capture Lincoln and to carry him off to Richmond. He easily forces his way into the Executive Mansion, which must, of course, have been mere child's play in those trudblons days. The Commodore and his brave tars soon atumble across the counterfest Lincoln, securely the him, and force a gag into his mouth before he can utter a word of remonstrance. Two sations are him by the shoulders FALL ASLEEP ON A CHAIR. mouta before he can utter a word of remonstrance. Two sations take him by the snoulders said two others by the keet, and, in this highly-undignified attitude for the supposed Chief of a great Nation, he is immediately carried off in the direction of the port and put on board of the Rebel ship, there to be rather hastily thrust into the Commodore's cabin. After the anchor had been raised and the vessel was standing out of port, a closer examination of the captive soon convinced the Confederates that they had unwittingly kidnapped a crazy comedian instead of Abraham Lincoln. Incredible as it must seem, Booth remains for eighteen mouths an invol-Booth remains for eighteen mouths an involuntary passenger on the pirate steamer, because
Commodore Noir thinks it unchivalrous to turn
a man loose who avows the intention of assasinating the Yankee President. How Booth ultimately returns to Washington, how he executes
his bloodthirsty purpose, the thoroughly original manner in which he accomplishes it,—
these, together with an altogether new version
of the ctroumstances attending the tragedy at
Ford's I heatre, we must leave all to the imagination of the reader, for our space is limited.

But, great as M. Delpit is in what he would
have us consider the strictly historical part of
his work, he is still greater when he describes
with an airy French grace the
MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. Booth remains for eighteen months an invo

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY. MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

A few evidences of his capabilities in this direction will have to bring our notice to an end:
The nero of the story, alias Commodore Noir, at length fails into the hands of the Federal authorities, and is sentenced to death. He spends his last days in the Tombs. To pass away time, he saks for some books, and receives the works of Shakspeare and of Sallust. Whether the original or a translation of the latter, we are not informed. Considering, however, the classical attainments of the gentlemen who have had charge of the Tombs for the last quarter of a century, the Sallust on their last quarter of a century, the Sallust on their library-shelves could hardly have been a Latin

library-shelves could hardly have been a Latin one.

Pardoned on the very eve of his execution, our hero marries the lady of his affections; but, having in the meantime become naturalized, ne elects to be mated under the provisions of the Civil Code,—the Coroner, strange to say, officiating on the occasion. But the poor ex-Commodore is not yet out of his trouble. For some reason or other consigned once more to the Tomps, he finds there an excellent opportunity to gain some very singular experiences of the manner in which justice is administered in America. The Judge before whom he is arraigned takes great credit for his importiality, and boasts of always having let the course of justice run unimpeded. Unlike a majority of his brethren on the bench, he encourages no "regular subscribers." "The Judge's words," M. Delpit very sensibly adds. "will require

some exclanation"; and he forthwith supplies it. "People, and especially business-men," says the author, "who expect to come frequently into cellision with the law, consider it an advantage to subscribe with some Judge. They pay him in a round sum so much a year for his good-will, and

"This retaining the bench," we are informed,
"is one of the many practed arrangements in
which the Yankees are alread of all the world."
What a pity it is that M. Delpit should have
failed to give us at the same time the current
quotations of judicial retainers.

Shrewdly calculating the effect, the author
has reserved to the last one of the most interesting episodes. In a chapter on the manufacture of voters, the reader is made acquainted
with the existence of a nighly important statepaper not generally known as yet, and to which
is appended a graphic sketch of a municipal
election in New Orleans.

"After the surrender of Lee," writes our
French historian, "the Yankee Government
could not dare to openly display their vindictive
feetings against the vanquished Confederates.
For this reason it was publiciv prociaimed that
the people of the Sou hern States should be
continued in the enjoyment of all the political
rights which they had enjoyed before Secession.
When this fact became known abroad, the whole
civilized world applauded the fraternal spirit
which could dictate so generous a policy. But
the measure was practically rendered a sham
and an illusion by an amendment soon afterward passed in Congress." Of this smeadment, HE DECIDES IN ALL SUITS IN THEIR PAVOR.

and an illusion by an amendment soon after ward passed in Congress." Of this amendment which has so long escaped well-merited ex posure, our author is able to quote the exact words. They read as follows:

"Excepted from the benefits of the law reaffirming to the people of the Southern States their political rights under the Federal Constitution are tution are:
"1. All citizens who have borne arms against "2. All those who have supplied the Rebel

with either arms or provisions.

"3. All who had friends and relations in the onfederate army.

"4. All who had at heart desired the success of the Southern States."
"I doubt," remarks M. Delpit,

WITH LOFTY INDIGNATION, "whether political hypocrisy will ever go fur-ther. Congress," he adds, "took good care not to communicate the passage of this amendment

to communicate the passage of this amendment to the foreign Governments, though it informed them of the amnesty at once."

What a perfidious Congress, to pass laws concerning which everybody except M. Delpit seems to be in the dark! Where is that publicity of all legislative proceedings which is guaranteed by the organic charter of the American Republic! We trust that M. Delpit's expose of this mysterious amendment will be strictly inquired into by the legyt Congress. trictly inquired into by the next Congress. In the Municipal-election scene at New Orleans, the dramatis persons are a party of newly-arrived German emigrants. Their feet have hardly topehed ground in the New World, when a committee of Louisians of the door stands a gigantic craile; the wor "cradle," in the original Frence edition, i printed in large, fat type! Before being admit printed in large, fat type! Before being admit-ted, the honest German is ordered for an instant to stretch himself out at full length in the bottom of the eradle. Coming then before the Judge who signs the papers, the attesting wit-nesses (the politicians of the committee) are asked if they are personally acquainted with the aspirants to the privileges of American citizen-ship; and, if so, how long have they been ac-quainted? The answer to the first interrogatory is, of course, in the affirmative. The reply to the second is, that they have known the applihe second is, that they have known th

"PROM THE CRADLE."

The reader, we trust, is now fully initiated into the mystery of the gigantic cradie. All legal formalities having been complied with by its help, the German emigrant of the mornin becomes a full-fledged American citizen in th

becomes a full-fiedged American citizen in the atternoon, and perhaps deposits his first vote before sundown.

These specimens of French ignorance and grotesque absurdity, which we have cuiled at random from a so-called historical novel, must suffice for the nonce. To instance all the ridiculous statements of the book would compel uto copy page after bage, from the title-page to the "lists." In truth, were it not for the high literary standing of the author, as well as for a certain grave self-complacency with which the ertain grave self-complacement with which the story is told, one inight consider the whole a clever hoar. But, it ever a Casir, of American History is founded in some French University, the friends of M. Albert Delbit will do well to persuade him to attend there a course of lectures, before he attempts another historical nove the scene of which is munly laid in this

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Grant Boom.

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Sept. 19 .- I would suggest through the medium of your paper that every city and town in the Union and Territories fire guos upon the arrival of Gen. Grant in San Francisco.

The Other Mitchell.

To the Easter of The Tribune CHICAGO, Sept. 19.-If the individual signing simself R. M. Mitchell to a letter published to-day's TRIBUNE, stating that he had not signed the paper indorsing the Hon. S. M. Moore, will show me that he is better known than I am, or as old, I will find some way to distinguish our similar names; otherwise I will ask him to not my work.

take advantage of that circumstance to annul R. M. MITCHELL,
122 Lasaile street, Room 9.

Corporal Punishment, CRICAGO, Sept. 19.—Please inform me ho far the power extends for teachers or Principals in the city public schools to punish the pupils. created because a child in the southern part of the city had been severely punished, and I understand that the rattan and ferule were at that time applished by the Board of Education. Was

There is no doubt but there are many unruly boys attending our scaools who tax to the ut most the governing capacity of their teachers but it seems cruel to compel a sensitive could to witness the application of the rattan to a boy? hand; or, as ours has already done this fall, to see the "ruler" broken across the knuckles o ome idle, inckless wight.

Reform It.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Why is it that the South
Side City Railroad Company during all these years allow their patrons to be shook up and bumped in the exasperating way they are bumped at the crossing of the Wabash avenue and State street lines over the tracks of the Calcago Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near Sixteent street? It is a wonder there is not a constant howl through the papers from South-Side peo-ple about this nuisance. But I guess the reason ple about this nuisance. But I guess the reason is only because the public generally suppose that it cannot well be helped. Now, it can easily be helped, and that too without any considerable expense. The tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy can be adjusted with spaces for the flanges of the horse-car wheels to pass through, so that no luconvenience shall be felt by the passengers. To nervous or invalid persons that series of

four successive fearful bumps at that crossing is a direful horror, and often productive of nervous injury, while healthy people, not addicted to nervoushess, approach as a general thing the disagreeable obstruction with a decided feeling of annoyance at the auticipated shaking up. baking up.
The City Railway Company ought to move in

this matter at once. The Chicago, Burlingto & Quincy Railroad Company, having the use our streets at these points, surely cannot refuse to put their tracks in such shape that the 15,000 or more people who pass over them in the horse cars each day shall not be so unpleasant! hustled as they now are in crossing them. If they do refuse, it is time the people knew it, when a remedy might be devised, perhaps.

ORCHARD FARM, CLIPTON, Ill., Sept. 17. Knowing that THE TRIBUNE has the best in terests of the intelligent farmer and enterprising horticulturist at heart, and that you readily encourage in your columns any and every effort to develop the pomological resources of our great State of Illinois, I hereby send you sam-ples of "Maiden's Blush" apples from my orchard, taken just as they came from the trees,

orchard, taken just as they came from the trees, which I planted just twelve years ago, on breaking up prairie sod turned up three months before the trees were planted, the holes for the roots of the trees being cut through the half-rotted sod in many places, and the adjacent sod being cut up and used as mulching for the trees, thus giving a plentful supply of decaying vegetable matter at the roots of trees, to stimulate growth and development, which my friend, the lamented M. L. Duniap ("Mural"), pronounced as fine trees, for their age, as he had ever seen; and if the eating of the apples

here sent you, and their appearance, elicits from you as good an option of the fruit. I shall feel highly encouraged to still further handle my orehard that it shall be second to none in the apples it shall send out, as I am a firm believer that we in Illiaois can grow the apple second to none, with proper care and intelligent hindling of the trees. It is not necessary to wait, after breaking the prairie sod, to plant an orehard for the sod to rot, but dig the hole thoroughly and stand the tree is, fill up with fine soil from under the sod, mulch with the same, and then take a tender care in the future development, and you need not, like Eve and Adam, wauder after forbidden fruit, for you'll have it right at your hand, juscious and good.

JOHN M. BATHIS.

Excellent and Timely.

CRICAGO, Sept. 19.-In a short time it will

To the Editor of The Trib

ecome necessary for the Republicans of this county to nominate a ticket for the fall campaign. It would be idle for me to repeat those well-worn platitudes that we hear at every election about "nominating only good men for office," as I think that the better element of the Republican party have become convinced by the last two defeats that none but a clean ticket will win. Efforts will, however, again be made, as of yore, to "fix things" in the interest of certain persons, for whose candidacy there It is well known now that parties with more legs than brains, who have been chronic appli-cants for certain offices to a nauseating extent, are now actively engaged in seouring the county in their own interest, and, unless something is done, the coming convention will be but a repetition of the last in the disgraceful manner in which it was run, and in the timber out of which the nominees were made. In order to avoid such an evil it is necessary that all good men should unite on a clean ticket, and I would suggest for Trersurer O. W. Potter, President of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, and for Judge of the Superior Court George Gardner.

Mr. Potter is a man peculiarly fitted for the position of Treasurer; a straightforward, honare now actively engaged in scouring the county

position of Treasurer; a straighttorward, hon-est man, fitted both by education and character for so important a trust. A self-made man who has worked himself up from the ranks to the position he now occupies. A man who is be-loved by his employes and by workingmen gen-erally, and lastly a man who would not only poil the entire Republican vote, but would make frightful inroads into the Democratic, as he would, without doubt, carry the Fourteenth, Fitteenth, and Sevent-enth, all strong Democratic and Socialist wards. If Mr. Potter could be induced to run, I think his name would be a tower of strength, and that he would carry this

tower of strength, and that he would carry this county with a whirl.

For Judge of the Superior Court, I would nominate George Gardner, notwithstanding the long-tailed petition published in your issue of yesterday. 'Tis true he is not a Kentuckian by birth, but I am one of those, Mr. Editor, who still think that that is not a prerequisite in Caicago for election to an office; and 'sis also true that he is not a politician, and will not make a personal canvass turough the saloons for the nomination, but he is a man of sterling integrity and emineut legals willty. As a Chancery law, er, to the posttion be would fill it ably, devoting to it the same painstaking work that he now does to his practice. The Bar generally, with the ex-ception nerhaps of the personal friends of some other candidate, would be a unit in his favor, and not one member of that body could be found who would say a word against his integ-rity or question his ability. Yours respectfully, POTTER AND GARDNER BOOM.

This Means Business.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 19.-In commenting on Monday last upon the murder of the Chisolm family, and the trial of Guily for the killing of Mis Chisolm, THE TRIBUNE remarks: "There was no phase of this trial that was not a mockery of justice and a disgrace to the Court, the town, the county, and the State in which it was held." Allow me to ask. Why stop with the State. and not include the Nation also? Now, is not the Nation disgraced that has no remedy for such a terrible state of things as

exists in at least six of the Southern States to-Judge Chisoim, son, and daughter were mur-

dered by Democrats because they were Repub-If anywhere on British soil one man, owing allegiance to the British Crowa, however weak,

allegiance to the British Crown, however weak, has a grievance, that Government does and will ind a way to referes his wrongs.

But here in this great and boasted land of liberty there is no redress from the mob rule that obtains in nearly one-third of the States of this Nation, if the murderers are Democrats and the murdered are Republicans.

Now, in Heaven's name, is there no relief from this fearint state of barbarism? Must this Nation submit to see her loyal and best citizens thus butchered and offer no halping or attents.

In view of these foul murders, one fact is most in view of these four introders, one fact is most clear, namely: that the Democratic party of the North is responsible for just this state of things and for these positical marders!

For, let me ask, how long would they be tolerated by the Southern sentiment of the Democratic party if there were universal condemnation by the North of them? If such murders and awful injustice deprived the South of all political support from the North, how long would it take before they would cease? It is a most dreadful and humiliating view

It is a most dreadful and humiliating view that we are forced to take of the deen and damning degradation of the Northern portion of the Democratic party, as well as the Southern. For, allow me to inquire, where can be found one prominent Northern Democratic politicism, expecting National favors, who will stand up in his manhood and his numanity and condemn these murders, and characterize them and the wrong-deeps as they descript. Has Mr. Thurman done it? Has Bayard? Has David Davis? Has the balf-palsied and decrepted old Tilden, who would be nothing but for his ill-gotten money, done it? Has Hendricks; or, indeed, any of that crowd? Not one of them. They are all dumb as oysters in view of these really National butcheries

they dare not speak!
idere, then, the true remedy is apparent. The
Democratic party of the North must be crushed,
annihilated, until it is true that every foot of American soil is sacred for every one to utter his loyal sentiments upon it, and be protected in so doing!

I for one will not from this time until these murders are redressed and condemned by the Democratic press and politicians ever again yote for one of them for any office, high or low,

in my State, county, town, or city.
Somewhere we must begin to stay this awful And I see no way so effectual as consigning to And I see he way so electual as consigning to political death every man who shall allow himself to be called a Democrat, and until we are truly a Nation, and tuese Southern infamies, the buildoxing, ballot-box-stuffing, and shotgua nurders for political causes, are effectually

stopped.
Until there is a radical change in all these matters of National importance, put me down as a Stalwart, and ready, against my former convictions, to support Gen. Grant for a third term, or any man nominated by the Republican We cannot correct and avenge this National

disgrace by speaking one way and voting another. The South will not heed this. The great North must arise, and say: "Thus far and no Justice and humanity demand this at our E. G. Cook. A Physician Who Wants a Boom,

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A certain doctor, living n the West Side, who evidently has not a very lucrative practice, desires a boom, and be thinks be has found it in questioning the veracity of a ady who will be heard tell of when this doctor is forgotten. This doctor denies that there is any truth in

what Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm told the public in her letter, headed the "Two Kentucky Lovers," and would have the public believe that Kentucky people are very proper people, quite incapable of such acts as the lady charges them with in ber communication. Unfortunately for the Doctor, the facts are with the lady, and against the M. D. Kentucky, during the days of Daniel Boons, was known as the Dark and Bloody Ground. Intended by those who gave their blood and lives for their

those who gave their blood and lives for their homes and families as a State for liberty, it be-came a bulwark for slavery. Kentucky was intended by the early settlers for freedom, for free speech, free men, and a free press; but the curse of human slavery was fastened upon the State, and to this "ay the evil effects of that system is visible upon society in that State. The Mill Boy of the Sinshes, the great Henry Clay, knew and realized the horrors of human slavery. Himself a slave-owner, he carnestly hoped to see the day, which came not in his time, when the great curse would be removed.

Kentucky has not improved in accordance with the march of events. She has sternly refused in fact to carry out the amsedments to the Federal Constitution, by denying to a large

class of her citizens the right of suffrage, except when they vote the Democratic ticket. While

class of her citizens the right of suffrage, except when they vote the Democratic ticket. While perhaps not being as vicious as some States further South, she is none the less determined to resist the march of civilization.

Kentucky morais can best be judged by what one sees in zoing through the State. Begin at Louisville, and end one's journey in the mountains, and the intelligent visitor will find on every hand people who are neither white nor black. They are simply the legacy which the barbarism of siavery left to mark its curse.

Kentucky lawlesness is proverbial. Not long ago a Judge was shot down in cold blood by one of the Buford family, because he had rendered a decision adverse to the murderer. In speaking of the Bufords, I wish to be distinctly understood that I fully appreciate the patriotism of many of that family, who in the late War gave not only their blood but their lives for the Usion. I only speak of the case that I have mentioned to show that there is room for improvement in Kentucky morals.

Kentucky lawlesness is just as noted as Kentucky morals. Not long ago two families living in a certain county in that State, and between whom there had long existed a feeling not unlike that which existed between whom there had long existed a feeling not unlike that which existed between whom there had long existed a feeling not unlike that which existed between the Montagues and Caoulers, came to words, and then to pistol-shots. Each family railied their retainers, and Gov. McCreary found it no very casy matter to suppress them. They were, however, suppressed, but only after they had satisfied their thirst for blood.

Kentucky's political virtue may be judged from the standard of who her people elect to office, and when I say that in this respect she has proved herself to be a nolitical harlot I only assert what public opinion will indorse me in saying. In electing Luke P. Bischburn Goverour the people of that State have about that want to advertise that man,—for while I respect a true son of Esculapiu

ture to support her statement, knowing, as I do, that the tutelligent peoule of our country will do likewise,—believing it to be true.

F. G. T.

IMPROVED PROPELLER.

Direct Trade Problem from Lake to Eu rope Probably Soived Shallow Rivers and Bars No Obstacle,

Detroit Free Press. There was some time ago in course struction at the Kinning Park Snip-Building Yard, on the Clyde, a small screw steamer of about fifty feet keel and torerake, twelve feel beam and seven feet deep, with a tonnage of fifty tons. She is being built as an experimental vessel in order to practically demonstrate he superiority over the present style of steamship now in use. Her splendid model is yacht-like, but differing considerably in the build from that of other steam vessels, with engines com bining all the latest improvements for economy in fuel and a high rate of speed, and from th remarkably fine lines shown in her model she bids fair to realize the great expectations formed regarding her. She is to be fitted with Capt. Sadier's double rudder and movable propeller, which claims to have many advantages over the present build of steamers, and, if satisfactory when tried, will do much towards opening up direct trade between the lake cities, the ports on the Southern coast, and Europe. One of the chief advantages claimed for the movable propeller is that it will enable vessels of a light leaving Detroit, say, drawing fourte

draft of water to cross bars, carrying a large amount of cargo, and when in deep water prevent the racing of the engines, and "slip" of the screw, securing the steamer more than five feet more draft of water, so that a steamer loaded, would, when in the Atlantic with propeller lowered, draw equal to nineteen feet; the propeller does away with the vibration on the entire stern of the ship, and but for the working of the engines the shaking and treme of the sern is not felt. In the course of a few weeks the keel of a sister ship of precisely the weeks the keel of a sister sail of precisely the same dimensions, and combining the same improvements, will be laid either on the Delaware or Budson, and the superiority of American as compared to Scotch workmanship fully put to the test upon completion of the two vessels. The model from which the ship is to be built has lately arrived by the steamship State of Indiana, and has been highly precised by promi-Indiana, and has been highly praised by prominent shippers of New York and Buffalo.
She has been in the river several times
with a powerful engine in her; she goes
fast, steers well, and leaves no disturbed
water behind her. As the improvements attracted great attention they will be described.
The runders are hinged on the runder-posts the
usual way, with gudgeons and pintles; the
plates outside the ship, as far down as the rundders, also the plates inside the shaft-trunk, terminate at the runder-posts, and both are rivetted through the runder-posts, leaving no plates ninale at the rudder-posts, and both are reeted through the rudder-posts, leaving no plates
behind the rudders. One or two bars are extended to the stern-posts to support the rudders against the outside action of the sea, and
for the rudders to rest against while in midbenind the rudders. One of two bars are extended to the stern-posts to support the rudders against the outside action of the sea, and for the rudders to rest against while in midships. Only one rudder is in use at a time, it being brought to midships before the other is opened out. The after end of the keel is wide, and through it are elongated bles, and a portion of the rus of the vessel is entirely cut away to allow the water to pass into the shaft-trunk, and, as the ship moves, solid water comes up through these openings, and goes out between the stern-posts and rudders, thereby securing perfect steering to the ship, and at the same time supplying unbroken water to the propeller. The propeller is raised and lowered by two vertical screws from deck resting on the keel and through the after carrying bearing block. The journal bearing block oscillates in this carrying bearing block. On each sternpost inside is a slot for the carrying bearing block to work up and down in. These vertical screws are worked by steam or hand, as required. The after bulkshead is behind the universal joint with sliding door (water-tight), and upon the shaft is an oscillating ball, moving in a socket, attached to the door. The universal joint is completely boxed in, and kept water-tight, a manhole communicating with it from the deck for convenience of examination. The engine being planted in a leaning direction towards the stern of the ship, there is no angle in the shaft ween in deep water and the engines going full speed.

The cattle export trade, which for the next few years will develop rapidly, and probably soon be one of the leading industries, will demind from the lake and Sou hern norts, whence the freight of cattle, grain, and produce are received, a class of vessels that will be at once a good carrying ship, and with a breadth of beam to allow better accommodation for the stock when on board, and a less drait of water than ships now in use to enable them to navigate shallow bars and rivers, similar to those at Savannah. New O

INLVITABL ..

"Into all lives some rain must fall"; Into all eyes must tear-drops start, Whether they fail as a gentle shower, Or drop lize fire from an acaing heart; Into all nearts some sorrows must creep; Unto all souls some donotings come. Lashing the waters of Life's great deep From dimpling rippies to seething fram.

Over all pathways some storm-clouds must low Under all feet some sharp thoras a ring. Tearing the flesh in bleeding wounds. Or entering the heart with a bitter ting; Ubon all brows some roach winds must blow; Over all shoulders some cross must (a lain, Bowing the form from its lofty night Down to the dust in offer pain.

Into all hands is some duty thrust;
Unto all arms some burden given,
Crushing the heart with its weary weight,
Or lifting it up from Earth to Heaven;
Into all hearts, and homes, and lives
God's dear sunshine comes sireaming down,
Gliding the runns of Lite's great plain,
Weaving for all a golden crown
CHEBANE, Ill. Are you billions? It so, procure Dr. Bail's stimore Pills, the specific for torpid liver, and beeve the great relief this valuable remedy will ford you. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Reliet in a
Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.

DE. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatics, so nettimes extending from lower limbs.

During the three I have had been a severe attacks of sciatics. During the time I have been thus afficted, thave tried almost all the remedies recommended by wis men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved by failures. men and fools, boping to find relier, but all froves to failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations of uniments too numerous as mention, and prescriptions of the most enumerous cians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a free who had been afflicted as myself; I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully the first of my of my of turns. To my surprise and design the first application gave me case, after bathing and rubble pre-parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm flow, created by the Relief. In a short time the part flow, created by the Relief. In a short time the part flow, created by the Relief. In a short time the part flow, created by the Relief. In a short time the part flow, created by the Relief. In a short time the part flow, approaching a change of weather. I know now how ever my warf, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valles.

Yours truly,

RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA DIPHTHERIA INFLUENZA Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing

RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEP For headache, whether sick or nervous: rheumatism lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bewels, heartburn, and pains of akinds, chilolains and frostbites, itadway's Ready Belief will affurd immediate case, and its continued us for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 30 cs.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN, It was the first and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excredisting pains, al-lays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, or one application. In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or exercisting the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Indrin, Crippled, Nervous, Acuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder. Inflammation of the Bowels, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,

Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Prost Rise

The application of the Ready Relief to the parter carts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford can and comfort. In a few minutes cure Cramps, Sparms, Sour Somed, Hearthurn, Sick Headache, Diarrheea, Dysenters, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a simulant.

FEVER AND AGUE PEVER AND AGUE oured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial areat in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Fastions, Billous, Scarts, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aded by Restwict Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIESTITY on the Pilly cents per bottler.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, CROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR

CONTAGIOUS,

EE IT SEATED IN THE

Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING

CORRUPTING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatiam, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling,
Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Airections, Syphillis

Computants, Bieeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Waise

Grash, Tie Doioreaux, White Swellings, Tumora Ul
cera, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Fe
maie Complaints, Gout, Dropay, Sait Rheum, Bros
chitis, Consumption. Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaperillian Resolvent exter at remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofulors. Constitutional, and bkin Diseases, but it is the call positive cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Prosety, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Sright Jisease, Albuminuria, and in air cases where there are Prick-dust deposits, or the water is thick cloudy, mixed with sunstances like the white of an egg. of threads like white silk or there is a morbid dark billous appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, as when there is a pricking, burning sensation when use large water, and pain in the amail of the back and shug the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DULLAR. OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS GROWTH CURED ByDr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY'S

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

Perfectly tasieless, elegantly coated with sweet gam-urge, regulate, purify, cleause, and strengthen-indway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the nomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, R. 1846, Discasea, Headache, Coastipation, Costivences, Lei-ostion, Dyspensia, Blipuness, Fever, Inflammation in the Bowels, Files, and all derangements of all in-ernal vincera. Warrated to effect a positive cura-urely vegetable, containing no mercury internal of eleterious drags. citetorious drugs.

LF Observe the following symptoms resulting from beorders of the Digestity Organs:

Con-tipation, Inward Piles, Fuliness of the Digest in the Island Heart of the Leaft of the Stomach, Sausca, Heartourn Discuss of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Swimming of the Heal, Hurried and Diffusal Breathing, Fluttering in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Heal, Hurried and Diffusal threathing, Fluttering in the Reart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Ping posture of Suffocating Sensations when in a Ping posture Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Past in the Island, Deficiency of Fersbritzion, Yellowness of the Heat, Burning in the Feat, A few doses of Radway's Pills will free tengant from all of the above-named disorders. Price, Scents per box. Sold by Druggista.

READ "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 23 Terrards. New Yors.
Information worth thousands will be sent 1000

AMERICA AND The Contest Between Owners of th

Continent tidress of the Hon. Horat Becent Meeting of the

Agricultural S

The growth of American interest in our own and Euro ments, and within a few ye credit from a point lower th until it stands as high as power upon earth. It dra-from abroad. It gives us be for the future. These gree aspects of our affairs are due ship of the plow, not to the wi nor to the skill of financier valuing business skill or rais the use of banks, it is clear t mometers or barometers, only to make, the condition of affi-tell us of impending changes. While the growth of our

vives our prosperity, in some less interest here than in Eur only because we supply the and mitigate the sufferings w sufficient harvests. For reast to look into, our shipments a with unqualified satisfaction cite a degree of uneasiness a sistent with their beneficene to more discussions in the Britain, Germany, and other the Legislative Halls of o the Legislative Halls of care looked upon as the contests that in it consequences reaches far bey cial considerations; that is threaten not only their independent on their flower of their flower ments. The transfer of their flower ments watesmen more than their overreach each other in diplo abow with regard to each other levies of great armies, and be tary despotism, or by the wases a growing danger which sist, and which no despotic p. To-day they feel that the me to them are American farm brief way to show why thoused.

brief way to show why the founded.

COMPARATIVE VALUE

To see it in a clear light we shrough the century which since we became an in. The fair which we now hold centennial celebration,—an marks our progress. One we were of no importance in They had some knowledg. States; but the -rast region our Continent, to the mass people, were as much a Africa is to-day. They knew about our affairs. Since that our numbers, the developm the progress of Science, and Art have made great and These, for all practical our together the Continents of A until they have moored other. Steamships aughteles narrowed the Atlantic that it telligence are more easy at than they are between many itself. A hundred years ago commercial transaction between the continents of the territory of all the Canadas, which are so clianguage, intercourse, and the canadas, with the low prices and the canadas of their lands, with the low prices and the canadas of their lands, with the low prices and the canadas of their lands, with the land-owning farme which they have hitherto with the land-owning farme Tenant-farmers can which they have it with the land-owning with the land-owning farme ralues. It touches not only but it is a blow at the very Governments. As a rule, their origin,—qualified, it is trilization. Still, its linge rial distinctions and priv shapes their political institu. Mr. Gladstone has well the British Governmen inequality lies imbedded the social structure. He idea in the heart's core of far more than it is sustaitions." Heredity cannot extin a great degree, on lande property is too evanescent. property is too evanescent we see there is a dignity land-in the eyes of Britain us. And the asme is true, other European countries, not yield large rents when soil of America can be bothan the rearly rentals cupon European estates. To where and to their social them, and they seek legisle out the products of our seen, by looking over the d that efforts are made to eBritish farmers. They are the interests and objects of Yet all of this country will will and as profitably by our provisions and grain a they have been in the past, be cut down, but no lands On the contrary, the reductive will be held will considered with more skill and cooncressent system. They will their pursuits, not as they owners or their agents, be interests. Free trade with let their workmen live in will keep up or enlarge the cities,—will make great loppoducts which we cannot will be made prosperous, farmers who live near our cannot compete with the but their lands are of greather the results to They look upon our exitated.

their people as the beginn tween European land-or land-owning farmers. To shipments we are bombe political institutions with them volieys of grain. Violey, for unavorable le and for efforts to exclud our products from t question forces itself What can we advantages we have gaine sumers of what we raise? OUR RESOURCES

A review of our reso will show that these unfir their authors. If they re will drive out most of the lores it to come here. If their money or their mition is increasing. The much of the capital with contend, have come over upon our side. When the lossen their home-marke The attempts made by journals to excite provisions, or distrust. journals to excite pre provisions, or distrust leaving their Continen weight with the pec more than their rulers. There is hardly a town it most of the lineages of sented. The letters whitheir homes are relied up govern their action. I dence of their people in their people in they feel in their rulers duties drive many from attempt to force them to feel that the boundaries prison-walls. This dest tachment and patriotic which depend upon fo which know no peace wi cure than armed neutral they feel there is no how that all will rob by are cheat in diplomacy if the great armies. They can this tax, also to make for Save Russia, with its veloopped up into small co R.R. m Hon. George Starr as to adway's Ready Reliet in a

ES HEMEDIES.

S VAN NESS PLACE, New York. me your Relief has worked won-ree years I have had frequent and files, sometimes extending from my ankles, and at times in both have been thus afflicted, I have ramedics recommended by wise to find relief, but all proved to kinds of baths manipulations of liniments too numerous to tions of the most manipulations, it is not to the most manipulation of the most manipulation of the most request of a friend das myself. I was induced to try then suffering fearing days. GEO. STARE

ALGIA. DIPHTHERIA INFLUENZA Difficult Breathing IN FEW MINUTES, BY S READY RELIEF. her sick or nervous: rheumatism cakness in the back, spine or kid

R.R. READY RELIEF THE WORST PAINS to Twenty Minutes. ONE HOUR this Advertisement need Suffer with Pain. READY RELIEF

R EVERY PAIN. the first and is the AIN REMEDY the most excruciating pains, al-nd cures Congestions whether of Bowels or other glands or organs. e to Twenty Minutes.

ent or excruciating the pain, the ien, luirm, Crippled, Xervous, sted with disease may suffer, READY RELIEF INSTANT EASE.

the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Blader, the Bowels. Congestion of the Lungs, cult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza. Neuralgia, Rheumatism.

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fellowing symptoms resulting from ignetive Organic, the Authorst Heartburn, subtracts or Futterings in the Pit of moning of the Head, Hurried and g. Fluttering at the Heart, Choking rest the Sight, Fever and cull Pain incy of Perspiration, Yellowness of Fain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Heak, Burning in the Feah.

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e and True."

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AMERICA AND EUROPE.

The Contest Between the Land-Cwners of the Two Continents.

sairess of the Hon. Heratio Seymour at the Recent Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society.

The growth of American Agriculture excites interest in our own and European countries. It has lifted our Government out of its embarrassments, and within a few years has raised its until it stands as high as that held by any Power upon earth. It draws to us wealth from abroad. It gives us hope of prosperity for the future. These great changes in the aspects of our affairs are due to the statesman-ship of the plow, not to the wisdom of legislators nor to the skill of financiers. Without undervaluing business skill or raising questions about the use of banks, it is clear that these, like therneters or barometers, only serve to mark, not to make, the condition of affairs about us, or to tell us of impending changes.

While the growth of our Agriculture thus revives our prosperity, in some respects it excites less interest here than in Europe; and this not only because we supply their people with food and mitigate the sufferings which grow out of insufficient barvests. For reasons which it is well to look into, our shipments are not looked upon with unqualified satisfaction. They clearly excite a degree of uneasiness which seems inconsistent with their beneficence. They have led to more discussions in the Parliaments of ain. Germany, and other Powers, than in the Legislative Halls of our Union. They are looked upon as the beginnings of a contest that in its nature and consequences reaches far beyond mere commercial considerations; that in some way they thresten not only their industries, the social continuous of their propoles but the thresten not only their industries, the social conditions of their peoples, but the very structures of their Governments. They perplex their ratesmen more than their subtle schemes to overreach each other in diplomacy. While they show with regard to each other distrust which leads them to opporess their people with this leries of great armies, and by the costs of military despotism, or by the waste of blood, they see a growing dauger which armies cannot resist, and which no despotte power can crush out. Today they feel that the men most dangerous to them are American farmers. I wish in a brief way to show why this theory is well founded.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF LANDS.

To see it in a clear light we must look back through the century which has rolled away since we became an independent people. The fair which we now hold is in its nature a centennial cclebration,—an exhibition which marks our progress. One hundred years ago we were of no importance in the eyes of Europe. They had some knowledge of our Atlantic States; but the vast regions in the interior of our Continent, to the mass of the European people, were as much a mystery as Central Africa is to-day. They knew and cared but little about our affairs. Since that time the growth of COMPARATIVE VALUE OF LANDS. about our affairs. Since that time the growth of our numbers, the development of our wealth, the progress of Science, and the inventions of Art bave made great and startling changes. These, for all practical purposes, have drawn together the Continents of America and Europe until they have moored alongside of each These, for all practical burposes, have drawn together the Continents of America and Europe until they have moored alongside of each other. Steamships an telegraph-lines have so narrowed the Atlantic that intercourse and intelligence are more easy and rapid across it than they are between many portions of Europe itself. A hundred years ago, to engage in any commercial transaction between the two Continents, to complete their details, to gain returns, and to close their results, consumed more than half a year. Now orders and measages are flashed from shore to shore, and our products in a few days reach the markets of the Old World. Our territories are nearly equal in extent to the territory of all Europe. If we add the Canadas, which are so closely allied to us by language, intercourse, and pursuits, we largely exceed the united area of all European countries. When we take into account the values and tenures of their lands, and compare them with the low prices and the free titles of our own fertile soils, it is clear that they cannot be brought into such close practical proximity without making great changes upon both Continents. The lands of Europe must come down in prices. Tenni-farmers cannot pay the rest-charges which they have hitherto borne, and compete Tenant-farmers cannot pay the reut-charges which they have hitherto borne, and compete with the land-owning farmer in America. This does not involve a mere change in commercial ralues. It touches not only social relationships, but it is a blow at the very structures of their Governments. As a rule, these are feudal in their origin,—qualified, it is true, by modern etvilization. Still, its lingering spirit makes so-tial distinctions and privileged orders, and

their origin,—qualified, it is true, by modern rivilization. Still, its lingering spirit makes social distinctions and privileged orders, and shoes their political institutions.

Mr. Gladstone has well said, in speaking of the British Government, "In England, mequality lies imbedded in the very base of the social structure. Heredity, seated as an idea in the heart's core of Englishmen, sustains far more than it is sustained by their institutions." Heredity cannot exist unless it is based, in agreat degree, on landed estates. Personal property is too evanescent to support it. Hence we see there is a dignity in the ownership of land-in the eyes of Britain which is not felt with us. And the same is true, to some extent, with other European countries. But their lands cannot yield large rents when the cheap and fertile soil of America can be bought for less per acre than the yearly rentals charged for each acre upon European estates. The peril to their land-owners and to their social structures is seen by them, and they seek legislation which will shut out the products of our country. It will be seen, by looking over the debates in Parliament, that efforts are made to excite sympathy for British farmers. They are used as covers for the interests and objects of British land-owners. Yet all of this country will be cultivated as well and as profitshly by the tenant-farmer if our provisions and grain are admitted free as they have been in the past. The rents paid will be cut down, but no lands will be abandoned. On the contrary, the reduced prices at which they will be held will enable many tenants to become owners; and, as such, they can manage with more skill and economy than under the present system. They will be able to shape their pursuits, not as they are now dictated by owners or their agents, but by their own best interests. Free trade with us in provisions will let their workmen live in their own country,—will keep up or enlarge the population of their dities,—will make great local markets for many products whi

our products from their markets. The question forces itself upon our minds. What can we do to hold the advantages we have gained, and make them consumers of what we raise?

OUR RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.

A review of our resources and advantages will show that these unfriendly efforts will harm their authors. If they refuse to buy of us, they will drive out most of their skilled labor, and force it to come here. They must give us either their money or their men. Already immigration is increasing. The labor, the skill, and much of the capital with which we have had to contend, have come over to us, and now work the is increasing. The labor, the skill, and hutch of the capital with which we have had to contend. have come over to us, and now work uton our side. When they leave Europe, they leaves their home-markets and increase ours. The attempts made by anthorities or public journais to excite prejudices against our provisions, or distrust of the wisdom of leaving their Coutinent for ours, have no wight with the people, for they know more than their rulers do about our affairs. There is hardly a town in our Nation in which most of the lineages of Europe are not represented. The letters which these write back to their homes are relied upon by their friends and fovern their action. Thus we gain the confected of their people in a higher degree than they feel in their rulers. Oppressive military duties drive many from their homes; and the attempt to force them to remain makes them feel that the boundaries of their countries are prison-walls. This destroys sentiments of atlachment and patriotism. Yet Governments which depend upon force to uphold them—which know no peace with each other more seture than armed neutrality,—which show that they feel there is no honor among rulers, but that all will rob by arms if they are able, and theat in diplomacy if they can—must keep up that all will rob by arms if they are able, and theat in diplomacy if they can—must keep up that all will rob by arms if they are able, and theat in diplomacy if they can—must keep up that all will rob by arms if they are able, and theat in diplomacy if they can—must keep up that all will rob by arms if they are able, and theat in diplomacy if they can—must keep up that all will rob by arms if they are able, and theat in diplomacy if they can—must keep up that all will rob by arms if they are able, and the the contend of the contend of

this, and the populations of the largest are not one-hall what ours will be in thirty years. Differences of language, laws, and customs keep the people of each State ignorant of affairs outside of their limited boundaries. This breeds hates and hostilities. Rivers or imaginary lines make enemies of those who live upon opposit sides. Knowledge and improvements are introduced slowly and with difficulty. Discoveries of scientific truths or inventions of value to mankind are poorly rewarded, for it is hard to make them known to those living under other laws and speaking other languages. These facts have hindered the progress of civilization in Europe, and they will in the future prevent it from reaching that elevation demanded by the welfare of its population.

If we turn our minds to our own country, we are struck with the contrast, although we are laboring under all the disadvantages of a tunulitous growth. Greater armies of immigrants of varied lineages than the world has ever seen in the movements of the human face, are pouring into our Union. No other Government than ours could deal with such a vast array of discordant materials. Here they rapidly form themselves into organized governments upon plains and vallevs which they sterday were the haunts of savage beasts and savage men. States formed but twenty years ago have thrown off wild and desperate border-men, and enjoy complete organizations, protecting life and property, sheltering all religious creeds, and supporting all needed schools of learning. Adjoining States are not, as in Europe, hostile communitias, but are linked together by common sentiments and laws, and active intercourse. The telegraph makes every fact of interest instantly known over all the Continent. In the same broad area, every man of learning and of science, or who has rendered service to the public, is known and honored.

When in a few years our numbers will have reached a hundred millions, incentives to merit in all departments of life will be more active than ever before in the histor was ever brought into use, even at the homes of the inventors, until Americans had proved their worth. This ready appreciation of whatever is valuable in learning, arts, or science, will always keep us in advance.

OUR GREAT DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. Europe is not only broken up into small Empires by languages and laws, but even Nature there does not favor harmonious civilization as on this Continent. There is no vast interior like the regions stretching from the Alleghenies to the Rocky Mountains, with no barrier to interfere,—no chains of lakes, no great rivers like the Mississippi or St. Lawrence, making channels for commerce unrivaled on the map of the world. In most instances their river-ourses and mountain-ranges mark the boundaries between people alien to each other in language and custom, and too frequently hostile in feelings and purposes. OUR GREAT DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE.

tween people after to each other in language and custom, and too frequently hostile in feelings said purposes.

The most striking thing in the aspect of the Agriculture of our country is the way it has arranged itself into vast departments, which has led to principles of economy and improvement unknown and impossible elsewhere. The region lying along the foot-hills east of the Rocky Mountains, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern bounds of the United States, is mainly devoted to cattle-raising. The cost of rearing and fitting these animals for market is now reduced to a point so low that they are sent, not only thousands of miles to our Atlanticities, but across the ocean to Europe. This form of farming is yet in its infancy. Every year adds to its magnitude, improves its methods, and cuts down its cost.

One group of States produces vast quantities of Indiau corn, pork, lard, etc. In sections, wheat and other grains yield their abundant stores, and give food, not only to our people, but to those of Europe. The Pacific Coast, with its agriculture, and wealth of gold and silver, makes another grand division. The States of the South furnish the manufacturing world

but to those of Europe. The Pacific Coast, with its agriculture, and wealth of gold and silver, makes another grand division. The States of the South furnish the manufacturing world with cotton; while the mortheastern section of our country leads in dairy-products.

These grand departments, each exceeding in extent the area of any country in Europe save Russin, are exerting influence, not only upon Agriculture, but upon the intelligence of our Union. But for their leading industries, great distances might in time make them alien to each other. But now the diversities of their pursuits keep alive active, commerce and if each section had tries which mark the political divisions of the Old World, like them they might become independent of each other. Varied customs would grow up, and estrangements of feeling and local prejudices would in time weaken the ponds of union. But now, while each section must look to the others for markets for what they raise, or for products which they need not only are intelligent relationships kept up, but there is dean interest or actived for murtan presents. look to the others for markets for what they raise, or for products which they need, not only are intelligent relationships kept up, but there is a deep interest created for mutual prosperity. The man in Texas watches the markets in New York for his cattle, where he expects to seil them after they have been driven or carried by their usual routes more than 1.500 miles. On the other hand, the merchants and manufacturers of the East are anxious to learn how much of their fabrics or merchandise the far-off West or South will buy. He who will trace out all of these interwoven interests will find not only living bonds of union, but also conditions most favorable for progress and improvement upon the grandest scale. Arts and science will work for us in the future, as they have in the past, in ways unfelt elsewhere. Here are broader fields and greater rewards than can exist in Europe, broken up as it is by nature, languages, and laws, which force each State to carry on all the varied forms of Agriculture in ways that do not admit of the scale on which they are worked out here. Our system, so favorable to intelligence and improvements, cannot be introduced into the Old World. This is best shown by an illustration used by me on another occasion. When Gen. Myers, the distinguished head of our Meteorological Bureau, went to Europe to get up a system of weather-reports like ours, his greatest difficulty was the fact that there was no country there large enough to hold within its limits a respectable storn; that its front would get over before the rear could get into its boundaries.

CONGLUSION.

After a careful study. I am satisfied that

After a careful study, I am satisfied that American farmers can hold the ground they have gained in the markets of the world. I have glanced at the reasons for this faith. I would not, however, have it thought that there is not much to be done on their part to gain the victory. Honest industry must still be applied. Intelligence and economy must be exerted, and a just pride felt in all that relates to their honerable pursuits. Neither do I wish it to be feit that our success is to be at the cost of the prosperity and happiness of the people of Europe. We hold no feelings of ill-will towards our fellow-men in the Old World. In every part of this Union their relatives and friends cherish a love for their old homes and the kinsmen they have left behind them. We believe the abundant food which our soil yields will be a blessing to them as well as to us. It will sweep off rent-charges from farm-toil. The tall in the price of land will not cut down its yield, but it may lift up many from the position of those who hire to the rank of those who own their home.

May we not also hope that full and free commerce with those who live in America may dispel local prejudices and hates toward each other which rulers sometimes cultivate so that they make their people ready instruments in their hands to wage wars of passion or ambition, at the cost of the blood and happiness of their subjects? If the intercourse among the people of Europe was as free as among the people of Europe was as free as among those of our States, men would not be looked upon merely as material to fill the ranks of armies, or as toilers to work out the cost of maintaining them. Kings would be safer upon their thrones, and monarchs would not need armed bands of men to sare them from suffering citizens.

Agriculture has always been known as the CONGLUSION.

months ago she went to New York, and while riding on an up-town horse-car fell in love with the conductor, and, despite the remonstrances of her friends, married ulm. She is connected with one of the oldest families in the State, her with one of the oldest families in the State, her grandfather having been a well-known divine. The couple came to Providenica anort time ago, and the young ziri hunsed up there a school companion. This was the young lady who accompanion. This was the young lady who accompanied the married couple to Rocky Point and Newbort. Her companion was the groom of the married woman's fa her. This second girl is related to many families in the State and is a granddaughter of a former United States Senator. She is now said to be living with a well-known business man in Providence. It is one of the saddest cases ever known in this vicinity.

BLACKBURN.

A Kentucky Call Upon Him-Silence Must Be Construed as Guilt—The State's Honor at Stake.

Louisville Commercial. We have not been quick to take up the charge against Goy, Blackburn, made by the Cincinnati Gazette, under the thin vell of the question whether he is "the same Dr. Luke P. Black burn" who was tried in Canada on the charge of attempting to infect our cities and armies with yellow-fever, and who escaped conviction because the infected clothing had not been

It has caused us no pleasure to see that charge made, and we should feel it a personal sorrow, as well as a State calamity, if it should turn out that our Governor had any connection with any such scheme.

But Gov. Blackburn makes a very serious mistake if he thinks it sufficient to say that the charge is too preposterous for a gentleman to notice. The crime charged is so unnatural and monstrous that one hardly knows how to examine it by the usual tests of guilt, and the accused might very likely be so startled as to fail to do what he would naturally do if accused of any common crime. But the charge made in this way is not a preposterous charge, nor one that a gentleman should take no notice of. It is a deadly and ruinous charge, made by publication in a newspaper of high character in a manner that excites the attention of the whole country. It gives names and details. It pub-lishes evidence, and purports to be based on the country. It gives names and details. It pub-lishes evidence, and purports to be based on the conclusive evidence of a court record. It is worse than foolish to speak of such a charge, so made, as preposterous. It cannot be poph-pood or ignored. The only possible bonorable course is to promptly and indignantly denounce the charges as false and utterly without foun-dation. If this cannot be done, there is no es-cape from his suffering through his very promi-nence the punishment of conspleuous diagrace which guilt of such a charge must bring upon him.

him.

Gov. Blackburn's silence in the face of such a charge, if he is innocent, has been a fearful blunder. His advisers should have had more wisdom. It has put him in the light of relying

wisdom. It has put him in the light of relying upon some imagined doubt as to whether he is "the same Luke P. Blackburn."

Now, on this point there is certainly no room even for a child to doubt. Everybody knows that our Governor was in Bermuds, and soon after in Canada, during the War, and at the time alleged. His presence there at that time is well known to many now here, and was referred to in Ur. Stuart Robinson's notable letter, which, in its disclaimer of any connection with "Dr. B'ackburn's schemes," tended to support this charge. Therefore, he is unquestionably the same Dr. Luke P. Blackburn who was charged with this offense, and no true friend of charged with this offense, and no true friend of his would attempt any defense on the question

charged with this offense, and no true irredu of his would attempt any defense on the question of identity.

The only questions that can be asked in good faith are: Was there any such court record? and is there any truth in the charge that Dr. Blackburn did make any such attempt, or have any connection with it? If there is any truth in the charge, if he attempted any such crime or countenanced any such thing, it was an act of infamy which no rependance or atomement out dwipe out this side of the grave, and the details are wholly immaterial.

We have no respect for any man or paper that could make any such publication for political effect. If the charges are untrue, such a publication of them is criminally indecent.

Dr. Blackburn's silence under these charges can only be abproved on the theory that he is guilty, as would appear at once if a common crime had been thus circumstantially charged, to be supported by record evidence. For instance, it the Gazette had charged that Luke P. Blackburn had been indicted for forgery, as shown by the court records at Toronto; that on the trial he had not decied the forgery, but was cleared because the forged paper had not been written or used in Canada, no sane man would have advised him to let twenty-four hours bass without denousing the statement and charge as wholly untrue and inexcusable; that there was no such record, no such indictment, and that there was no soundation for the story, and he would be record, no such indictment, and that there was no foundation for the story, and he would be excused for saving it in very plain and severe

language.

A positive and direct denial by Dr. Blackburn that he was indicted for this offense, or, if he was indicted, a statement that he was acquitted; or, if he could not do that, his denial of guilt of the properties with any such suches would

or, if he could not do that, his denial of guilt of any connection with any such scheme would have great weight, and would end the matter, unless a certified copy of such a record could be produced, with evidence of some witnesses of known credibility.

These charges have not been a pleasant subject for anybody connected with this paper to write upon. All of us have had an agreeable personal acqualutance with him, and, while we have laughed heartily at some of his political notions, and especially his elaborate financial theories, we know of no one who cherishes any but kindly feelings toward him. We wish him to clear himself of these charges. We cheerfully trust he can. It is due to him, it is due to the honor of our State, to press the matter to a to clear himself of these charges. We cheerrully trust he can. It is due to him, it is due to
the honor of our State, to press the matter to a
decision. It would have been pleasanter not to
speak of it. It was mortifying to have such a
matter mooted; but now half of the newspapers
of the country are discussing it, and the honor
of Kentucky and Kentuckians is at stake.
Gov. Blackburn must speak out, promptly
and very plainly. Every day deepens the conviction in the minds of the people, not only in
other States, but here at home, and among his
own party associates, that the charges are true.
Even after the long silence we are unwilling to
believe it. We earnestly wish to see the charges
cleared up, but, in the name of common-seense
and common decency, we ask the Governor and
his advisers not to fose about it any longer, not to
stick their heads in the sund like the ostrich and
think they are gracefully concealed from observation and fortified against reproach.
We have not referred to this matter for any
political end; but if the charge is true—and it
will be so accepted unless active measures
are taken to stop it—it will be a powerful weapon to sid in redeeming the State from the Democ-

on to aid in redeeming the State from the Democracy. For our people are proud of old Kentucky, and will have very little mercy on any party that brings shame on our good name.

If Dr. Blackburn had any hand to this wicked If Dr. Biackburn had any hand in this wicked project, his subsequent respectability and good deeds might be atonement sufficient to entitle him to live undisturbed in privacy; but nothing could excuse him for 'aking a prominent position as a representative Kentuckian, nor his party for being him to it. Atonement might earn the charity of silence and oblivion.

We ask our Governor to act promptly for the honor of Kentucky—to say at once, if he can, that he never cherished or countenanced any purpose to infect our cities or armies; that the charge is wholly false in every particular. If he cannot do this, his punishment and public concannot do this, his punishment and public con

mnation is a serious public duty. BROWN LOCKS OF MINE

Brown locks of mine. from day to day
I watch your lustre ;ade away;
There's many a white thread rippling through
The dusky mass that once I knew.
And mourafully I note to chance.
So slow, so sure, and all to strange;
And fain some magic would divine
To hold you yet, prown locks of mine.

It seems to me my years are few.

And 'tis but Springtime in my heart.
Brown locks of mine, your sombre hears of my very self a part.
How can ye turn to gruesome gray,
When all my veins with vigor beat?
Why fade above my brow to-day,
When all my life is full and sweet?

Brown locks of mine, the time may come Waen, weighed by care and sorrow down, with Hope's sweet voices stricken dumb. I shall not fear a snowy crown. But not to-day, when, in my prime, My neart is quaffing Love's rare wine; My being feels no touch of time — O tarry yet, brown locks of mine!

Alas! how futile is my pieas:
Relentlessly the change goes on,
And I must waxe some morn to see
My burnished "crown of glory" gone;
Nor count it worth e'en one regret,
If so my onward course I've set
That Heaven's glory soft shall shine
At last upon these locks of mine.
Oshkosh, Wis.

Alpine Accidents.
The list of Alpine Accidents.
The list of Alpine accidents is a long one this year, and contains more than one American name. A fortught ago, as a party of tourists from the United States were driving from Martigny on the way to Chamounix, their carriage was overturned, and Mrs. Wright, a lady from New York, fell into the gorge which borders the

road, and was killed on the spot. A few days previously some ladies from Paris met with a similar mishap between St. Cergues and Morez, when two of them were badly hurt, one so dangerously that she is not expected to recover. On the same day two mountaineers, father and son, were killed by a fall from the Leissgrat, and Prof. Leuenberger, of Berne, met with an accident in the neignborhood of the Schynige Platte, which endangered his life, and caused him serious bodily injury.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Good Apple-List for Profit-Pears-Som Old Trees-Several Queries-Experiments with Cooked Foed-Good Fruit and Low

CHAMPAIGN. Ill., Sept. 18-One of the most beautiful, as well as most profitable, varieties of apples, is the Jonathan. Its only fault is a disposition to overload, sometimes causing the fruit to be small. There is no better apple grown,-its beautiful crimson color being as attractive to the eye as the crisp, juicy flavor is to the palate. A few days ago we walked through the orchard on "Rural Home" farm,—an or-chard that contains about 6,000 trees and over 150 varieties; and not one excelled the Jonathan in beauty and productiveness. The apple is in its best season from November to February, and, as stated before, is one of the best for eat

THE LIST FOR PROFIT is an exceedingly small one. Said the manager of the farm: "If this orchard was all com-posed of Ben Davis and Willow-Twig, we'd all been rich years ago." This year there is a tol-erably fair crop of Rome Beauty and Wine-Sap; but none of the winter-varieties are well loaded except Jonathan, Ben Davis, and Willow-Twig. Stannard and Snow are full as usual; but, ripen ing as they do in September and October, they are not so profitable as the others. In setting varieties for market, parties will do well to learn from these old commercial orchards what varieties are best suited for profit.

PEARS.

About the only variety of pears that appears to stick by us through the adversities of blight and winter-killing, is the Buffam. The tree resembles a Lombardy poplar in growth; and the fruit is rather small, but it bears wel and the fruit is rather small, but it bears well every year, and is a great deal better than no fruit,—in fact, its quality is really good. Persons who have the land, the money, and the patience, may plant out pear-trees and occasionally make money from them; but we have outgrown any desire that we may have had to become a pear-grower. It is a business full of disappointments and unrealized hopes. We believe in every one planting pear-trees, but let it not be done with the expectation of reaping any very large profit therefrom.

Through the kindness of "B. F. J.," the Illinois correspondent of the Country Gentleman, we recently had the pleasure of tasting the quality of some of the fruit grown on trees of the old "French" variety, from Galiatin County. The trees on which these pears were produced are probably sprouts taken from the original trees near Vincennes. The fruit was of variable size and shape, and exceedingly sour, and, we should say, of little value, except because of the searcity of a better article. A letter accompanying the pears, written by Mr. J. I. Castles, of Equality, gives the following description:

I have measured two of the trees. The first SOME OLD TREES.

The street of th

\$1.64 less than that from the middlings.

GOOD FRUIT AND LOW PRICES.

The Gardener's Monthly says:

In all professions it is chiefly those who aim at excellence who succeed. In fruit-growing the market is never "glutted" in good seasons to the grower of a superior article. Superiority, in fact, is the insurance against overstock. On this the Country Gentleman truly observes: "Secondrate, scrubby, knotty apples find a slow sale at a low price. Those who, with good culture, manuring, thinning, assorting, and careful packing, place the finest specimens before purchasers, obtain good prices and ready sales; and, as soon as their products become known, they are eagerly sought on account of their excellent quality, even in abundant seasons."

There is a good deal qot true in the above. Good fruit, well packed, will not bring a good price when the market is glutted. Take grapes, for instance. The best only sell for four cents per pound in Chicago, and nearly all are good. A full market always tends to lower prices, no matter what the product. An over-supply will run the price of any commodity, especially one so perishable as fruit, far below the cost of production, no matter what the quality.

RURAL JR.

Strange Inhabitant of a Well.

St. Linis Globs Democrat.

Mr. Jeff. K. Clark, a well-known farmer and stock-raiser of Florissant Valley, came to the city yesterday, bringing with him a borrible-looking monster of an unknown species, which ha had taken from bis well. The creature re-

sembles a fish more than anything else, but has legs like a bear's and a tail like a scorpion. It has long black hair on its back, and its eyes are prominent and fierce looking. The shape of its body is like that of a sunfish, and from around its mouth seven or eight long arms, or suckers, radiate, giving it the appearance of a devilish. The animal was alive when taken from the well. but died in a short time when exposed to the air, and was placed in a brass tube with a glass cover. Mr. Clark had a bottle of water which be said was full of the same kind of monsters, and he intended taking it to Dr. Dean, at the City Hospital, to have the contents examined through a microscope.

HORTICULTURE.

Not "Grand Mass," but Grand Man_Friend Miner and the Catalpa-Evidences of Thrift and the Revival of Business in Horticultural Circles-Was Adam a Horti-

Prom Our Own Correspondent.
No. 13 EIGHTHENTH STREET, CHICAGO, Sept. 18.-It is not often that we take notice of the little biunders "the types ' make in a printing-office. But the readers of this column must have been sorely puzzled last week to know what the writer meant by "the grand mass." Read, not that, but instead, "THE GRAND MAN."

We were speaking of society (the horticultural society) as a grand man, in the use that it performs; and how one department or branch of the business helps every other department, when all is in order. If society were not out of joint,-if there were no evils in society,-this thing of hurtful rivalry-one man, in his occupation, pressing upon another man to his harm—would not be. On the contrary, every man, in his use, would be neces-sary to every other man. To sup-pose otherwise would be like the head saying to the hand, "I have no need of thee"; or the hand saying to the foot, "I have no need of thee."

One man is a shoemaker; another is a black-

One man is a shoemaker; another is a blacksmith; a third is a tailor; a fourth sells goods;
a fifth works on the farm. How foolish and
disorderly it would be for one man to try to
follow all trades and professions,—growing his
own breadstuffs, making his own boots, and
building his own house! He who tries to live
independently of others, showing "no favor"
and asking none, is like a diseased arm, which
it may be necessary to amputate to save the
body. We are dependent one upon another,
and every member of society has a use in the
body bolitic; and it is by no means a mean conception to think of society as one man in the
use it performs. ise it performs.

WESTERN CATALPA TREE.

A prominent banker of the Town of Win-chester, Ill., who for twenty years has been a onstant reader of Ture Tribuna, was so much necreted with what was said last week about he catalpa tree that he has written us upon the ubject. His letter, for the information it conains, is worthy of a place in this column. Here

tains, is worthy of a place in this column. Here it is:

Winchester, Ill., Sept. 11, 1879.—Friend O.
L. Bairsen: I have been a constant reader of The Dally Thisburs for over twenty years; was much interested in your last horticulture letter on the "Western Catalpa Tree."

Some twenty-eight years ago, a friend of mine here paid a visit to his friends in Cincinnati, and on his return gave me a tree the size of your thamb, and said, "There is a tree I got out of Gen. Harrison's grounds: and they say it makes a nice shade-tree, and grows pretty flowers."

I took the tree, and planted it in my yard. It now measures eight feet in circumference two feet from the ground. I have had it trimated out often,—cutting out limbs as large as your leg or arm, and burning them for frewood.

The wood is of rapid growth; but I was not aware of its durability till reading your article. I'm glad you have brought it into notice, and hope many may profit by it, for the tree is easily raised. Yours truly,

EVIDENCES OF THEFFT

And you are there among them as you stood Holding the prize at school, for you had won it; This is the book, "Learn to be wise and good"; And here your name, writ by your hand upon it.

Old blushes dye your cheek to hear our words
As forth we lead you with triumphant praises;
We crowned you to the carol of the birds—
And here's the very coronal of daisies!

All, all are gone! but, onward to the end,
Each volume, bringing back-some lost remembrance,
Seems the pale portrait of an old-time friend,
Done twenty years ago in childush semblance.

J. McCarty Pleasants.

Who "Bolted" Then?

New Fork Star (Jammasy).

Extracts from the proceedings of the Fremont Republican Convention, held at Syracuse, July 24, 1856:

A resolution for the appointment of a committee of two from each Judicial District to prepare resolutions and an address was offered. Carried. The Committee was appointed as followed.

lows: Mesars. Lucius Robinson, Noah Davis, etc.

The time has come for Democrats to declare their independence of those packed conventions which have lately assumed to dictate the measures and the caudidates of the Democracy. That party of glorious memory, which once spoke and acted for freedom, has failen into the hands of office holders and political adventures.

That party of glorious memory, which once spoke and acted for freedom, has failen into the hands of office holders and political adventurers.

Air. Buchanan, the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention, stands pledged to make the rosolutions of that Convention his rule of faith and practice. Such a candidate, uffer such circumstances, we cannot support. Shall we, then, throw away our votes? That we cannot do, for two reasons: One, that we shall thus indirectly contribute to Mr. Buchanan's election; the other, that there is a choice. Mr. Fremont, gho has been nominated by the Republicans, is an acceptable choice. In his hands the Presidential office will be vigorously and justly administered. We have, therefore, nominated him for the Presidency, and his associate, Mr. Dayton. for the Vive-Presidency, and we ask you, Democrate of the State of New York, to ratify his nomination. Lucius Robinson,

Noam Dayts, etc.,

Noam Dayts, etc.,

From the Resolutions.

Resolved, By the Democrate of New York here assembled, representing the Democracy of the State, that we repudiate the last Convention of the Democratic part of this State, and the late Convention at Cincinnati, and all their proceedings, and will act as independently of them as it they had never assembled.

Resolved, That as Democrate we stand on principles which do not change with the clamor of packed conventions, or the schemes of seekers after nominations.

Resolved, That because the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention are pledged to make the resolutions of that Convention their guide and rule of conduct, and because their election would prolong and tend to perpetuate the deplorable misrule of the president of the United States, and will use every honorable effort to secure their election, that we may regue the Presidential office from that degradation into which it has fallen, and the politics of the country from the correption which is fast undermining our best institutions.

Lucius Robinson,

Noah Davis, etc.,

Committee on Resolutions.

GERMANY.

The Anniversary of Sedan-A Grand Military

Review.

Dispatch to London Times.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Nine years ago exactly to-

light the hights around the fortified City of Se-

the lines of his invincible legions encompassing

the foe in the town below, he was greeted by

the Prussian army—proudly paced past their Sovereign with a peculiarly rigid and high-pacing aten. A singular effect, too, was produced by that rule in the German army which prescribes that in a march past the rank and file shall have eyes front as in the British army. All the Guards, it is true, are young and beardless fellows, as, indeed, from the nature of universal military service here they cannot well the otherwise; but, nevertheless, they look fresh and hardy and capable of accomplishing much in the way of warfare. There was some excitement among the foreign officers present when the so-called railway regiment went past, a body of troops whose function it is to destroy or build and work railroads in heatile territory, as well as to construct field telegraph lines. The cavalry, headed by the Life Guards in their glancing breastolates, snow-white uniforms, and eagle-crested heimets, first walked past in columns of squadrons (five squadrons to the regiment on a peace footing); but it was remarked to me by a foreign officer that the horses of the Cuirassiers seemed much too light for the weights they carried, all the men being very tall and heavy. The second time the cavalry, in the same formation, trotted past, keeping in admirable line, though it is difficult for an English eye to find much pleasure in the stiff, constrained seat of both troopers and officers. The Third Unlans were much admired, and seemed to be the perfection of heavy cavalry, both horses and men being faultiless. The Ziethen Hussars, too, in their showy red uniforms, reminding one of the British army, form a splendid regiment of Light Horse; while nothing but praise can be spoken of the Light Biue Dragoons, who also rank in the German army under the same caregory as Hussars. The field artillery, of which the corps of Guards claims two regiments of three divisions each,—two on foot and one mounted,—first wont past in batteries of four light guns each (six in time of war), and afterway to the proper of the proper of the proper of the prope dan, in France, near the Belgian frontier, were reddened with the glowing watchfires of over 200,000 victorious German troops, and, as King William of Prussia, with his staff, rode through

loud and enthusiastic shouts, which sounded the death-knell of one Empire and heralded the CORNELL'S PROSPECTS. birth or regeneration of another. On the 2d of September, 1870, the German-speaking nations of Europe entered on a distinctly new and hope-A Talk with One of the Leaders of the Liberal Movement of 1872.

New York Tribune.

The Cornell and Hoskins Campaign Club of the City and County of New York, which was organized several days ago, contains a few men, who have worked in the regular Republican organization, but a majority of the present the ful phase of existence with the House of Hobenzollern at their head, and that day, therefore, throughout all Germany, but especially in Prussia, has come to be regarded as the most solemn and significant festival in the whole national calendar. Telegrams from all parts of the Fatherland tell the same tale;

HOW TO LIVE.

long and parallel alignments; the infantry all in front, the cavalry, artillery, and trains behind.

The day was autumo-like and lovely, the sun being unclouded enough to make the burnished helmet and breastplates of the Cairassiers seen in the distance glitter like a silver sea, and there being enough wind also to cause the black and white pennons of the Uhians to stream away, while the soldiers stood forest-like and motionless. Punctually upon the stroke of 10 his Majesty, in a carriage and four, drove on the field, accombanied by the Empress, the Crown Prince (whose foot alment did not prevent him from attending), the hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Charles, and Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, Prince Schwarzburg-Radolstadt, and other courtly and distinguished personages. Immediately mounting, the Emperor, followed by a numerous and brilliant suite, in which the uniforms of almost every civilized country, not excluding China and Japan, were visible, cantered up to the right of the infantry, when the whole line presented arms and burst out into jubilant music. And as the Emperor slowly rode along in front, casting a keen eye on the bearing of his favorit troops, they vented their enthusiasm for their beloved chief in loud and loysl burrabs. His Majesty baving passed, each regiment, with mute and machine-like regularity, broke into column and began to take up its appeared the whole of the infantry on the field, the Emperor rode back in a similar manner along the front of the cavalry and artillery regiments, after which he cantered to the asinting-point and the march past commenced. This was done twee by the whole corps, the first time by the infantry in columns of companies in open order, and the second time, at rather a quicker pace, in compact columns of regiments.

Nothing could exceed the splendid precision with which these Prussian troops—the flower of

Earnestly, for life is brief;
Patiently, enduring grief;
Hopefully, when skies are dark;
Faithfuily, till life's last spark;
Cheerfully, though hard thy toll;
Prayerfully, the fiend to foll;
Mercifully treating all;
Humbly, lest thou rise, and fall;
Homestly, give all their due;
Prudently, all vice eschew;
Gen'rously, with head and purse;
Quietty, to strife averse;

Gen'rously, with hand and purse; Quietty, to strife averse; Manially, the weak defend; Graciously, to fee and friend; Constantly, to God and man; Kindly, in each act and plan. So shall fly life be grand and true, And sweet thy final sleep, And, though thy work be known to fee God shall the record keep.

reserve for us in those mansions not made with hands! Let us be patient, cheerfully perform-ing our allotted duty, accepting our cross, and soon we shall behold, as we receive our crown,

CONSTANCE ARMAGH.

HER SITUATION CONSIDERED.

NILES, Mich., Sept. 15.—After Fern Leaf's

oppeal to some of the old members of The

lome to come back, Constance Armagh's

I cannot help the impression her letter gives

me that hers isn't a genuine case, but one

stated to start a new topic. I venture to pre

dict that there will go up one universal shoul

from the women contributors enjoining it upon

her to marry the man she loves now, only.

The men, if they have read Constance Armagh's letter, will ask, before advising, some questions,

such as, If she thinks the man she loves has

character and individuality enough to stand the

test of time and retain her affection when she

has put herself where she has no right to love another man! And they will confess to a sus-

picion that Constance's young man No. 1 doesn't

mean business, judging from the fact that in two years he has defined his intentions

wishes no inrther than a

or wishes no further than a sort of an understanding that some time they may marry. If I had not seen love go out

like a lamp whose oil is exhausted in spite of the best endeavors of husbands and wives when trying circumstances came to them. I should say quick enough to Constance Armach, Take this man you love. But when I reflect that love

letter seems most to bid me discourse

THE HOME

Kisses and Warm Slippers a Sure Cure for Grouty Husbands.

The Kitchen-School of The Home Club, and Its Principal Features.

Weman's Value to the World Ably. Bet Forth by a Friend of the Sex.

An Interesting Chat on Flowers and Their Associations, by Fern Leaf.

The Young Lady With Two Lovers Tendered an Abundance of Advice.

& Pagan's Religion, Sad-Faced Women, and Other Matters of Interest to All.

THE DROPPING SAND.

myriad of ages since, before The sun or moon began, ere sea or shore, The Great First Cause in His Almighty hand All Idly held a thousand grains of sand, Which, as He paced His broad eternal way, Dropped one by one to empty space, that lay all dark and vacant everywhere.

of days: warmed in the one creative hand, Ineening Life burned in each grain of sand, time fire and spheres, less fire, and sea, and land, and suns which drew the wandering worlds in

e all the earth of old, with rock and plain, d monstrons beasts, which lesser lived again-ne Man, at last, with Love, and Loss, and Pain.

I 'neath an oak tree lay, And watched an ant which dragged a seed To store assinst the winter's need; A rustling acorn fell and crushed

The busy ant to death; And his last little breath ded within my ears a fearful cry

And while I lay and mused, With wrong and law confused,
A man I knew, who saw me not.
But thought himself in that lone spot
Alone—one who had always failed—
Stood and with fierce words railed At self-s spirit damned!

His fruitless raging calmed, He walked once more into the world of men, To surive as best he might, and fail again. Still there I lay and thought

Until the evening wrought A veil o'er faulty Earth and me; And rose the round moon graciously. Then to that oak, their trysting tree, Two came, and met. True lover she; All faithless be, who came With bister words to blame Her tender biameless heart that loved and lost, and loved and broke, and loved at any cost.

O woman, wild with love's most bitter pain,
And man, wounded to death with self disdain,
And ant, by cruel falling acorn slain—
Was it for you God dropped the sands down grain
by grain?

Far, far along His broad eternal way. Based, while all the stars of night remain Where from His hand the sand dropped grain

Prain:

O Earth, and sun, and moon, O sea and land,
When shall you lie again within God's hand? FORTY YEARS.

THE LETTER-BOX.

this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon reeipt of which their mail will be forward aldents of Chicago can obtain their mail by Evening Star.

KISSES AND SLIPPERS.

A SURE CURE FOR POOR HUSBANDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GRANT PARK, Ili., Sept. 15.—It was with real pleasure that I perused The Home last week, and found Fern Leaf once more in the charmed and found fern Lear once more in the charmed circle. Although many of our favorits are still absent, we nope to see their smiling faces at a day not far distant. Chat, Aunt Helen, F., Dalley, and others, do come to the front, and reply to our questionings. We are hungry to see and hear from you. We may, perhaps, weary of creeds and philosophy, when gathered around The Home hearth, for our hearts cry out for love, sympathy, and charity; still our obilosopher of forty years is ever welcome, and we manage to find room for science, metaphysics, and philosophy, even though our col-umns are overflowing with all manner of ques-

I, for one, am heartily glad that the divorce question has drawn its weary length along, and banished from our pages by our thoughtful anductor. It seems to me an evil well disposed of, and if we only "look before we leap," giving marriage the thoughtful consideration it deserves, we shall find happy homes predom-

cord that binds us giving place to quiet happi-ness and content.

There is no place so hallowed as a home that is devoid of selfishness and supplied with un-limited love and confidence. A home that the thoughts of it shall cause the weary husband's ce to brighten up as he locks his office door and turns his tired footsteps homeward. A sweet, restful vision of a glowing grate, with an easy chair drawn near, waiting for him. A bright, tidy room full of flowers, sunshine and omfort, and brightest, sweetest, most restful of ail, the thought of the cheerful, himpy face that will meet him on the threshold. It may be a very plain and unattractive face to others, and yet to him the world holds no rival. There is something so soothing in the thought that some one cares for his comfort, and finds it still a pleasure to welcome him, to help remove the heavy coat, and bring the soft dressing-gown and slippers. Even as small a thing as shading his tit d eyes from the glare of light by a deftly arranged screen, handing him his paper, or the pushing forward of a footstool for the shippered feet, will be treasured up as deeds of love, and help brighten up future pictures of the home fireside. We often build up the wall of coldness ourselves, and then, sitting on the rains, cry out against the dreamness of our lives, when no one has oeen so assiduous as ourselves in laying waste the fair domain over which we once reigned. Thred, dispirited wife, instead of shedding useless tears over the grave of girlish dreams, brighten up and let the tearful eyes hold the old love light to-night. Add a fresh collar; twine a simple flower in your hair; meet him at the door with a smile and kiss, and then tell me if you don't wonder that you ever thought him careless or indifferent.

MAUD MULLER.

THE KITCHEN SCHOOL.

THE KITCHEN SCHOOL.

SOME FACTS ABOUT IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—What a tender charm seems to linger around the memories of childhood as we pass onward through the different stages of life. One would suppose that the recollections of those buoyant and happy days would become misty and indistinct as time in its flight leads us farther and farther away from the old landmarks that clustered around us in days of helplesness and dependence. But, as we seave yer youth behind us, there seems to beckon from the sisies of the past forzotten

ckon from the assess of the past forgotten eass that grow more and more distinct as we cognise in them snatches of experience that ily a child can ever realize. Misty and indis-net as we pass through the careless stage of

whatever serves to remind us of our own happy, untrammeled childbood. It were meet that we should seem to endure hardships and privations in our babybood, and long for the age when we might act and think like our elders whose imitators we would fain become, that we might the better prize the gift of self-dependence when at last it should be gained.

How tenderly and lovingly we gaze upo

fair young baby faces that meet us in our daily walk, with the frank look of inpocence, and wonder if ever crime and its attendant evils will furrow the smooth, velvety prows that are pure and sinless as those of the angels.

There is something in childhood, however lowly and uncouth, that appeals to our sympa-thics, and enlists in its behalf the best impulses

of our natures.

I was forcibly impressed with this view of life as I noticed the smile of encouragement that flashed across the visage of a worthy gentleman whom I had vainly endeavored to interest in the subject of the Home we have so long contem-

plated starting, but which, owing to certain dif-ficulties and discouragements encountered both internally and externally, we have been obliged

internally and externally, we have been obliged to postpone for the present, and, commencing at a lower step in the ladder, endeavor to work up to something that shall meet the wants of the people in a more direct way.

"Wnat," said he, brightening at the word children, "a kitchen school, where the little desolate weits of our streets may be taught to become useful members of society by being put through a course of training in household labor and all that pertains to the domestic art?"

"Certainly," said f. "We propose to commence with them at a tender are, and mingle play with the work, so that it shall seem attractive; that is, we shall have only toy furniture for the youngest to manipulate; but the most studious discipline will prevail, and the work be gone through with in systematic order. Indeed, sir, we shall endeavor to educate them to become orderly, efficient domestics, or to act in any capacity balongings to the world of home."

"That's it! That's just what we want. "Or-

"That's it! That's just what we want. 'Or-

"That's it! That's just what we want. 'Orderly, efficient domestics.' I am with you, heart and soil; and, when you get into the cooking department, my daughter shall be one of your class of young ladies. I have heard of nothing that seems to savor so much of real Christian charity as this,—to us heads of families I mean. Go on, madame."

"The schools in New York and Boston of the kind are in a flourishing condition, and doing an immense amount of good. We shall want you, when the doors are thrown open and we are fairly started in our work, to bring in your sisters, and your cousins, and your sunts, and note the happy countenances of our bevy of little workers."

"Yes; the darling faces of childbood. I will do so, madame."
"And now, while we are transacting the preliminary business, we invite the attention of those kind ladies and gentlemen who so warmly welcomed our plan for a Workingwoman's Home, which, through lack of funds and other discouragements, we have been obliged to forego for the present. With the view of opening this school our members are unanimous in sentiment, and anxious to push it through to a swift completion; whereas, with the more burdensome object in view, warranting the expenditure of so much more money than we were the possessors of, there was diversity of opinion that kept us in a continual state of vacination and indecision. Happily, that is all anspelled, and we would say to those members who have become disheartened at the delay, that we will be nappy to see them all at the "Yes; the darling faces of childhood. I will a.spelied, and we would say to those member who have become disheartened at the dela that we will be happy to see them all at it next meeting, let it be a called meeting to therwise. Our President is now on a visit Boston with a view to becoming thoroughly a quainted with the mode of carrying on the etire work. Immediately after her return the institution will be opened at the apprious reoms on Desplaines street, beside it. institution will be opened at the spacious rooms on Desplaines street, beside the Mission Chapei, jast south of Madison. It will be under the supervision of an efficient Board of Managers, and we design to gather in as many chloren as we can accommodate with room. In the meantime, should any one wish to consult with me in regard to the work, they will find me at the booth of J. R. Pierce, west galiery, Exposition Building, just south of the natural history collection, or hey can address me through the Post-Office. The Tribune reporter who visited our meeting yesterday did not exactly catch our meaning, as we have not discarded our nome de plume, but shall continue to be known as we have been heretofore. My address through the Post-Offics will be Orlena S. Matteson, as a pen-name is not recognized by the Government officials.

Corresponding Secretary.

Frank Cushing says that, "If I have recently

fallen in love I do not mean #." Again, "If

that is your condition, you are not a competent judge of woman and her many virtues." "She is fooling thee," etc. There, Frank, you are

mistaken. Instead of "recently falling in

love," I have been in love for over eighteen years, with one of the best if not the best, of

fomen on this beautiful earth. Consequently

I am a "competent judge." She is not "foolis

and hold woman too low. I do not speak of is

me." You are inexperienced, and do not judge

woman aright; you value mankind too highly,

lated cases; I mean the majority of women in the

trials, both mentally and physically (unknown to us), which hundreds of women in every com-

munity have to contend with, and lay them or

the average man,—how long do you think his patience and fortitude will hold out? Not

Atrican desert or in Chicago's palaces. Women

would never fall from their high estate if man-

kind, with the deceit and cunning of serpents,

did not tempt them and pull them

down. Men may have trials and

our hands they deserve. A false estimate of

old, on the downward road. When loving mothers advised, they treated their advice with

spurned such kindness and anxiety. It was

infancy; when sick and nigh unto death she

watered our couch with her tears; her anxiety

and abuse woman, insult, and ruin her. Hu

the apple of the eye. Young men, as lovers,

prove false to their promises, and virtue is trailed in the dust. The blame seldom straches

ands betray their trust, and oppress and dis-

woman, Frank, who gave us birth; a loving

Corresponding Secretary, WOMAN, AND HER VALUE TO THE WORLD. CHICAGO, Sept. 15 .- In The Home of Sept. 13,

in their cases. A friend of mine, being afflicted, is now trying the remedy with every prospect of a speedy cure.

I am strougly of opinion that this blood purifier, or "Strumatica," as the owner of the recipe calls it, will be found a most excellent remedy for many forms of rhumatism, for consumptive tendencies in scrofulous constitutions, and for all diseases of scrofulous character. I think so because it demonstrates itself to be a remarkable purifier of the blood. My confidence in this scrofula cure is so great that I have urged the writer of the letter to make his valuable medicine known, and to be prepared to fill orders. He writes me that if he can make certain business arrangements for the purpose certain business arrangements for the purpose of introducing it generally, he will come to Chicago and make this city his point of manufacture and distribution.

ties desiring to learn more about this remarka-ble blood-purifier that come addressed to "Strumatica, TRIBUNE office." In due time he

FLORICULTURE.

long, I assure you. Women are too little appreciated, and too much slighted and over-looked by the opposite sex. It is just because my mother and wife are women that I honor and respect womankind, whether found in the FERN LEAF'S LETTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 15.—What would this world be without flowers? Oft have you made use of this expression; but do you say it think-ingly, or carelessly, as you do many another? Let us reason and reflect for a few moments troubles to vex them in everyday life; this morning. In a short time the frost will but women have more. Erring husbands and sons far outnumber erring wives and daughters. Women do not receive the credit at have destroyed what we have treasured and watered during the summer months, and naught but dry, brown sticks will remain. Have we not in our care and affection been amply rewarded, and have not the flowers cheered and the female sex starts many a man, young and lightened many a dark hour? First in the wel come spring time came the blossoms which promised us fruit for the entire season, for contempt. When sisters counseled, they without the buds and blossoms the fruit would be wanting. Then, too, how we love to dwell on the Mayday of our youth, not so distant in the past as beyond recall, when we watch the groups of children who hie to the neighboring for our comiort and welfare, life and hap-piness, was only second to our Savior's. Her watchful, sleepless hours manifested such love and tenderness as stern man knows nothing of. Young men, old men, middle-aged men, all help to malign bluffs, and there, beneath the same old forest-trees, crown their queen and obey as willing subjects the royal commands of one who sits on a flower-decked throne, clothed, not in calico, as of yore, but in dainty fluted and bespangled Swiss, which will not allow a romp after the fee tivities are o'er. Then we would miss se much the crocus which comes so early, and seems to say, "I have not forgotten you, though I have been long buried from sight, for the winter is tress her—the wife—who should be cared for as no more, and soon my cousins, 'whom I reckon up by dozens' wiil be here, for the byacinth, tu-lip, jonquil, snemone, bulbocodium, colchicum, iris, narcissus, and many others told me they prove false to their gromises, and virtue is trailed in the dust. The blame seldom attaches where it belongs, but the weaker ser receives all the odium. You, Frank, and I, and all of our sex ought to bow our heads in humility, and feel proud and happy that we live in an age where women are the chief corner-stones on which our happiness and intelligence depend. Unselfish lives are the bright gems which adorn human existence. Man, as a rule, is bold and selfish, daring and impetuous, strong and overbearing. Woman is timid and tender, pleasing and loving, mereiful and devoted. Woman sweetens man's existence. True comfort and repose for man are only found in the tender arms of wife or mother. The flowers of man's existence are most generously spread around him, and scattered in his pathway by the female ser. Without woman man would be ruide, gross, solitary." Woman suffers much, occasioned by her undying affection for oftentimes unworthy man. Woman needs something strong to lean upon, and in conotless instances falls prostrate, owing to the deceit and selfishness of the one who should be her stay and support. Women are better in every way than men. The loving voice of wife, mother, or daughter sends "flowers of sunshine over the darkness of the wood in which we are traveling."

No man can be unhappy "who has the love and smile of a true woman to accompany him through life's journey." We will find that those men, be they young or old, who would avoid female society, or in any way disparage woman, "have dull perception, viitated and gross tastes, are generally stupid, and revolt against everything that is pure and lovely in female character." Men are always better, and more prosperous, just so much as they value women at their true worth, and no man was ever yet of any great account—to the world, however much he might be to himself. would be sure and not disappoint you." But it is useless to attempt to name the different plants which cheer us by their bloom from year to year and of their welcome to earth's busy inhabitants. Their mission so divine, their colors so brilliant and so pure, their language so distinct, and their cultivation is so gratifying, that it is with difficulty we can see our favorits cared for by menial hands. A bed of beets, lettuce, or onions has no charm for you, and many ladies would not weed, water. or you, and many ladies would not weed, water, or care for them, even though in the bacs-yard, out of sight of the passing throng; but give them a bed of plaks, pansies, or geraniums, and they will pull every weed, water twice a day, loosen the soil about the roots, and give them every needed attention, and that, too, in the presence of any one who may chance to pass. "Love lightens labor," and, although the fatigue is just as great in caring for the snatches a loved one from our grasp, how we love to cuil our choicest treasures as we remark: "For none o her could I be persuaded to roo this plant of its precious bloom, but now, as an offering of love, it is placed in the ley fingers; it is the best we have, and the last we can do; it is, it must be, acceptable." Then, if they have left us but one plant, no matter how common, how we treasure it, and oft remark:

ced a low estimate on the noble qualities majority of the epposite sex.

SALT-RHEUM. AN INFALLIBLE CURB FOUND. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A few weeks ago I sent a letter to The Home department of The TribUNE making certain inquiries, as follows:
CHICAGO, July 25.—Do any of your Home readers know of a reliable cure for eczema, or saltrheum? It is a great misery to those afflicted with
it. A patent-medicine concern of Boston-Weeks
& Potter—advertise extensively a salve remedy
called "Cuticara," which, they pretend, is a
specific for all kinds of skin eruptions; but I know
of no instances of cure among those afflicted with
salt-rheum who have tried it, and conclude it is a
catchpenny imposition, like thousands of other
patent-medicine quackeries. The regular practitioners. I believe, do not profess to
be able to cure eczema, and have
nothing better to prescribe than lotions or
washes, which afford momentary relief from the
burning heat and painful itening of the parts
affected by the disease. Many physicians say that
no external applications will cure salt-rheum, as
the disease is in the blood, and it must be treated
internally by blood parifiers. But, unfortunately,
they have no such medicine to offer that drives out
and expels the disease, and so those afflicted are
driven to resort to quack remedies and patent
medicines, which relieve the pocketbook, but not
the patient. Has any Home reader ever found a
reliable remedy,—a specific, in fact?

A Suffrence. A SUPPERER.

Among the numerous answers to the above, some of which you published (and with some of which I have had previous unsatisfactory experience) was one which led to such remarkable results that I desire to give extracts from it for the benefit of other sufferers. Letter dated July 29, "To a Sufferer":

"I have a perfect specific for scrofuls, and will give you my experience with it. Many years ago I was by accident associated almost daily with an old and peculiar eclectic physician whose wonderful success in curing all scrofulous diseases attracted my attention. When the old man spoke at all—which was sel-When the old man sooks at all—which was seldom—he was enthusiastic only upon one subject, and that was his German Scrofula Specific,
—his great secret, etc., etc. . . . Finally,
after a long acquaintance, I had occasion to test
his assertion that it "never failed," in the
treatment of a friend who had eczema in an
acute form, and had failed of any relief after
calling several of the best New York doctors.
. . . Much to the surprise of every one, the
medicine did better than the old doctor prophesied, and the patient was permanently cured. No persuasions in money or argument would induce him to part with the formula,—he claiming it was given him in his "student days" by his medical tutor, an old German physician, under bonds of friendship and secresy,—and it was his boast that they two were the only persons who ever knew or used it. Whatever sense or nonsense there may have been in such a statement matters not now, for at his death I obtained the formula, and many years since I often made it for friends afflicted with various types of scroiula, and it always worked a complete cure. I once thought seriously of advertising it, but noon investigation found that most "patent medicines" sold for \$1, and cost the maker only 10 to 16 cents per pint bottle, and, as my medicine is 00 expensive to compete with such mirtures, I gave up the idea. I found I could make it in large quantities perhaps for \$2 per bottle, but with conveniences at present it would exceed that amount. You are evidently almost discouraged in your efforts to find a cure, but if you desire to venture once mere I will make you a bottle for \$3. This medicine is perfectly harmless to the most delicate organization, being a purely botanic extract. Am confident it will cure you. Respectfully yours."
This letter bore on its face the appearance of sincerity and truth, and I determined to try the remedy, and ordered two bottles, as my case was a pretty tough one. In inclosed the writer

sincerity and truth, and I determined to try the remedy, and ordered two bottles, as my case was a pretty tough one. In inclosed the writer (who resided in Michigan) \$6 for his medicine.

On Aug. 5 it came by express, and I immediately began taking it according to directions. At the end of three or four days I perceived a decided improvement of the symptoms. At the end of a week I felt much relief and great hopes of complete cure. At the end of the second week one bottle was consumed, and the medicine worked like a charm. I continued taking it as long any trace of the rheum could be seen or felt, or suspected to exist in the system. I now consider myself rid of this tormentor, and of course feel happy.

The disease in my case was innerited and deeply seated, and though I have tried various sorings, and, eminent physicians have treated me with assurances of certain cure, this is the first medicine doing what it promised. My own case must have tested the medicine pretty saverely, for half a bottle completely cured a servant girl in a neighbor's family who had been troubled with sait-rheum; but she is young, while I am past middle life. The medicine, I learn, always acts more promotly on young persons than on old, as their recuperative powers are greater and the disease of more recent date in their cases. A friend of mine, being afflicted, is now trying the remedy with very prospact of n their cases. A friend of mine, being afflicted

will make known his name and address.

I leave my own name with the editor of The Home, not caring to make it public, and now subscribe myseif

A RELIEVED SUFFERE

say quick enough to Constance Armagh, Take this man you love. But when I reflect that love requires considerable to keep it alive, and as Constance's young man No. 2 will have so much more to noutish love with, I am tempted to tell her not to be afraid to marry the other man if he asks her to, especially when such a man as Oliver Wehdell Holmes has said that, although most of us start out in life with the idea that there is for us somewhere the one person we can love, the truth is that there are probably at least twebty-five hundred, any one of whom we could love under the right circumstances. Is it heresy to say to Constance Armagh that, if she marries No. 2 and sets herself about it, and he is all she thinks him now, she will love him it time? Shall I be mobbed for saying that, as so many of The Home writers have been mobbed? Too many women have told me they married without teeling the love that came afterward to make me afraid to assert what I do.

But Constance Armagh has read us the profoundest problem that women ever have to solve,—the one that involves more vital issues of life than any other she will ever be called on to deal with. No one ought to answer or advise her, if she is in earnest, without bringing to the subject their best thoughts and knowledge.

LET HER REASON OVER IT. LET HER REASON OVER IT.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 16. The office of reason in love affairs has never been properly appreciated or recognized. Just why a person hould be expected to exercise caution and reason in business, and to throw them to the most important step he or she will ever take in life, has never been satisfactorily explained. It is appalling to witness the fil-starred unions and unfortunate matches that are being

unions and unfortunate matches that are being made day after day, laying the foundation for future misery and unhappiness, until we are almost led to believe that—

Judgment has fied to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason.

A person who coolly and deliberately reasons out the problem of love is accused of being mercenary, and yet it is the only method that can be adopted which will insure domestic tranquility, and decrease the divorce docket in courts of justice.

courts of justice.

I firmly believe that Constance Armagh has struck a key-note, and is pursuing the proper course to insure a life of ordinary happiness at

struck a key-note, and is pursuing the proper course to insure a life of ordinary happiness at least.

She is halting between two men. One is "good, poor, and a gentleman." The other "is a perfect gentleman, far more intellectual than the other, possesses wealth, and is somepody in the world." But she loves the first one. Now, it Constance will bring reason to her aid she can solve her difficulty. "She is 25 years old, of good education, a good cook, something of an artist and musicisn," and is fully qualified to unravel the problem presented to her. It was Gail Hamilton who said that, "however obscure the career of John Smith may be, that of Mrs. John Smith is more so." It Constance should take the first-mentioned young man as a partner she must sacrifice her ambitious tastes and accomplishments, and submit to occupy the position of Mrs. John Smith to the aforessid young man. Now, can she do this and be happy? Reason at once suggests that it would be an impossibility. Can she, therefore, afford to undergo those things which her reason does not approve for the sake of love!

If she will thoroughly analyze this feeling of love, under the clear rules of reason, it will at once demonstrate its uncertainty. What does she love about this young man? It is answered by observing what she does not love about him. She does not love him because he is not as intellectual as man No. 3, because he is not weatthy, and because he is not somebody in the world. Now, bring reason to bear on the case, and take from the one she loves the last three attributes, and how much is there left of the poor man to adore!—his good looks, the cut of his clothes, and his curly hair; or, in fact, she loves are he happy with him! Common sense.

pass. "Love lightens labot," and, although the fatigue is just as great in caring for the flower-garden as for the vegetable-garden, the heart is more in sympathy with the former, and the hands naturally tall a ready prey and delight in the agreeable task. When Death snatches a loved one from our grasp, how we love to cuil our choicest treasures as we remark: "For none o her could I be persuaded to roo this plant of its precious bloom, but now, as an offering of love, it is placed in the icy fingers; it is the best we have, and the last we can do; it is, it must be, acceptable." Then, if they have left us but one plant, no matter how common, how we treasure it, and oft remark:

"I had rather lose all of my collection than this one." Very many persons have made their will, bequeathing their property to friends who are dear to them. I wonder how many of you have made provision that your floral riches should be equally distributed! Frequently wills are contested, but a plant left us by one gone-before is deemed too insignificant to be quarreled over. A wealthy annt may leave you many thousands, and a poor friend a small pot of violets; wnich do you prize the more! Very often we hear, "Well, aunt might have left me more, instead of giving so much to the poor, for there was poor Amelia who gave me the choicest treasure she possessed, and she was no relation either." Do we not expect too much from our relatives! How willingly we give our carliest blossoms to deck the graves of the fallen protectors of our flag. None are too dear for that. At the birthday feast how could we dispense with the rosebud and smilax, and would our bride be worthy the name without the few blossoms! Just now between the leaves of my Bible are a few dried and yellow leaves, but time was when they were white and beautiful, and to me they will ever be the same as on that morn when loving fingers fastened them in place. It is delightful at Christmas time to have the holly and missistoe, but we want more, we want the fragrant blossoms. The child just learning to waik will wander in the grass at soring time and cull the bright dandellons and amuse itself for many an hour. The old lady will water for fosects and carefully protect her favorit rose; while her busband, who is too feeble to labor, will spend hours to make a trellis for the same rose. Thus we see the old need flowers, the children need them, and our nation needs them. Many a poor tramp has earned his dinner by pulling weeds, but they choke the flowers; and think of the thousands of men, women, and even children who are employed by the florists of our country alone. Now there are many gathering seed for the beautifying of next vear's lawns. One's mind must be to dation of domestic happiness. I do not wish to be understood as scouting at the idea of love, for I believe in it. But I do believe that love and reason should go hand in hand through this vale of tears. Another important fact to remember is that love is a matter of cultivation; that peo-ber can learn to love each other. If two per-sons of similar tastes, habits, and education will live together, they are as certain to grow in love and grace as the sum is to rise in the east.

SOLID SENSE. To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 17.—I feel wicked, even as I seat myself to write, because I know I should, instead, be sewing, darning, or mend-ing; but, for a wonder, neither of my babies are crying for me, and I believe I will indulge my-

self just this once.

I have imbibed The Home letters whenever have found time to take up my knitting, and, if I could also knit and write, simultaneously, should ere this have added to their number, or at least have beiped to fill the waste-bas-but I refrain. I've walked with an editorial staff long enough to know that the bare mention of that receptacle by a contributor is equivalent among the fraternity to "a good, mouth-filling

I listened while you talked of unhappy marriages, and of divorce as a substitute for another article beginning with d (a "big D," you Homeites would say); but I held my peace, for I hought, When it comes to that, advice perfluous, each one must act according to the dictates of conscience and common sense, and

knowledge of a case must precede unbiased judgment of that case; because no second or third person can possibly acquire this knowledge; because the experience of each individual is absolutely unique.

Notwithstanding her protestation, I cannot believe in the sincerity of that "foolish virgin" who parades in the columns of a newspaper estimates, intellectual and financial, of her two lovers, and asks the advice of the public at large as to which of them she shall accept. Certainly no woman who truly loves, or who Certainly no woman who truly loves, or who has a heart to give, can ask such a question, and in such a manner. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that, for their sakes, she reject both before either proposes. On the other hand, should she procrastinate, she may herseif fall in love with both of them,—a result appalling to contemplate!

It is given unto all men once to—marry.

Marriage is a necessary evil,—or good, as you make it. Accept love as the only true foundation. Begin with love. "Do right and fear not." Above all things take for your motto those words of Hawthorne: "Be true, be true,

be true."

For love there is no substitute. When I hear women advised to marry for homes, for money,—for any consideration purely mercenary,—I am shocked, especially when the adviser is a woman. If a women sells herself, does she sin the less because obtaining for herself the highest market price, or because she binds herself to become the property of but one man? Has it come to this, that virtue may be paid for in dollars and cents?

It is said that Love is blind. I don't believe he is; at least his blindness is not chronic, or is of the sort assumed in certain childish games with which we ail are familiar, for surely Love sometimes sees in an object far more than is separent to an ordinary observer. At any rate, Love is neither deaf nor dumb, and lovers may "talk over matters" with a view to a mutual

"talk over matters" with a view to a mutual understanding. That young persons of both sexes will persist in the endeavor to appear that which they are not is, I think, one chief cause of unbappy marriages; the other extreme would be far better. I once knew a young lady who constitutes donned her substitute for would be far better. I once knew a young lady
who sometimes donned her shabbiest dress
when expecting a call from her betrothed, and,
when remonstrated with by a friend, would reply that she might some time be obliged to dress
shabbily, and in that case shouldn't wish to be
reminded that she had never "looked so" before
her marriage. In all other matters, as in this,
she tried to be true, candid and honest, and,
verily, she hath her reward. They were married
long years ago. She has worn many a shabby
dress since then. Truly, "poversy came in at
the door," but love was not frightened away.
The little wife is sadly worn and faded by care
and trouble; but her husband has never for one
moment ceased to be her lover.
I should like to say a few words about the
"self-sacrificing men" with whom I am person-

"self-sacrificing men" with whom I am personally acquainted and to whom I am much indebted, and to give my opinion concerning the selfish ones and the causes of their relishness. But I pause just on the brink of that bottomless w.-b., because I know there's always room in the cause of the relishness.

A MATTER POR THOUGHT.

SOUTH EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 15.—I do not wish my letter to be considered by Constance Armagh in the light of advice. I would scarcely dare give advice on so important a subject; but I would like, if allowed, to make known a few of my ideas on the same.

It seems strange to me that one should ask for help in such a matter through the columns of any paper; but perhaps it is because I have never felt the want of near and dear friends to whom to go for counsel. Constance, would you whom to go for counsel. Constance, would you be willing to follow the advice given you by any one who is not greatly interested in your welfare! And would you not be likely to do as you please after all, unless the ideas of your advisers should coincide with your own! One should be conscientious in deciding a matter that will affect their whole future. Would it be right to yow to love and bonor a man for whom you have simply respect! After all the talk about marriage and divorce, all who contemplate matrimony should think the matter over seriously before starting on so long a journey. I believe one should take into consideration as man's worldly prospects, also his standing in society. I see nothing wrong in consideration as man's worldly prospects, also his standing in society. I see nothing wrong in so doing. Indeed, I think it wrong for one to rush headlong into an engagement, thinking and caring nothing about the character of one whom they expect to make a lifelong companion. We should decide whether or no we can sympathize with them in sickness and health, in joy or sorrow, in prosperity or adversity.

merchants are not to any such alarming extent, think many farmers' wives are, because ther whom ther expect to make a liftoner commandion. We should decide weather or no we can symbatize with them is sickness and health; in joy or sorrow, in grosperity or adversity, read or any commandion of the com

it blindly; yet, holding it, I could not compar the soul to a rainbow, nothing at either end, and rising to perfection in the middle of this earthly life. If I use the rainbow to illustrate my beilef, I would rather retain the tradition of a pot of gold at the end of it. But there is a limit. The eagle with one wing clioped flies imperfectly. With the spirit sustaining on the one hand, and the will on the other, we rise to an elysium, the Heaven of the religious mind in all ages. I love to think of God as a creator, governor, and protector; and the fruits of the earth as blessings,—every green tree full of healing for the nations. I think it is true that some souls are nearer God than others. It is not every one that can see a ladder reaching into the heavens and on it angels ascending and descending. I prefer to think that moral perfection is not confined to any age. I prefer to think of great moral teachers without prejudice,—of Abraham and Zaroaster, of Moses and Gautama, of Socrates, of Confucius, of Swedenborg, of Luther, without bigotry and with a calm mind. What have we in our own time to set above the Pagan King Numa, who took the savage cutthroats that Romulus had gathered out of prisons and vice places, and made good citizens of them? What tamer of wild beasts or slayer of giants ever wrought, such a wonderful work as he! He was a follower of Pythagoras, and taught that when people go to church they should go there to worship. Stern, uncompromising old pagan. He, for the same reason, prohibited architectural gdornment of the temples of Rome, permitting neither paintings nor any a pot of gold at the end of it. But there is a that when people to to church they should go there to worship. Stern, uncompromising old pagan. He, for the same reason, prohibited architectural adornment of the temples of Rome, permitting neither caintings nor any image or device to represent the Deity, lest the practice of religion should become an empty formality. I would fill a church with golden pomgranates and pictures of silver, believing that God is approached through avenues of beauty; that the pretty things in field and forest are not given to tempt us to atheism. Yet Solomon built the Temple at Jerusalem with this idea, adorning it with all the perfection of the art of h s time, and it has passed away, while the principle that Numa acted upon remains, that the beauty of a church is the presence in it of the spirit of God. Numa, pagan as he was, possessed amore beautiful character than Solomon. He lived, as it were, in the presence of the gods. He heid a like opinion with those who believe that one may walk in the bodily presence of an invisible deity; and, agreeable to the doctrine of Pythagoras, that God is only accessible by an act of the intellect. While he was distinguished for his religious traits, he was at once pious, and honest. The belief that the gods are near to a good man gave his life an elevation and a sanctity that to the imagination of his age was a proof that he was sustained by, and lived in, the contioual companionship of the Highest. The character of Nums is an illustration of the effect on multitudes of that feeling of humility which says: "I am not strong, but subject to the will of the gods." During his reign the State enjoyed an universal peace. So pure does it seem was religion that neither avarice nor ambition could have a prace in his government. He thus combined, more than any other man, the elements of character necessary to secure public happiness,—the power of a King with the wisdom of a philosopher. "During the reign of Numa there was neither war, nor sedition, nor innovation in the State, nor any envy or ill-will to to watch over him, or reverence for his virtue, of a givine felicity of fortune that in his day pre-served human innocence, made his reign, by whatever means, a living example and verifica-tion of that saying which Piaro long afterwards vestured to pronounce: that the sole and only respite or remedy for human evils was in some happy conjunction of events, which should unite in a single persos the power of a King with the wisdom of a philosopher, so as to cievate virtue to control and mastery over vice." There is no nower for virtues influence cannot a that of power for virtuous influence equal to that of the personal example of a good man. He is indeed the wisest who thus seeks the companion-ship and perfection of the purest. He is blessed himself and gives blessings to others. It is the highest merit either of a citizen or a prince

> SAD-FACED WOMEN. MORE PACTS BY DAILEY.

that, by his virtuous example, he maintains spontaneous virtue in others. This was the

To the Editor of The Tribune. GOLIAD, Tex., Sept. 10 .- How remorselessly time sweeps us onward! While the bours are growing short to some, to others they are lengthening out. As the "low-comedy man in "Waiting for the Verdict" quotes it, Grass is grass and hay is hay, -We're here to-morrow and gone to-day.

I can scarcely realize, looking backward, that have rambled so far from the loved ones at Home; yet so it is. But the Saturday TRIBUNE will reach me, even if it be a week old. How bright and cheery it is! How charmingly The without it."

Referring back to Aug. 28, I read once more the earnest, yet partial and ill-judged, assault which Lucy Snow makes upon my well-mean letter in defense of sad-faced American women. The only relevant idea in her monumental letter is that American women are overworked. Now, she knows this is true in exceptional cases only, and she ought to know that it is not the labor but the spirit in which it is done, that destroys vitality. She claims to select her illustrations from "the great middle class," when any one can see that she has drawn them-if from life at all—certainly from the poorest of the poor. Do people in the "middle class" have such swarms of children as she describes? I fancy not, and she will permit me to say that my range of observation has been extensive. Now, Lucy Snow must permit me to say further that I have never disputed her statement, which has been reiterated until people are beginning to doubt its truth. Like the women of every country on the globe, some American women are overworked, and suffer even from the pangs of hunger; but certainly the wives of mechanics, salaried clerks, and merchants are not to any such alarming extent. I think many farmers' wives are, because they

have more to do and are less indolent. But are farmers' wives more sad-faced and unhappy-

unbealthful food, systematic loss of sleen, nnhealthful food, systematic loss of sleep. can be sive piano practice, irrational theories concerning marriage, and ignorance of everything practical. To these may be added a total fack of physical enliure. Indolence and immorality cannot be misunderstood. That the above causes, if they exist, produce fil-health, and that ill-health with its attendant consequences promotes unbappliness. I think will not be combated, and hence it is only necessary for Lucy Snow to prove that the above causes do not exist, as I have stated, to an extent which may be considered universal in society as now considered universal in society as now considered universal in society as now constitutions.

considered universal in society as now constituted.

I would permit to women the freest exercise of all the faculties with which God has endowed them. I would close no door, save that which leads to destruction, against any of God's creatures. Let them all walk noon the sunny hill of science, if perchance their lungs are well tested before trying the experiment. The world cannot afford to pause in its busy work to bury self-willed martyrs. Those cold, exalted peaks where science reigns can be safely trod by those only who possess courageous sonis, clear heads, and rugged bodies. All others must fail, oringing death to themselves and annoyance to more successful workers, whose progress they hinder. Weakness here induces little sympathy, and scientists are usually indifferent nurses. An army surgeon refuses to enlist for the service men whom experience and judgment teach him are physically insdequate to the severe demands of necessary discipline, and for this humanitarian reason if would bar the rugged road against unreasoning enthusiasts who are blind to the consequences of their vain folly. If here Snow would open every avenue to ber sisters manitarian reason I would bar the rugged road against unreasoning enthusiasts who are blind to the consequences of their vain folly. It there show would open every avenue to her sistera, let her first teach them physical culture, has they may be able to endure the ascent "like a man." Here is a fine fleed for her enthusiasm to dissipate itself, and when the training is complete, even though not one should seek those dizzy nights, still she will have won a glorious place in history as the benefactress of her sex, and all over the lund, from a sanctuary of happy homes, grateful, bright, smaly faced women will sing a glad pean of praise to her a the "noblest Roman of them all."

T. A. Daller.

TOPSEY TINKLE.

HER REPLY TO CUSHING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Yes, indeed, you are sour young man," and a very sour young man, moreover, Frank Cushing, and I am very glad the Conductor of The Home recognized the fact and blazoned it forth in big "caps," so that all

who run may read.
You say, "Woman's integrity does not stand A1" in trade. It is not her integrity that is in fault; that's all right, else where do all the honest, bonorable men come from? Boys resemble their mothers most mentally, you know; but her poor business standing is due to the fact that the majority of women are not financially independent. The tradesman knows he is not dealing with a principal, but that be-hind his customer there stands the husband, who holds the purse-strings.

If it were generally understood that all wom-en who are dependent on men, whether on stated amount at regular intervals, however small that amount might be, and over which they had as absolute control as a man has over his finances, woman's business standing would

rise above par.

How I wish that all husbands could be made sware of the great comfort and convenience it would be to a wife to know just how much money she could call her own from week to

I once had the happiness of knowing a gen tleman who, in reply to s wife's demand for a certain weekly sum, be it ever so small, said,
"No, my dear, I don't like a wife to be too independent; trust to my generosity." She did, but, as might be expected, she leaned on a broken reed. The generosity was there in full force, but her calculations were always being upset, for she never knew just how much money "generosity" might consider sufficient for her wants.

Suppose, Frank Cushing,—suppose the case

Suppose, Frank Cushing,—suppose the case were reversed, and some day when you were down-town with just 10 cents in your poczet, and a dreadful uncertainty in your heart as to where the next 10 cents was coming from, and your boots were very muddy and rusty, and you lett a great yearning within you to have them blacked, but say to yourself: "No, I don't think I can spend the money for there is no knowing when Elizabeth Ann"—that is your wife, you know—"will give me any more." You go home and when you see Elizabeth Ann you smile as sweet as you can, and do your best to propitiate her, and when you think the time is ripe for the trying, you say: "My dear wife, Elizabeth Ann, can you spara me a dime for a shine?" But Elizabete only "My dear wife, Elizabeth And, can you spars me a dime for a saine?" But Elizabeth only looks at you in sad, sorrowful reproach as she says, "My dear, how often must I tell you that if I had the money you should have it. Lately I have been making very great extensions and improvements in my wardrobe. I can't imagine why you should fuss about your boots. You had them blackened last year." Dost like the picture?

why you should fuss about your boots. Iou had them blackened last year." Dost like the picture?

A little further on in his letter Mr. Cushing makes a few, malicious remarks about women attending prayer-meeting so much. Now, will some philosopher who delves deeply jpto the true inwardness of human nature, masculine nature in particular, inform me why it is that whenever a man desires to be especially cutting and sarcastic in his remarks about the better sex—mark me, I say, the better sex—he is sure to bring in the inoffensive prayer-meeting in some shape or other. Now, what I ask has the prayer-meeting ever done to injure mankind that it should be treated thus? "Intis is the thing I long have sought, and mourned because I found it not."

Suppose they do have a little quiet gossip after meeting is over,—what of it? There is a wide difference between gossip and scandal. Every one gossips more or less; if they don't they must be very unsympathetic, I think, for gossip is one of the outcomes resulting from our interest in life and humanity. What are our best novels but very interestingly told gossip about very interest in personages, interlanded everywhere with wise reflections and poetic sentiments of the authors, to give it weight,—as grocers and their sugar?

He gets the fresh air and sunshine, enjoys intercourse with his fellow-laborers, and the evening brings him rest. Not so the wife, if she is the mother of many little ones. Never, from morning till night, has she one half-boar that she can safely count upon as her own. She has little change from the house into the fresh air and the countless diversions of the street; no pleasant home-coming in the evening to a comfortable supper not cooked by herself. No man who has not toiled and lost his appetite over a hot cook-stove has any idea what a pleasant thing it is to sit down to a nicely-prepared meal, cooked by somebody else. I hope, Mr. Cushing, that you will reconsider your rather severe ideas about womankind. One might think you were one of taose much maligned individuals, an old "bach," but I do not think you are an old man, for a man who has mingled much with men, and seen and known their devious ways, would not fail to raise his voice in iavor of the moral superiority of woman. With the wisdom of added years and the growth of your soul the truth will dawn upon you and your opinions undergo a radical change. upon you and your opinions undergo a rachange. Topset Tinki

WHAT AN OLD MAID THINKS OF THEM. To the Ethics of The Tribuns.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Sept. 15.—I would love to extend my hand to Raven Hair for a friendly shake, were it only possible, for her thoughts upon the disagreeable subject of "babies" are mine recovered.

mine precisely.

I wonder if she is a "born old maid" like myselt,—though I've not passed the first corner by
several years yet,—having the misfortune to be
hedged in on all sides by many and various
specimens of the genus enfant? If so, she has
my condolences, for I can realize in a measure
have ween

Perhaps she cannot call upon a neighbor within two blocks of her that is not meumbered with half a dozen or so of these unimpressible torments, who leave traces everywhere of their unmistakable presence upon the chairs and sofas in the shape of lumps of butter and liquided molases-candy; upon the carpets, by crumbs, apple-cores, and discarded chicken-bones; while all the way out to the frunt-gate the path is obstructed by a litter of broken crockery, babycarts, bootjacka, tin-palls, knives and form, bottles, and tomatoes.

Perhaps she leaves that house with the

screams of the "cherube never, no never, step over She holds fast to her resolution, with gradually accumulate again, consolung herself with may not be so bed this

I never knew myself to be but there was the everlastin tertsio me to my journey's I endured, without fluching, ing, with not more than the mission.

ing, with not more than the mission.

I am invited to spend a friend. We seat ourselves first and most appetizing I present a voracious youn years, and an unusually inte is by its doting and foolish a big?" enough to sit up a grown-uo folks." I am decourse, and how can I blind ulets of — which graceft each corner of that "litt, mouth. With much sputter able grimaces, it ejects will dress-front and the table-clo offered it, which is patiently spoon by devoted and admirit posited upon her own plate to see more, for my poor store up already, but am sudden convenient sick headache, we for the enjoyment of the With many regrets—alas im—I retire to my room, in pointment of my friend, poor and white she finishes the did deprived, I gather my things parture.

How ope longs for "som

How one longs for "som wilderness," these pleasant when we go out for a quiet sa when we go out for a dulet as light, only to have our ears of soprano shrieks from the nied by basso howls from to spersed with tenor chords across the way. We can on treat, and even behind clo-angelic wails break out afre-

dreams.

Could we but turn cann Hair, it cannot be. Some termination must be thought think, would be far prefethink you could stomach a cannibal? My hatred of the cannibal of large sure. more intense, for I am sure I Farewell, Raven Hair, to spirits as ours should meet a I trust we may. LIKES THE LITTLE

To the Editor of DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 6 aroused my indignation to am constrained to offer an the young innocents and "forts,"—bables. No woman womanly instincts and the the earth. Suppose papas times past had seen fit to d and raise pigs instead, where of the nineteenth century nowned authors, our brill wonderful inventors, once given to these small beings sary to the progress and act tion? The feet that are now

sary to the progress and action? The feet that are now that are now so helpless, and tongue, may one day walk raise the ignorant and de them of One who said "Exclittle child ye cannot enter liesven."

The cry and wall of an of large-hearted, true fathers sweet as music, and a feeling fulness arises to God for his fidence in permitting them to vate, and develop an immort Let parents remember they a trusted with the holiest misse "There is no accounting fo a mystery to me that Raven sour breath of the long-snoupure, undecentive beings on eacl correspondent may accursing had the care of a baby, at tically, my knowledge is limit of calibrates. ing nan the care of a baoy, as tically, my knowledge is limi of catnip-tea; else I am a hy who assumes domestic to riews in order to gain admir the pen of some young cleay yery HAPPY Wi

MISCELLAN HAY-PEVE MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. for a place where he can e sufferer from that disease asthma included, for the have visited Colorado, the and many other places w

this place.

Marquette can be reach
Chicago, fare \$12. Board
per week, and at the best
per day. Plenty of salling, f

How is n
To the Editor of Ti
GALESBURG, Ill, Sept. 15
brethren or sisters of The H
to inform an ignoramus how
should read; also where the The mile of the gods;
But they grind exceed
I am in doubt about that
It be "amail" or "fine"?

To the Editor of T COLDWATER, Mich., Sept the writers of The Home pl tion for the cure of epilensy
By so doing they will gre
from that terrible disease.

SICILIAN VES

We list to the soft-falling ma That throbs on the air swee While our hearts are entrance We forget "that day," lon That beautifu! Easter mornin In a land that was fair as da Where the slumbrous air was With flowers that scented to

When Palmermo's host was g
For the Easter-day's royal
Xever dreaming that death o
In the pathway they trod co
But the scented air throos wil
As 'tis cleft by the leaden h
And the groans of the dying
O'er the land in an anguish

And over that beautiful kings Camage hovered with scarle The day that should have run But bloodshed and agony to Sicily hides her face in terror At the blood on her snow-w The price of her freedom is f Though Anjou she drives fr

And oft, while skilled hands
Those vespers, so soft and
My thoughts to that sad day a
And I hear but ead walls of
and I dream of a blooming a
That was changed to a clan
of the heavenly-breathing ve
That gave place to the tolit
GRAND PARK, Ill. Gen, Grant's

Gen, Grant's
The following is the spiv to Atmiral Ammen to co-operate in an America "Iokio, Japan. Aug. Admiral: Your letter of the safew days since. After on your suggestion of the or consent to take if offers the interoceanic canal telegraphed to the Secretar Washington: 'Tell Grant.' I hope you rec On the 27th, two leaves Yokohama, we sail do not feel half as auxious eighteen months aro. To which I have visited, he Europe, except Japan, whitay longer than to see the interest. But Japan is a mixty, and the people are questioned the second system extending or and affording facilities aducation to every child They have a military an which compares well course taught, the discipliments of the students. The several piaces in the Empire of the students. They have a military and which compares well course taught, the discipliments of the students. They have a military and the proposed in the Empire of the students. The several piaces in the Empire of the students. The struction as our best have a school of science when the surpassed in any certar majority of their Principles of the students. The struction as our best have a school of science when the surpassed in any certar majority of their Principles of the students. The surpassed in the Empire of the students. The surpassed in the Empire of the students. The surpassed in any certar majority of their Principles of the students and the surpassed in any certar majority of their Principles of the students. The surpassed in the surpa

restematic loss of sleep, ex-tile, irrational theories con-and ignorance of everything e may be added a total lack of Indolence and immorality lestood. That the above is, produce fil-health, and that tendant consequences prethe dant consequences pro-it think will not be com-is only necessary for Luy the above causes do not ex-t, to an extent which may be all in society as now consti-

of the extent which may be it in society as now consiling the which God has endowed se no door, save that which is against any of God's creatil walk upon the sunny nill mance their lungs are well gabe experiment. The world has in its busy work to bury. Those cold, exalted peaks as an be safely trod by those his can be safely trod by those winageous souls, clear heads.

All others must fail, bring-elves and annoyance to more whose progress they hinder dudees hittle sympathy, and lift in the service with the same to enlist for the service disadequate to the severe dedisadequate to the severe dediscipline, and for this hut would bar the rugged road of their valu folly. It have yery avenue to her sisters, them physical culture, that and when the training is safely as the benefactress of the land, from a sancturgrateful, bright, sunhy-faced grateful, bright, sunhy-faced grateful grat

Y TINKLE.

PLY TO CUSHING.

into at The Tribune.

1.—Yes, indeed, you are "a and a very sour young man, Gushing, and I am very glad the Home recognized the fact th in big "caps," so that all

an's integrity does not stand is not her integrity that is in right, else where do all the men come from? Boys re-bers most mentally, you or business standing is due to majority of women are not dent. The tradesman knows e-strings.

ally understood that all wom-adeut on men, whether on bushand, were in receipt of a regular intervals, however might be, and over which te control as a man has over

comfort and convenience it call her own from week to

happiness of knowing a gen-nly to as wife's demand for a m. be it ever so small, said, lou't like a wife to be too in-to my generosity." She did, expected, she leaned on a generosity was there in full culations were always being er knew just how much money tht consider sufficient for her

Cushing,—suppose the case all some day when you were just 10 cents in your pocaet, neertainty in your heart as to cents was coming from, and tery muddy and rusty, and you may within you to have them 'to yourself: "No, I don't the money for there is no knowbeth Ann — that is your wife, give me any more." You go n you see Elizabeth Ann you you can, and do your best to me when you think the time the trying, you say: Elizabeth Ann, can you spare snine!" But Elizabeth and, sorrowful reproach as she saine?" But Elizabeth only ad, sorrowful reproach as she how often must I tell you that by you should have it. Lately ng very great extensions and my wardrobe. I can't imagine fuss about your boots. You led last year." Dost like the

r on in his letter Mr. Cushing iclous remarks about women meeting so much. Now, will r who delves deeply into the r who delves deeply into the fuman nature, masculine national me why it is that desires to be especially cutting his remarks about the better say, the better sex—he is sure inoffensive prayer-meeting in the r. Now, what I ask has the ever done to injure mankind treated thus? "Tois is the courbit, and mourned because

sought, and mourned because lo have a little quiet gossip lo have a little quiet gossis over,—what of it? There is a between gossip and scandal, a more or less; if they don't y unswimpa hetic, I think, for the outcomes resulting from life and humanity. What are not very interestingly told goscieresting personages, interlardith wise reflections and poetle authors, to give it weight,—as sugar?

ank says, that many men uncarly morning till late at

ank says, that many men unearly morning till late at
fatily "whims and extravaart of wife, mother, or sister,
onesin the home-cest may be
its burrying, jostling world,
the average man working on a
g out to his business every
and mother of his children at
economy's sake to care for her
housework without help, and,
will be seen that the man's
more that is conductive to
brightness of spirit than heraair and sanshine, enjoys instellow-laborers, and the evenst. Not so the wife, if she is
my little ones. Never, from
pit, has she one halfn safely count upon as her
tile change from the house into
the conuctiess diversions of the
at home-coming in the evening
supper not cooked by herself,
not toiled and lost his appeook-stove has any idea what a
is to sit down to a nicely-preed by somebody else. I hope,
hat you will reconsider your
eas about womankind. One
were one of those much
unis, an old "bach," but I do
an old man, for a man who
ned with men, and seen and
tops ways, would not fail to
lavor of the moral superiority
the wisdom of added years
your soul the truth will dawn
pur opinions undergo a radical
Topsey Tinkles.

BABIES.

BABIES.

D MAID THINKS OF THEM.
Editor of The Tribune.
il., Sept. 15.—I would love to
to Raven Hair for a friendly mly possible, for her thoughts table subject of "babies" are

is a "born old maid" like mye not passed the first corner by having the misfortune to be genus enfant? If so, she has for I can realize in a measure

mot call upon a neighbor within ter that is not incumbered with or of these unimpressible tor-traces everywhere of their un-nee upon the chairs and sofastings of butter and liquided upon the carpets, by crumbs, lisearded chicken-bones; while the front-gate the path is ob-

er of broken crockery, baby-tin-pails, knives and forks, toes.

screams of the "cherubs" echoing in her ears far up the street, and she vows she will never, no never, step over its threshold again. She holds fast to her resolve a few weeks, and then, with gradually accumulated courage, tries it again, consoling herself with the thought that it may not be so bad this time. But, alas! I will forbear.

all forbear. I never knew myself to board a railroad train I never knew myself to board a railroad train but there was the everlasting baby ready to entertain me to my journey's and. Not long since I endured, without funching, 100 miles of squalling, with not more than three minutes' inter-

ing, with not more than three minutes' intermission.

I am invited to spend a short time with a friend. We seat ourselves to partake of the first and most appetizing lunch, but there is present a voracious youngster of 3 or 3 vers, and an unusually interesting infant, who is by its doting and footish mamma considered hig" enough to sit up to the table with "grown-uo folks." I am directly opposite, of course, and how can I blind my eyes to the rivulets of — which gracefully meander from each corner of that "little rosebud" of a mouth. With much sputtering and indiscribable grimaces, it ejects with disgust upon its dress-front and the table-cloth every mouthful offered it, which is patiently scraped up with a \$5000 by devoted and admiring mamma, and deoffered it, which is patiently scraped no with a spoon by devoted and admiring mamma, and deposited upon her own plate. I do not remain to see more, for my poor stomach is wrong side and already, but am suddenly stricken with a gonvenient sick headache, which wholly unfits me for the enjoyment of the dainties before me. With many regrets—alas! hypocrite that I am—I retire to my room, much to the disappointment of my friend, poor deluded creature; and while she finishes the dinner of which I was admired, I gather my things up for a hasty dered. I gather my things up for a hasty de

arture.

How one longs for "some lone spot in the wilderness," these pleasant autumn evenings, when we go out for a quiet saunter in the moonwhen we go due for a duet sauther in the moon-light, only to have our ears assailed by a series of soprano shrieks from this house, accompa-nied by basso howls from the next, and inter-spersed with tenor chords from the cottage across the way. We can only beat a basty re-trest, and even behind closed shutters these angelic wails break out afresh in our disturbed dreams.

drams.

Could we but turn cannibals! But, Raven Hair, it cannot be. Some other means of extermination must be thought of. Cremation, I think, would be far preferable, for do you think you could stomach a baby if you were a cannibal? My batred of the species must be more intense, for I am sure I could not.

Farewell, Raven Hair, two such congenial could be a pure abould meet at some future day. spirits as ours should meet at some future day.

OLD MAID.

LIKES THE LITTLE CHEBUBS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 6 .- Raven Hair has aroused my indignation to such a pitch that I the young innocents and "troublesome comforts,"-babies. No woman who is true to her womanly instincts and the promptings of nature wishes to banish children from the face of the earth. Suppose papas and mammas in times past had seen fit to do away with bables, and raise pigs instead, where would be the glory of the nineteenth century? Were not our re-nowned authors, our brilliant statesmen, our wonderful inventors, once squalling, kicking, colicky babies? Can too much attention be colicky babies? Can too much attention be given to these small beings, who are so necessary to the progress and advancement of a napon? The feet that are now so weak, the hands that are now so neipless, and the little lisping tongue, may one day walk in foreign lands, raise the ignorant and depressed, and teach them of One who said "Except ye become as a little child ye cannot enter the Kungdom of licaven."

The cry and wail of an offspring is to the large-hearted, true fathers and mothers as sweet as music, and a feeling of tender thankfulness arises to God for his goodness and confidence in permitting them to teach, trais, culti-

fulness arises to God for his goodness and confidence in permitting them to teach, trais, cultivate, and develop an immortal mind and soul. Let parents remember they are blessed and intrusted with the holiest mission here below.

"There is no accounting for tastes," and it is a mystery to me that Raven Hair prefers the sour breath of the long-snouted pig to the only pure, undeceptive beings on earth. Some critical correspondent may accuse me of never having had the care of a baby, and say that, practically, my knowledge is limited to a few doses of catnip-tes; else I am a hypocritical humbug, who assumes domestic tastes and religious riews in order to gain admiring effusions from the pen of some young clegyman. I am only a very

HAPPY WIPE AND MOTHER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY-PEVER.
To the Editor of The Tribune. MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 15 .- Sam T. asks for a place where he can escape the hay-fever, that can be reached by water. I have been a sufferer from that disease in all its forms, asthma included, for the past fifteen years; have visited Colorado, the White Mountains, and many other places where I found partia relief, but have never escaped it entirely excep

Marquette can be reached by steamer from Chicago, fare \$12. Board can be had for \$10 per week, and at the best hotel from \$2 to \$3 per day. Plenty of sailing, fishing, hunting, etc. L. M. R.

HOW IS IT? To the Editor of The Tribuns.
GALESBURG, Ill, Sept. 15.—Will some of the brethren or sisters of The Home be kind enough to inform an ignoramus how the following line should read; also where they can be found:

The mills of the gods grind slowly,
But they grind exceeding small?
I am in doubt about that last word. Should
it be "small" or "fine"? IGNORAMUS.

EPILEPST.

COLDWATER, Mich., Sept. 9.—Will some of the writers of The Home please give a prescrip tion for the cure of epilepsy?

By so doing they will greatly oblige a sufferer from that terrible disease.

M. C.

SICILIAN VESPERS.

We list to the soft-falling music
That throbs on the air sweet and low;
While our hearts are entranced with the rhythm,
We forget "that day," long, long ago—
That beautiful Easter morning
In a land that was fair as day,
Where the slumbrous air was heavy
With flowers that scented the way—

When Palmermo's host was gathering
For the Easter-day's royal fete,
Never dreaming that death or sorrow
In the pathway they trod could wait.
But the scented air throos with anguish
As 'tis cleft by the leaden hail,
And the groans of the dying are heard
O'er the land in an anguished wall.

And over that beautiful kingdom Carnage hovered with scarlet wings.
The day that should have rong with vespers
But bloodshed and agony brings.
Sidir hides her face in terror.
At the blood on her snow-white hand;
The price of her freedom is fearful,
Though Anjou she drives from the land,

And oft, while skilled hands are playing
Those vespers, so soft and so low.

In thoughts to that sad day are straying,
And I hear but sad wails of wo;
and I dream of a bicoming Eden
That was changed to a clanging Hell—
Of the heavenly-breathing vespers
That gave place to the toling bell.
GRAND PARK, Ill.

Mrs. O. B. HEWETT.

Gen, Grant's Letter.

Criticising the concert in Cleveland last Monday evening, the Louder of that city says:

Strong and well sustained as was the entire performance, the chief interest of the strenging content of the miscrosum cannot be surpressed in an admerican cannot project.

Strong and well sustained as was the entire performance, the chief interest of the strenging content of the miscrocaule cannot via Nicargua, i strong and well sustained as was the entire performance, the chief interest of the strenging content of the miscrocaule cannot via Nicargua, i strong and well as the consent to take if offered,—in the matter of the merceanic cannot via Nicargua, i strong and well as the consent of the miscrocaule cannot via Nicargua, i strong and well as the consent via Nicargua, i strong and well of the properties of the strong and consent via Nicargua, i strong and well of the well of the strong and the s

will say more on this subject than I care to write in the limit of a letter.

"Mrs. Grant sends her love to Mrs. Ammen and the children. Please remember me kindly also. Yours truly,

"Admirat D. Ammen."

AMUSEMENTS.

CAMPBELL'S NEW PLAY. "My Partner," of which so much has been expected, was produced at the Union Square Theatre, New York, on Tuesday. Bartley Campbell, its author, is well enough known here to dispense with remark as to his past work. He has been the most prolific of stagewriters in this country, and he has hitherto produced very little that could stand severe analysis. "My Partner," however, appears to have satisfied the highest expectations of the have satisfied the highest expectations of the work, and Mr. Campbell may be congratulated. The leading characters of the play are two miners, partners and devoted friends. One is weak only in his relations with a girl whom he wrongs, and who is loved, unknown to him, by the other. That other accidentally discovers the fact, forces the partners to him. forces the partner to swear he will right the rirl by marriage, foregoes all hope and concern marriage can take place the bridegroom to be s killed, and the absent partner returns only to

is killed, and the absent partner returns only to be accused of the murder. The girl's sin is discovered, and to save her and his dead friend he avows himself ber husband, is accepted as such by her father, and has his deliverance wrought in a way that is comparatively rational. Some of the situations that grow out of the different circumstances are very strong, and are conveyed with a good deal of effect, and throughout there is apparent no little logenuity. There is among the New York critics a unanimity of opinion as to the merit of the work, and all pronounce it a great success. The 5w says: "There have been a great many dramas written of which the material has been more or less Californian in its origin, but Mr. Bartley Campbell's new play, produced last evening at the Union Square Theatre, is probably the best effort that has yet been made in that direction." The World remarks that it is "remarkable for the consistency of its story, the brightness of its dialog, the force of its dramatic situations, and the keen humor of its comedy." although the writer thinks it lacks great originality. The Times claims for it "a high place among melodramas, and regards it as another encouraging proof that the American drama can stand on its owneds?" and thinks it as another encouraging proof that the American drama can stand on its owneds?" and thinks it as another encouraging proof that the American drama can stand trinks it lacks great originality. The Times claims for it "a high place smong melodramas, and regards it as another encouraging proof that the American drama can stand on its own legs," and thinks "it is as strong in a different way as 'The Banker's Daughter.'" The Heraid guishes over it, and says that "In the creation of his plot and the development of the story,—keeping, as he does, the tide of interest always at the flood,—in happily commingling rough humor and homely pathos, the author appears to have succeeded in giving us a purely American drama based on incidents that are possible, and represented by characters that are possible, and represented by characters that are not extravagant." The Tribune thinks that Campbell has "made a very valuable addition to the dramatic literature that is distinctively American." The full cast was: Joe Saunders, Mr. Louis Aldrich; Ned Singiston, Mr. Henry Crisp: Wing Lee, Mr. C. T. Parsloe; Maj. Henry Cray Britt, Mr. Frank Mordaunt; Mr. Matthew Branden, Mr. Harry Edwards; Josiah Scraggs, Mr. J. W. Hague; Sam Bower, Mr. J. H. Burnett; Mr. Weilington Widgery, Mr. Charles Webster; Jim Johnson, Mr. John Dailey; Mary Branden, Miss Munie Palmer; Miss Posie Pentland, Miss Alice Grey.

THEATRICAL MANNERS. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 18 .- I am fresh from the coun try and not well posted in Chicago manners, but some things strike me as a little curious. For example, last night at Haverly's Theatre, people with reserved seats kept coming in until fully half-past 8 o'clock, greatly to the annoyance of the audience and to the interruption and disturbance of the performance. Was the custom of reserving seats invented for the express purpose of affording those who have paid for them the privilege of creating a disturbance by coming in late? It seems to me that the privilege of a reserved seat does not carry with it the right to make a

seat does not carry with it the right to make a dozen people rise in the middle of an act while the holder of the ticket deliberately passes in to take his seat.

Another thing that surprises me is to see the large number of young men and old men who are compelled to go out as soon as the curtain drops to get a little fresh air! The ventifation in most theatres is bad enough in all conscience, but at Haverly's it is so good that most people do not suffer inconvenience if they remain until the curtain falls upon the last act. Of course, there can be no other reason for running in and out so much upon the last act. Of course, there can be no other reason for running in and out so much except to breathe the pure air out of doors. except to breathe the pure air out of doors. But it is an annoyance that ought to be stopped, and Mr. Haverly will confer a benefit upon the public who patronize his theatre if he can devise a process whereby the wants of the audience can be supplied so well that the gentlemen can sit the plays out as well as the ladies.

the plays out as well as the ladies.

Another breach of good manners is the vicious habit of getting up and rushing out just as the last act closes. You would think that the theatre was on fire, or one-fourth of the audience were going out on the next train and there was scarcely time to reach it; hence they must grab their hats and overcoats and run. Everybody ought to protest against such proceedings, especially the actors upon the stage, to whom they are insulting, and try and help to care this evidence of ill-breeding. Every man who enters a public sudlence is in duty bound to respect the rights of others as well as his own; but he does not do it when he indulges in either of the bad habits hinted at above.

A VISITOR.

LOCAL THEATRES. An unusually brisk business has been done at all the city theatres during the week. Denman Thompson, in his play of "Joshua Wnitcomb," has taken the lead, and if possible has taken in more money than in either of the previous weeks of his engagement. On Mon-day evening he will begin the last performances in this city, and no doubt we shall see the sign, "Standing-room only," again conspicuously at the door every evening. "Evangeline" has held her own at Hoolev's, and will continue for another week to kick up her heels at this house; and at Hamlin's "Blow for Blow" will be succeeded by another play—what it is has not yet been announced. John McCullough will on Sunday evening begin an engagement of one week at Haverly's. His repertoire for that time, varied enough certainly, will be: On Sunday, "Jack Cade"; Monday, "Virginius"; Tuesday, "O.hello"; Wednesday watinee, "The Honeymoon"; Wednesday evening, "Hamlet"; Thursday, "The Giadiator"; Friday, "Richelteu"; Saturday matinee, "Julius Cæsar"; Saturday evening, "Richard III."; Sunday, "Damon and Pythias." Mr. McCullough will be supported by Fred B. Warde, John A. Lane, H. A. Langdon, Miss Emma Stockman, and Miss Augusta Foster. At the Olympic—which house, by the way, has been liberally patronized during the week—the Belle Howitt Company will continue to appear in "The Silver Demon," and a number of fresh faces will be seen in the offo. The Persilty of the West Side Academy of Music management—the house opened last Monday—has been recognized by crowded houses; and the Lyceum, the Halsted Street Opers-Honse, and the National are reported to be in a flourishing condition. and at Hamlin's "Blow for Blow" will be

LITTA IN CONCERT.

"Conrad the Corsair" follows "Evangeline Haidee Heller will resume the second-sight

sensation with a new partner. A condensed version of "The Forty Thieves" will soon be produced at the Olympic. Another version of "Jane Eyre" has been produced in London. It is commended. At the Boston Gasety Miss Geraldine Maye is playing Dorothy to Mr. Frank Bangs' Dan't

A ten years' lease of the Boston Globe Theatre has been secured by Mr. Stetson. He will open it about Christmas.

It is announced that Salvini and Ristori have been engaged to play together in a tour throughout the United States.

"The Palace of Truth," admitted to be one of Gilbert's best works, opened the Park Theatre, Boston, on Monday night. Lively Lotta's agent, George A. Tyler, is in the city. She will appear in "Zip" after Joshua Whitcomb finishes his engagement.

Kate Clarton

Kate Clarton has found a place in which "The Two Orphans" has not been seen,—Williamsburg, L. I.,—and at that place and in that place she will open her season on Oct. 6. John Elisier has inaugurated the European system of season tickets at the Cleveland Academy of Music. They will be sold at \$150 each, and entitle the holder to a reserved seat. Frederick Lyster, late manager of Baldwin's Theatre. San Francisco, is accused of copying "Musette" (Lotta's play) for Imogen, the young amateur who has just sailed for Australia, and suits are threatened.

The Boston Herald tells us that Robson and Crane's new play is entitled "A. D. 1900," and is called a "quizzical, gomical, philosophical, dramatic review of the future." They will not bring it out until late in the season.

"Miss Geraldine Maye," we are told by the Boston Advertiser, "who appeared with Mr. Davenport as Dorothy Druce, is now with Mr. Baugs, and a more perfect or beautiful conception of the part is beyond imagination." The comedy of "Nabob," by Daudet, Gondinet, and Gear, now in rehearsal at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, has, so the London Era says, been sold for \$5,000 to Lester Wallack, who will create the role of Duke de Mona.

Miss Genevieve Ward's new play, "Forget Me Not," is said to be merely an adaptation of the younger Dumas' "Demi-Monde," which deals with the emotions of an adventuress who risks everything—past, present, and future—to enter respectable society. A new project is being agitated by Barnum. It is to give a vast museum, aquarium, lectureroom, theatre, and gardens "upon a scale of
magnificence hitherto undreamed of," of course.
The enterprise, if carried out, will cost \$1,500,000 before the doors are opened.

The estate of H. J. Montague will be finally settled up by next month, but only a small sum will be left to send to his sister in England. Despite the announcement that Lester Wallack meant to have the matter handsomely attended to, Montague's grave in Greenwood, it appears, is still numarked.

is still unmarked.

Mr. Conn Murphy, who has been engaged in the management and direction of the C. C. C. "Pinafore" performances, has gone to New York, where he is under engagement with Mr. Lester Wallack. It may be said that the progress the ladies and gentlemen composing this troupe have made in acting is owing to the instruction of Mr. Murphy.

Instruction of Mr. Murphy.

Augustin Daly opened his Broadway Theatre on Wednesday evening. The play was "Newport," from ine "Niniche" of Hennequin. According to the Heraid, Daly has given the public "a beautiful place of amusement, decorated in accordance with the best of taste, replete with artistic excellence, and covered everywhere with pleasant color. But in presenting the play of 'Newport' it is anquestionably evident that he has committed an error of judgment. When the curtain fell on the first set it came down like an obituary notice. The play was dead." The Sun says: "Probably nothing so ineffably silly, tedious, and inaneerer gained a place on so pretentious a stage, or so effectively challenged the indifference, if it did no excite the ridicule, of a well-disposed andience." "Although a few of its ridiculous incidents excited laughter," says the Tribuns, "its pervasive effect was that of intense weariness and ultimate diagust."

On the 2d of September the following were the

some Heroan; "Olympic, "Davy Crocket" and "Cut and Come Again;" Str. and, "Ruth's Romance" and "Mme. Favart;" Vaudeville, "Home for Home," "The Girls," and "Our Domestics;" Opera Comique, "Cups and Saucers," "H. M. S. Pinatore," and "After All;" Royalty, "Crutch and Toothpick" and "Venus:" Alnambra, "Princess of Trebizonde" and "Le Carnaval a Venise;" Criterion, "Jilted" and "Betsey;" Imperial, "H. M. S. Pinatore" and "After All;" Park, "Jane Eyre" and "Day After the Wedding; "Surrey, "Jo" and "B. B.;" Standard, "Pink Dominos;" Britannia, "Faith, Hope, and Charity" and "Capt. Firebrand;" Grecian, "The Biack Flags" and "The Old Salt."

MUSICAL NOTES. Wilhelmj and Miss Helene Balatka returned yesterday from a bighly-successful concert tour M. Massenet is working hard on his grand

opera "Herodiade," which will be produced in February at the Scala, Milan. Mr. Cari Rosa bas engaged Miss Minnie Hauk for his next winter series of English operation performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, Lon-

The formal opening of Steinway Hall will take place on the 6th of October, with a grand orchestral concert by Thomas' old men led by Thomas; the soioists will be Franz Rummel, the pianist, and probably Wilhelmj, the violinist. Clara Bernstein, of Cincinnati, has been engaged at the Grand Opera. Paris, and will make her debut this winter, probably as Vacut ne. She has a fine mezzo-soprano voice, and studied with Mme. Marchesi, Krauss' teacher, in Vienna.

The new artists for the Mendelssohn Quintet Club are Mr. Heimendahl, first violin, from London; Herr Grese, 'cello soloist, from Rotterdam; and Mr. Shade, flute, graduate from the Royal Music School of Berlin. The club begins its thirtieth session.

In the production of Maretzek's new opers, fifty ballet girls will dance an American dance under the direction of Mile. Mincelli, who, though not an American, is supposed to know something about dancing. The orchestra will be fity men strong, led by Maretzek himself. Mr. Nat Childs has just completed a new comic opera in two acts, called "The Roadside Inn," and the manuscript is aiready in the "proper" hands of John J. Braham, who will write the music for it. The new composition is not a burlesque, but has a serious and semi-serious plot.

The Worcester, Mass., musical festival, to occur in the week beginning Sept. 22, promises to be as great a financial success as it will be musi-cally. Gounod's "Messe Soleneile" and Han-del's "Messiah" are the leading works an-nounced, and a large number of soloists have been engaged for the miscellaneous concerts.

Miss Emma Thursby will appear for the first time after her return from Europe on Monday evening, Dec. 1, at Steinway Hall, under the management of Maurice Strakosch. Miss Thursby writes privately to a friend;—"i sing here (England) at the Hereford Festival, Sept. 9 to 13; at Bristol Festival, Oct. 13 to 17; and am engaged for twenty concerts at Covent Garden Opera House, ending Nov. 9. So you see I have my hands full."

BY THE BITE OR A RABID ANIMAL.

The following fact will speak for itself, and needs no further comment: In the City of Berlin, in Germany, cases of Rabies, or Hydrophobia, used to be very frequent,—according to Prof. Spinola about twenty-five years ago one could scarcely make an extended trip through the city without seeing one or more mad dogs,—till a city ordinance compelled every owner of a dog to keep the same muzzled, not only in the summer, but at all seasons of the year, except within his bouse, or on his own premises if properly inclosed. Every dog without a muzzle, if seen in the street, was immediately killed by the police. As the ordinance was strictly executed, the dogs, being always muzzled, could not bite, either each other, or any other animal, or a human being; and cases of Hydrophobia altogether ceased to occur. Would it not be worth while to enact and to enforce such an ordinance in every large city of the United States? Will not the best Mayor, etc., take the initiative?

There is, however, reason to suppose that by no means every dog alleged to be rabid is really affected with that terrible disease; at any rate, the existence or non-existence of Rabies remains in doubt in a majority of cases, and

mains in doubt in a majority of cases, and

MUCH UNNECESSARY ANXIETY

is occasioned to people bitten by a dog, because
the first thing our police are in the habit of
doing, as soon as a dog, whether mad or not,
has bitten a human being, is to kill the dog, and
to destroy thereby the means by which the existence or non-existence of Rabies can be ascertained in time. The proper way to do would be,
to secure every dog supposed to be mad, either
in an iron cage, or by means of a stout chain;
to observe his behavior, and to await the end,
because Rabies terminates invariably within a
week or eight days, and, with rare exceptions,
always in death. I say with rare exceptions,
because a few cases are on ecord in which a re-

the latter is the case, all the dread and anxiety of those persons who have been bitten are at once removed and set at rest; and, even if it is true that the bite of a dog simply in a rage, but not affected with Rabies, has resulted in producing Hydrophobia, or any other fatal disorder diagnosed or taken to be Hydrophobia, the terrible dread and mental anguish of the person bitten had probably more to do with it than the biting itself. Further, statistics show that, of all those persons bitten by really mad dogs (affected with Rabies),

ONLY ABOUT 40 PER CENT

experience any bad consequences, unless the mental agony and dread of the disease are very great. It has also been found that slight lesions, or mere scratches, scarcely drawing any blood, are far more dangerous than deep or severe wounds, bleeding freely; that wounds on uncovered parts of the body—in the face or on the hands—are more dangerous than wounds in parts of the body covered with clothing, because the latter is apt to wipe the saliva from the teeth of the biting animal, and thus to prevent the virus from entering the wound. Finally, it has been observed, when a mad dog has bitten several persons in quick succession, that only the one or those bitten first are 10 most danger, and that those bitten inst usually escape all fatal consequences,—probably because the repeated biting has temporarily exhausted the existing amount of saliva charred with virus.

As to dors, the principal and best measures of prevention consist in preventing any biting and fighting by not allowing any dog without a muzzle on any public street or thoroughfare, and in diminishing the number of worthless curs by a dog-tax of say \$1 or \$2 for every animal. Of course, if Rabies in dogs is effectually prevented, Hydrophobia will not occur in human beings. If, however, a person should be bitten by a mad dog, the first thing to be done is to wash the wound thoroughly, to cause the same to bleed copiously, and to apply a good caustic—costic potassa or a red-hot from is the best—as soon and as thoroughly as possible. If the latter cannot be had soon enough, it will be advisable, when it can be done,—when, for instance, the wound is on a hand or a finger,—to stop temporarily the circulation, especially in the veins, by applying a tourniquet at a suitable place. If nothing else is at hand, a common string, etc., will do. If the wound is cauterized in time, before the virus has been absorbed, or if the wound has immediately been washed thoroughly and been caused to bleed freely, there will be no danger whatever.

As so many erroneous botions are yet prevailing in regard to the symptoms and characteristics of canine Rabies, a correct description of that diease, as it really is and manifests itself, may contribute some in preventing mistakes, which undoubtedly are of frequent occurrence; but, for want of space, such a discription must be deferred to another time. Verenianan. MEASURES OF PREVENTION.

A recent issue of the New York Times contains the following, which will be read by lake steamboat men with a great deal of interest, as it opens up a new and novel feature in steamboat men with a great deal of interest, as it opens up a new and novel feature in steamboat men with a great deal of interest, as it opens up a new and novel feature in steamboat construction:

"Travel on the Hudson River has increased so much in late years that to meet it the capacity of the river boats has been increased. A change of style is about to be made in the day boats running on the river between this city and Albany. During the past summer the different lines of Hudson River steamboats had more business than they could attend to. This was particularly the case with the day lines. The company owning the boats composing the Albany Day Line have considered various schemes, and have at last decided upon the one which, in their judgment, is best. This consists of building boats with from hulfs of peculiar pattern, and with the machinery down in the hold instead of the machinery down in the hold instead of the machinery down in the hold instead of the same and the music as it swells: And yet, around the fragite, twisted stems, Translucent as faute ander in the light, Arecont twines with eyes like baleful gems, Writing through all the hours of day and night—Translucent as fauted and such and yet, around the fragic, wisted stems, Translucent as fauted and such and the hours of day and night—Translucent as fauted and the hours of day and night.

A woman Who Cheated Three Lawyers, A Scotch lass was recently sent to prison for wenty days for cheating three Giasgow lawyers—an upprecedented feat. She was a domestic servant, 23 years of age, and representing to each in turn that she would inherit a considerable fortune, giving each instructions how to dispose of her prospective "property." she induced each of the assute gent ment as a such ment of a would inhered.

A woman Who Cheated Three Lawyers.

A Scotch lass was recently and the mi

Improved that an incomplate upon a pine tree to the control of the

SOUTH CAROLINA.

of river navigation next spring."

Districts if not Chested by Democrats. man E. W. M. Mackey, one of the most ener getic leaders of the Republican party in this State, who was so shamelessly defrauded of his election to Congress last fall, is at present conducting the prosecutions before the United States Court in this city, in the capacity of Assistant District-Attorney. In conversation to-day he stated that the Republicans of his dis-trict, comorising the Counties of Charleston, Orangeburg, and Clarendon, were solidly united and thoroughly organized. "We enter," said be, "the campaign of 1880 with a full determination to carry the Second District by even a larger majority than we had last year; so if the Democrats desire to count us out again they will have to increase their supply of tissue ballots. I think, however, that the thorough exposure of the tissue-ballot frauds has revealed to the Democrats the unenviable posi-

observe his behavior and to await the end, because Rabies terminates invariably within a week or eight days, and, with rare exceptions, always in death. I say with rare exceptions, because a few cases are on record in which a recovery has taken place. (Decroix relates a few well authenticated cases in Recueil de Medecine Veterinaire, V. Serie, Tom. L., No. 3, Cahier de Mass, 1864, page 161.)

TO SECURE A RABID DOG is not quite as dangerous and as difficult as it may seem to be, if it is done in a proper manner. In Berlin they use tongs especially constructed for that purpose. One arm is fastened to the end of a pole eight, ten, or twelve feet long; and to the other arm is attached a string in such a way that pulling on that string will close the jaws or the tongs sufficiently to fit securely around the dog's neck, no matter whether the latter is a large or a small animal.

If a dog is secured, either in a cage or on a chain, and his behavior observed, a short time—at any rate, a day or two—will demonstrate with certainty whether the same is affected with Rabies, or is simply of a vicious disposition. If the latter is the case, all the dread and anxiety of those persons who have been bitten are at once removed and set at rest; and, even if it is true that the bite of a dog simply in a rage, but not affected with Rabies, has resulted in producing Hydrophobia, or any other fatal disorder diagnosed or taken to be Hydrophobia, the terrible dread and mental anguish of the person bitten had probably more to do

tention to nominate a State ticket, but they will most assuredly put forth a ticket for Presidential Electors, and make a hard fight to elect it. In the Congressional districts and counties where they have majorities, they will also nominate candidates for Congress, Legislature, and for local offices; for these they will cast a solid vote, and, unless frauds are too largely practiced, they will elect them beyond a donbt."

a Col. R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal, said he pisced no confidence in any promises the Democrats have made or may make regarding fairness in the next election. He believes that the Republicans will vote more solidly than ever, and that the Democrats will deliberately and systematically go to work and count them out. "Instead of regretting their poast misdeeds," he said, "they glory in their shame and boast of their infamy. Look at Charleston, where the Democracy is at present divided on local issues; the leaders of the regulars' openly and derisively taunt the 'independents' with the fact that they are backed by the Governor and by the Commissioners, and that the managers spointed by the latter can, and will, outcount them if they fail to outvote them. When they cheat each other, do you think they would hesitate to cheat us? No; we may as well be prepared for frauds. We have large Republican masses will vote for any candidate nominated by the Republican Convention, but Grant's nomination would be the most acceptable. It would create such an enthusiasm as was never before witnessed in this State."

DOMINION.

Tear-wet and sad these lawging years have been, Wherein I strove for Fame with restiess heat. How can a woman war with Fate's lond beat? The poppies of my longing, red as sin, Untremoling flaunted in the world's rude din, And woosed me to them with Atlanta-feet. And I? Ah! when I stretched my tremoling has To grasp them, striven for so long, so long, Mine eyes were binded as beneath a band, Mine ears were deafened with a low, sweet song I'd heard you sing in twilights long ago; And then I saw your sad face, white with wo, And the red poppies fell apon the land, Pallid and withered—and I kissed you, sweet.

The fair white lilies of my love for you Stand tall and radiant, as in moonlights dim The stars shine out; and all the languid air Is faint with fragrance, soft, and rich, and rare, Poured from their hearts; as, trembling through

Poured from their hearts; as, trembling through the dew.
They softly chime a far-off mystic hymn, With fairy-clash of silver lambent bells.
Love, do you hear the music as it swells?
And yet, around the fragile, twisted stems,
Translucent as faids amber in the light, A seroent twines with eyes like baleful gems,
Writing through all the hours of day and night—The serpent of Amoition not yet dead,
That wakes me in the midnights, faint with dread,
FANNY DRISCOLL.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER. [Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plums addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.] ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES. No. 907.

LITMUS
TEAS & L
ALUDEL
TRAPAN
PTISAN
ESTRAY
No. 910.
Cagit (Cage-it).
No. 911.
Hippodrome.
No. 912. No. 911. Hippodrome. No. 912. Kissing comfi No. 913.

Daniel Deronda, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Dombey and Son, East Lynne, The Virginians. PERSPECTIVE CUBE-NO 915. All to Tax entropy Salt and

From 1 to 2, grazing; 3 to 4, one of the muses; 1 to 3, a term of contempt; 2 to 4, to cheer; 5 to 6, Dutch gold; 7 to 8, parched Indian corn, mixed with sugar; 5 to 7, a charmel-house; 6 to 8, a Turkish Governor; 5 to 1, a ridge of sand and gravel: 6 to 2, a bird; 8 to 4, a bird; 7 to 3, to soak in water.

URBANA, Ill.

PUNCH.

DIAMOND-NO. 916. DIAMOND—NO. 916.

A letter with two sounds,—one close, the other sibliant; something used by men and some animals—reversed is a French title; enticements, sometimes real, often imaximary; something singular, yet we are all more or less given to being so; the ladies will recognize this as belonging to them, and they will solve this riddle to find it out; this is a quality, and means thick, though an object may be thin and possess it; this "fits" here exactly; a place of bestial debanchery, yet good men often build it; in your eye.

FULTON, Ill.

TOWNEAD.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 917. A spring; a compaes box; an edged tool.
CHICAGO.
DE QUINCY CROOT. NUMERICAL ENGIMA-NO. 918. I am composed of eight letters, and am a color composed of white and red.

My 1, 2, 2, 4, 5, is to cut.

My 6, 7, 8, is a pool.

Partox, Ill.

Garts.

RIDDLE—No. 919.

Look sharp! and you will see as stand
Upright before you all;
You step between.—take heed that you
Do not upon us fail.
If you should follow after us,
Then quickly you will see
That we can take another form,—
In fact, will cease to be.

My riddle's name? You've heard it oft,
'Tis not unusual.
Could it out speak, mayhap 'twould say,
That I amuse you all.
DIXON, Ill.

ENENA CHANAGRA. DECAPITATION-NO. 920.

DECAPITATION—NO. 920.
For a whimsical riddle to tell you about—
Not one of those hard ones "no man can find out."

Like the lectures one hears of—" Mistakes of Tom Noddy"—
It has numerous heads, with but little of body.
For sake of convenience just call the word "me," And bring on your gaillotine sans mercl.
Behead me, the ocean is moved from its bed;
Reunited, a price is put on my head.
Drop that in the basket: behead me once more,
The price still continues as high as before;
Don't stop for such trifles—behead me again—
This time all that's left is a species of grain.
O stop! If you do it again I shall freeze!
No pity! Tim helipless! my last head you selze;
I'm reduced to a remnant; but yet if you please,
Notwithstanding such treatment, I'll live on with case.

PREEPORT, Ill. HAPPY THOUGHT. HIDDEN VEGETABLES-NO. 921. Unless you take your turn, I protest.
Send me "Uncle Tom" at once.
This may be etymologically correct.
The milkman goes to the pump kinder often.
I saw the remains of the car rotting in the river.
While in Madison I only saw the Governor once.
Tyro.

WISCONSIN COUNTIES TRANSPOSED-NO. 922. (1) F. C. Darrow. (2) Saw nothing? (3) Shake?
No! (4) Throw Law! (5) Top-gear. (6) Lond
gas. (7) Al Tory. (8) Lose cars.
On the Road.
RANBLES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Tyro, city, couldn't get Poplar's bird, Quirk's rhomboid, or Mr. K.'s "Hippourome." Five are just the cheese.

Lucy, Milwankee, Wis., sends her initial list of answers to The Corner. The "Hippodrome" and "Kissing comfit" were the attractions, and she answers both. Jane Ann. Cairo, Ill., regrets that she has only one—No. 913—to report. The balance will be answered at her lessure on the receipt of this week's Corner. Week's Corner.

Happy Jack, city, musters only four in line, —his troubles commencing with the rhomboid, and being intensified by the square, the riddle, and the "Hippodrome."

Youngster, city, found a few easy ones, and the ittle fellow manfully sends them in. to show he is still in the ring. Nos. 911, 913, and 914 were his successful answers.

The Dromios, Galena, Ill., give a capital answer to the bird-riddle of Poplar. In all the others they are correct, and this answer is as good as pie. Listen while they sing: E. F. K., city, writes simply to compliment the Poetical (?) Genius for his correspondence last week, and at the same time answers few of the puzzles. Mr. K. has all but the square and that "tough old goose" of Poplar's. Punch, Urbana, Ill., is successful this week where nearly all correspondents fail—the bird of Popiar. He managed to cagit. The railroad square was all that Mr. Punch missed. He has a good cube in this number. The perspective is not hard.

hard.

Betsey Stay—Bob's sister—wishes to enter the magic circle, now that her brother has gone to college, and she is gladly welcome. Her first venture contains answers to Nos. 911. 913, and 914. She also gives "Swallow" or "Ruff" to the riddle,—answers that have been sent by others. Miss Betsey promises to do better when she gets her hand in. Thanks are returned for puzzles.

Fritz, city, was the first puzzier to report to the Chief this week, having succeeded in answering all Saturday evening. With one exception, they are correct. The one differing from the author's answer is in reference to the bird. Fritz's solution is "Love-Bird," which certainly answers the riddle, although it doesn't cagit. If Fritz was stuck on any in the last number, it isn't manifest in his letter.

in his letter.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., does not attempt any answers this week, being busy with puzzles of everyday life. He sends some more of his good ones, and The Corner Manis much obliged therefor. Towhead writes as follows, and it is hoped no one will contradict him: "The correspondence last week was just too lovely for anything, and if any correspondent says otherwise, I'll sit up a week at work on a crooked, head-aching puzzle for his or her benefit."

her beneft."

Rambler, "On the Road," has a complete list, but one answer differs from the correct one, —No. 910. Rambler thinks The Corner improves with age, and promises to be a faithful stand-by, "draw" to the contrary notwithstanding. This is the gentleman's "bird" answer:

The riddle is ough; but maybap the "ruft"

Would partially fill the bill;
But if "Levre-Bird" was meant, then here it is sent, For I'm sure 'twas not 'whippoorwill." But if "Love-Bird" was "meant, then here it is sent,
For I'm sure twas not "whipncorwill."

Quirk Cairo. Ill., found the square of Rambler troublesome, Jailed to out the novels together, and was disposed to call the bird a "Fantail."

He is quite correct in five answers. Quirk does some pretty good guessing as to the identity of a certain correspondent in this city, who shall be nameless. The reason why the Old hum. of The Corner doesn't write any puzzles is: The work is done so much better than he could ever dare to do it that he considerately refraints, for the benefit of The Corner readers.

The friend who handed you the bird Most surely did not ile, John.

H, when he passet with the could ever dare to do it that he considerately refraints, for the benefit of The Corner readers.

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., adds another plume to the many already adorning her hat, cap, or bonnet, as the case may be, by correctly answering the entire bill of fare, from the rhomboid to the novels. The lady has a decapitation puzzle of a word of seven letters in this issue that is a really excellent one. Here is H. T.'s happy reply to Popiar's riddle:

Friend Popiar, canst thou call to mind Ye "tough old goose," so hard to find?

Well, when I nabed that low of yore, I likewise "carle" one bird more.

Fellow's Syrup of Hypothusphites, by restoring strength to the nervee and muscles of the stomach, cares dyspepsia, which is but the result of loss of nervous strength, followed by muscular relaxation.

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HARDWARE. J. W. REBDY. SO Hilmois-st. 180 Lake-st.

HOLBROOK & CO., WESTERN

Hard Wood

LUMBER and TIMBER, Se, 40 & 42 So, Water-st,
45 Grove-st., bet. 17th and
Bills cut to order.

Dills cut to order.

Dills Trade exclusively. PRESTON, KEAN & CO. BRADNER SMITH & CO. General Banking.
U. S. Bonds and other first-class securities.
Foreign Exchange.

PAPER
MAKERS.

MAKERS.

119 MONROS-ett.,
2. 4. 6 & Contom-flows
Place. Parkhurst & Wilkinson, HALE, CLEVELAND,

Dealers in
IRON, STEEL.
Heavy Hardware, Wagon
and Carriage Wood Stock
and Trimmings.
184 to 110 Lake-st.
74, 70 & 78 Michigan-av. BONNELL & CO. J.W. BUTLER PAPERCO. J. S. KIRK & CO. PAPER DEALERS, STANDARD & RELIABLE 184 & 186 Monroe-st. SOAP,

Lead Pipe & Sheet Lead BRADLEY AVROOMAN, BLOCK TIN PIPE AND Sole receivers in this marSolder.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
Mfrs., 70 N. Clinton-st.

247 South Water-st. T. D. STUVER, PIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER Sol's Agent Porter's Jollet
Lager Beer, Ale, and Port
Lager Beer, Ale, and Sol's Register, Ac, works, 108
Wabsah-av, South Canal-s,

J. H. VOLK,
Manufacturer and Dealer
in GRANITE & MARBLE
MONUMENTS,
Tables, Statuary, Ourbing,
&c. Uffice, S. E. Corner
Dearborn & Randolph-ats. E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO Manufacturers
LINSEED OIL
Buy the old Standard DROP SHOT, BUCK SHOT
Prand.
70 North Clinton-st.
And BAR LEAD.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL CO., JOHN SHERIFFS & SON, Manufacturers of WHIPE LEAD,
Zine Colors, Linseed On,
Putcy, etc.
Cor. Green and Fulton-sta.
Cor. Beach and Tarior-sta.
Chicago. GOLDMAN
BOOT & SHOE CO.,
Manufacturers of
Chicago Hand-Rate Goods,
PIANOS, ORGANS,

38 Madison st.
Branch, Louisville, Ky. Cor. State and Adams-sts. ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., G. HETKEL & CO., Manufacturers of their Exception of Parent BUILDING PAPER, 138 and 140 Lake-st.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., G. HETKEL & CO., Manufacturers of their Exception of their Ex Canada Fur Manufactur'y Co. A. & E. MORLEY,

N. W. corner Madison and Franklin-sts.
Sacques lengthened and altered at low rates. Large stock of Sacques in Seal, Mink, etc.

Manufacturer of Loop-Stitch Worstal Goods. State Franklin-st.

Manufacturer of Manufacturer of Loop-Stitch Worstal Goods. Afghans, Sc.

Afghans, Sc. GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., LAPP & FLERSHEM Manfra and importers of BRUSHES.
Office and Salesroom.
176 Randolph-st.

Wathes, Jewelly, Speciacles, Silverware, as Clocks at Wholesale.
190 MaDISSIN-17.
8. E. cor. Fifth-st

CATABEH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's

Cure. A speedy and Certain Antidote for Us tarch, Snumes, Colds in the Head, Indiscon-and Bronchitis. A Constitutional remedy as absolute cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delivers by D. B. Dzwzy & Co., 46 Day-sts, N. Y., at \$1.50 ackage. Pamphlots malled free.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castes

elieving agents for Man and Beast.

Upening Wednesday, MILLINERY!

Elegant Display of Imported Fall and Winter Bonnets and Round Hats.

& Metz, 147 State-st.

of the largest and best assorted MILINER

NO. 135 STATE-ST.

GRAIN MACRINERY. SPECIALTIES.

BELTING-Rubber, Leather, White Word BUCKETS-For Ear Core, Grain, and Mill-suff. CONVEYERS—Potent from Conveyer size.

BOLTS:—The Correspose Relt Bott serve 10: per cent in vest.

And all Mill and Kievasor Supolies. Send for this prices to B. MAW KINS & Co., Supoly House, 256 Washington S., Chicago

The Currency Movement---Stocks Strong.

The Produce Markets Active and Excited--Provis-Buoyant Early, but Close Weak.

Wheat Irregularly Higher... A Big Ad.

vance in Corn and Rye.

FINANCIAL.

ernments were steady all day. The 4s Governments were steady all day. The 4s were dealt in at the same prices as on the preceding day,—101% bid and 102% asked. In the New York market the quotation was 102 bid and 102% asked. In the afternoon there was an advance in New York to 102% bid, which was not followed here. The 41% were 104% and 105, the is 102% and 102%, and the 6s 104% and 105.

Rates in the foreign-exchange market remained the same. The posted rates for sterling were 482% and 484%. Actual transactions in Chicago were at 481% and 483%, sterling grain bills were 470%@470% and 481%. French prain bills were 528% and 536%. French bankers' bills were 524% and 512%, and German bankers' bills 94 and 94%.

bills were 524% and 515/2, and defined bands bills 94 and 9436.

There was an arrival in New York of a quarter of a million dollars in gold. A London dispatch announces the renewal of English shipments of gold. It reports that \$500,000 will be shipped to-day. The dispatch goes on to estimate of gold that shipped to-day. The dispatch goes on to estimate that the maximum amount of gold that will be needed to redress the balance of trade for the present and prospective imports of grain and cotton will not exceed \$30,000,000.

The London Economist of Sept. 6, in discussing the autumn demands upon the London

resing the autumn demands upon the London money market, says:

The anknown quantity in the present calculation is the probable demand for buildon in America. America will this autumn be a creditor to Europe or a very unusual extent. There can be no doubt low that business is already mending on that side if the Atlantic, and that rapidly. Prices will rise in the wake of the stir in business, and a very light advance would in many cases lead to a large aport from our side, where production is now heapened to an extent which can bardly be credited. This is the source to which we must look for a revival of business, whenever that retiral comes: make it worth while to others to buy the goods, and they will go. For the present is not easy to say whether the demand any spring up in time sufficient to take off the edge of the export of builtion. A comparately slight export of gold might restore great use in the New York money market. Should sone become very abundant there, it will be less kely that gold will be taken from this side; goods a bonds will be preferred. It is the less possible exitualize the possible outflow of bullion, as the artial failure of the harvest in so many of the artial failure of the harvest in so many of the cantendant them, the operations will probably pass, in a saffst instance, over the English market, and the mediate infinence by this factor, depending as it ose on the combined wants of other countries, in lardly be estimated. Cantion and careful stebius must the more be our task here for some me to come."

Consols were 97 11-16 at the opening, and ey market, says:

ed to 97% and 97 9-16. bicago bankers are beginning to admit that Chicago bankers are beginning to admit that they are disappointed about the demand for ions. They had expected more business than they are gesting. Trade is good, and the demand for the crops excellent, but bank customers are not making paper freely. There is sonsiderable idle money in this city. Independent borrowers can get call loans at 4 per cent, thirty-day loans at 5, and sixty-day loans at 5 are cent, per annum. Respular bank rates the per cent per annum. Regular bank rates re 7@8 per cent per annum. The currency novement was smaller. Bank clearings were 3,900,000.

Stocks, though not active, were strong. The pool in Iron Mountain continued their work of putting up the price, and pushed it from 40% to 4%, the highest price being made at the close. Northern Pacific was weak. The common de-clined from 241/2 to 231/2, closing at 23, and the preferred from 511/2 to 501/2. The Granger stocks went up to 67%, and closed at 67. The preferred advanced 1, to 99%, afterward losing &, to 99%. Lake Shore has been steadily creeping back "on its merits" to the quotation it was pushed to during the excitement at Saratoga about the lease to the New York Central. It advanced yesterday from 91% to 93%. There are signs in the cheaper stocks that speculative excitement is beginning to spread urain, and that a brief "craze" is approaching. rain, and that a brief "craze" is approaching.

reapeake & Ohio stock has again reached 9, the

int it touched during the delirium of last

mmer. Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw stocks, not hasing receipts, has made its appearance on Board, and sold up rapidly from 5 to 81/4 and 10. Poirts are in circulation about another buil movement in San Francisco and Kanass & Texas stocks. Iron Mountain has gone up 70 per cent in two weeks upon a decrease in net in New York, and speculation is fast getting rampant. San Francisco first preferred sold at to 18%, and the common ½, to 14%. Kansas Pacific opened at 70, declined to 69%, and closed at 71. Minneapolis made 2½, to 47%. reacting to 43. The other gains

reacting to 43. The other gains were: Kansas City preferred %, to 59; Kansas & Texas %, to 18%; Morris & Essex %, to 91%; St. Joe preferred %, to 52%; Ohio & Mississippi %, to 17%; Wabash %, to 41%; Erie %, to 56%; the preferred 136, to 50%; Union Pacific %, to 84%; Aiton %, to 96.

The losses were: Illinois Central %, to 91%; Louisyille & Nashyille %, to 58%; St. Joe common %, to 28%; Lackawanna %, to 60%. Louisville & Nashville %, to 58%; St. Joe common %, to 28%; Lackawanna %, to 60%.

Eric second 6s opened at 73%, declined to 73%, advanced to 74, and closed at 73%.

Raitroad bonda, in New York on Wednesday, were in good demand, with a further advance in some issues. Ohio & Mississippi consolidated sinking-funds sold up to 110; do seconds to 100; St. Paul & Minneapolis incomes to 93; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented to 75%; do seconds to 33%; Union Pacific firsts to 109%; do land-grants to 113%; Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupons to 96%; Chesapeake & Ohio firsts to 47%; do currency 6s to 28%. C., C. & L. C. issues were

& Ohio firsts to 47%; do currency 6s to 28%. C., C. & I. C. issues were strong, firsts selling at 77%, and seconds rising to 28%. Eris consolidated seconds advanced to 74%, and reacted to 75%. Winona & St. Peter seconds rose to 107%, and closed at 107. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated declined to 63%, and closed at 64%. Denver & Rio Grande firsts, after selling down to 59%, rose to 94%. Lehigh & Wilkesburg consolidated assented fell off to 79%; do incomes to 50°. New Jersey Central consolidated

sonsolidated assented fell off to 79%; do insomes to 50. New Jersey Central consolidated assented to 98; do convertible assented to 89%; and Texas Pacific incomes to 44.

In Boston on Tuesday Atchison & Topeka advanced 1%, to 59, closing at 98% (299; Pueblo advanced 1%, to 59% bid: Burlingtou & Missouri Railroad remained offered at 117; Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque rose %, to 56, closing strong at 56@56%; Cincinnati & Sandusky sold, as before, at 8%, closing at 84@8%; Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette dropped %, to 3%.

to 3%.

The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Company, the common stock of which has been resurrected on the New York Stock Exchange, and sold at 10, operates 347 miles of road,—237.4 from Warsaw, Ill., to the Indiana State line, and 19.6 miles, from La Harpe, Ill., to Burlington, Ia. It defaulted in the payment of its interest December, 1878, and since has been operated by Mr. A. L. Hopkins, General Manager of the Wabash Railroad, as Receiver. The latest financial statement issued—June, 1874—was as follows: unded debt, \$6,450,000; floating debt, \$1,095,—78; first preferred stock, \$1,000,000; common stock, \$3,000,000; total debt, \$7,345,178; and total stocks, \$5,700,000. The Company's business for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, was as follows: Gross carnings.

The gross earnings of the Company from Jan. 1 to Sept. 7 this year were \$55,845 less than for he same time in 1878. The earnings of the St. Paul Railroad Company during the second week in September were \$223,000, against \$160,740 last year; this year's increase, \$67,280.

Increase, \$67,260.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company during the second week in September increased \$45,000; increase for two weeks, \$92,000, and increase since June 1, \$645,-

The earnings of the St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway Company during the second week in September increased \$3,850.

The New York Herald has information that it is more than probable that a dividend will be declared upon 8t. Paul common, which will certainly amount to 2½ per cent, and may resultly amount to more than probable that a dividend will be declared upon 8t. Paul common, which will certainly amount to 2½ per cent, and may

possibly amount to more.

The New York Journal of Commerce prints a table showing that the active stocks on the New York Stock Exchange have increased \$221,012,040 in value since Sept. 1878. It continues: Odo in value since Sept. 1878. It continues:

The conviction appears to have dawned upon some of the speculators that the situation was becoming quite grave, and that it was best for them to realize white there was an opportanity. They saw that the rubbish was being carried up so high that it was likely to entangle the other stocks when the crash came, and they have wisely stood aloof and let the game be carried on by others who were less conservative in their views. This will account for the decidedly ragged market which we have had for the past few days.

The following shows the fluctuations of the

THO TOHOUTINE BROWN		Character	- 01 5110
active stocks:			
Stocks. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Michigan Central. 83%	A	2.00	831/4
Lake Shore 91%	921/4	91	924
C. & Northwestern 80%	81%	80%	811/4
Do preferred 100	****	****	100
M. & St. Paul 66%	6714	60%	67
Do preferred 98% Illinois Central 91%	99%	98%	99
Chicago & Alton. 9514	,3178	9178	911/4
Louisville & Mich 58%	****	****	581/4
Union Pacific 84	84%	84	•82%
Erie 284	26%	26%	264
Do preferred 49%	202	H19 W 12 1 7 3	50%
Wabash Railway, 41%	41%	414	41%
Ohio & Mississip'i 17%	17%	17%	17%
Do preferred			49
C., C., C. & I 51%			5114
H. & St. Joe 2414	2414	234	23%
Do preferred 52%	52%	5214	52%
Del. & Hudson 494	4914	4914	4914
Del., Lack. & W. 60%	61	60	60%
N. J. Central 53%	54%	53%	53%
Morris & Essex 91%	91%	9114	91%
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 17%	1814	17%	18%
Kan. City & N 24%	24%	23%	24%
Do preferred 58%	59	581/4	59
Chi., St. Pl & M. 45%	47%	451/6	46
W. U. Tel 93%	94%	93%	9314
Pacific Mail 21% Iron Mountain 40%	4213	init.	22%
	44%	40%	441/4
C., C. & I. C 84 Kansas Pacific 70	71	6934	9%
San Francisco 14%	71 15	14%	14%
Do preferred 18%	10	127	18%
Do first preferred	- T		45
Do mer presented		-	20

Northern Pacific.. 2414 2414 2214 Do preferred..... 5114 5114 5014 * Ex. dividend 1%. GOVERNMENT BONDS. Bid. 104% 102% 104% FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Sixty days.

Sixty days. 470% LOCAL SECURITIES. LOCAL SECURITIES.

Chicago Municipal 7a, 1892. *112½
Chicago Municipal 7a, 1892. *112½
Chicago Municipal 7a, 1895. *Chicago Municipal 7a, 1896. *Chicago Water Loan 7a, 1895. *114½
Chicago Water Loan 7a, 1895. *116½
Chicago South Park 7a
Chicago South Park 7a
Chicago South Park 7a
Chicago South Park 7a
Chicago Water Loan 7a, 1895. *116½
Chicago Terasury Warrauts (scrip) 99½ Bid.•11214 Treasury Warrants (scrip) 99% Treasury Warrants (new

*And interest. COUN QUOTATIONS. Following are Chicago quotations for coins: 979 85 4.80 3.80 4.70 85 65 Prussian thalers.
Holland guelders.
Kroners (Swedish).
Merican and S. American doubloons
Spanish doubloons.
Rassian roubles, paper.
Austrian florins, paper.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER. 104 Washington-st., NOTE BROKER. GOVERNMENT. CITY, COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE. LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CHARLES HENROTIN, 106 East Washington-st. City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonda.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonda.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonda.
West Division Rallway 7 per cent Certificates of In

UNION TRUST CO. BANK. N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sta. RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 45 per cent
per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER. N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago. Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warranta Member of New York Stock Exchange.

BANKERS AND BIDKERS, 80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS. LOCAL SECURITIES.

PEARSONS & TAFT. Room 20 Tribune Building.
FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS
UPON ILLINOIS FARMS.

SIMPLE INTEREST-NO COMMISSIONS. Correspondence Solicited.

152 Lesaile-st.,
WANT \$200,000
(Minols, lowa, or Kansas Bonds that will pay 7 or 8per cent interest.

OFFER FOR SALE

Kansas City Water-Works and Municipal Sevens, du \$30,000 Washington County, Illinois, Sevens, due 1890.

127 LaSalle-at., CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK. CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS' INSURANCE.

WILLIAM O. COLE. BUYS AND SELLS CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL OF THE WESTERN STATES.

FIELD. LINDLEY & CO.,
88 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.
DEAL IN STOCKS, BONDS,
AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.
Members of New York Stock Exchange.
ALBRET M. DAT.
In charge of Stock Department.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Ban Ko. 70 LaSalle-st., near Bandolph.

Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

PIBST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
GOOK COUNTY 7s.
CITY BONDS,
BOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
GOVERNMENT BONDS.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO.. 100 East Washington-st.,
TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Buy, sell, and exchange all the issues of U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell Bills of

EXCHANGE OFFER FOR SALE Fulton County, Illinois, 8 per cent Bonds. Iowa 7 per cent County and School Bonds. Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. Sept. 19.—Governments closed

Bar silver is 112. Subsidiary silver coin is 1/2 per cent discount.

Railroad bonds generally active and strong;

Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts,

State securities dull. The stock market was active and generally buoyant, with a further advance. In the closing dealings the highest figures of the day were made in a number of cases. Among the trunk lines, Lake Shore was the feature, and rose to 93%, the highest price yet made on current upward speculation. Erie was firmer, the common rising to 26% and preferred to 50%. The Grangers, at the close, were firm, but less active. The fluctuations in Northwestern and St. Paul were very slight during the last hour of business. Chicago, St. Paul & Minne-apolis declined from 47% to 45% and rallied to 46. Among Southwest stocks Iron Mountain 46. Among Southwest stocks from Mountain was conspienous, and rose to 44%, a gain of 4 per cent. In the low-priced shares Chesapeake & Ohio and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central were strong and higher. Houston & Texas Central rose from 40 to 45% and closed at 44%. The Graphic says: "There has been much unloading in Iron Mountain. The coal shares, which showed much strength in the early deal. which showed much strength in the early dealings, were weak and 14@1 per cent lower in the ings, were weak and ¼@l per cent lower in the late transactions." Transactions, 267,000 shares: 18,000 Eric, 42.000 Lake Shore, 13,000 Northwest, 16,000 St. Paul, 3,000 Wabash, 43,000 Lackawauna, 14,000 New Jersey Central, 2,300 Union Pacific, 7,500 C., C. & I. C., 2,000 St. Joe, 2,000 Ohio, 5,000 Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 21,000 Iron Mountain, 3,300 Kansas City & Northern, 7,000 Northern Pacific, 18,000 Kansas & Texas, 2,300 St. Paul & Minnesota, 12,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 5,400 Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 4,000 Houston & Texas Central, and 4,300 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Money is active at 4@6 per cent, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.
Sterling exchange steady; 60 days, 48134; sight, 48334.

Dry goods imports the past week, \$2,784,000. The steamer City of Chester brought \$259,000 in gold bars.

Tennessee 6s, old. 304 Virginia 6s, new. 28
Tennessee 6s, new. 27
Virginia 6s, old. 28
Missouri 6s. 105 MINING STOCKS. San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

London, Sept. 18-5 p. m.-Consols, 97 9-16. LONDON, Sept. 10—5 p. al.

Account, 97%;
American securities—Illinois Central, 94%;
Pennsylvania Central, 44; Reading, 18%; Erie,
27%; Erie praferred, 57; second consols, 76.
United States bonds—New 5s, 105%; 4%s, 108%; 48, 101%.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day is £10,000.

It is reported that eagles and bars to the value of £100,000 will be shipped to the United States on Saturdar. It is estimated that the maximum amount of gold required to redress the balance of trade for the present and prospective imports of grain and cotton will propably not exceed £6,000,000.

PARIS. Sept. 19.—Bentes £81 771/6. PARIS, Sept. 19.—Rentes, 831 771/c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Sept. 19:

record Friday, Sept. 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Keelev st, 333 ft n of Thirty-first, w f.
3'2x100 ft, dated Sept. 18 (M., and W. McCabe to Anna Hale)
Dickson st, 480 ft s of Blackhawk w f.
2'4x109½ ft, dated Sept. 19 (M. J. Westlye to James Quigley).

Wentworth av. 150 ft n of Twentieth st, w f. 25x79 ft. dated Aug. 13 (B. Shurtleff to Patrick Daley).

Division st, 100 ft e of Washlenaw av. s f. 125x122 ft, dated Aug. 5, 1874 (Humboldt Park Residence Association to L. Marckmann).

Bremer st, bet Hobbie and Oak, w f. 48x 100 ft, improved, dated Sept. 19 (Barke and McAndrews to E. S. Dreyer).

Sedgwick st. 116 ft s of Schiller, w f. 25x 109½ ft, dated Sept. 18 (M. Hoffmann to Ellen Williams).

Archer av, near Parple st, n f. 25 ft to Twenty-second, dated Sept. 6 (E. N. and G. Dreier to F. Strassenburg).

Archer av, same as above, dated Sept. 6 (F. Strassenburg to Gustav Dreier).

Archer av, same as above, dated Sept. 6 (F. Strassenburg to Gustav Dreier).

West Thirteenth place. 52 4-10 ft e of Loomis st, n f. 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 15 (William Bates to George Boesenburg).

Johnson place, 243 ft s of Thirty-eignth

15 (William Bates to George Bossenburg).

Johnson place, 243 ft s of Thirty-eignth st, e f, 44½x116 ft, cated Sept. 11 (P. M. and A. O. Butler to Lizzie Potter).

Walnut st, bet Kedzie and Yeazer, sf, 20x137½ ft, improved, dated Sept. 18 (F. B. Peabody to James Tillinghast).

Walnut st, near the above, sf, 20x137½ ft, improved, dated Sept. 16 (P. B. Peabody to James Tillinghast).

Seventeents st, 216 ft w of Paulina. s f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 9 (Frank Wesely to W. and A. Lusk).

Willow st, ne cor of Dayton st, sf, 28x 100 ft, dated Sept. 9 (Charles A. Sheffield to F. Marxi.

Lincoln av, se cor Webster av, triangle of 100x141x100 ft, improved, dated Aug. 28 (Leonard Falch to Henry Goetz).

SOUTH OF CITY LINITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN John W. Todd).

Halsted st, ne cor of Forty-fifth, wf, 75 ft to alley, dated Sept. 18 (Thomas Welch to Thomas Johnson).

Stone av. 33 ft e of Aberdeen st, n f, 39x 125 ft, dated Sept. 15 (M. and H. Drolenga to John Giloman).

Ashland av. 143 ft s of Forty-eighth st, wf, 24x121 ft, dated June 5 (Edward Koch to John Dunne)

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, with comparisons:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1978.
Flour, bris	7,715	7, 140	5, 151	6,722
Wheat, bu	180,023	127, 275	62,659	100, 338
Corn, bu	206, 144	162,087	444, 244	282,470
Oats, bu	61,540	65, 384	26,051	68, 670
Rye, bu	13, 194	15, 153	42,172	28, 392
Barley, bu	45,871	75, 591	34. 165	27,478
Grass seed, lbs.	388, 395	276, 240	332,239	138,907
Flax seed, lbs Broom corn, lbs	1,614,205	1, 255, 552	630, 676	1,871,575
C. meats, lbs.	43, 800	12,000	49,085	12,420
Beef, tos	227,700	331, 600	2, 107, 684	
Beef, bris	2000	*****	46	11
Pork, bris	*******	********	127	141
Lard, lbs	64, 100	1,107	293,828	526
Tallow, ibs	33 142	25,800	122,780	225, 444
Butter, Iba	289, 123	231, 337	214,000	107,000
Live hogs, No.	17,985	14, 493	5,386	159, 402
Cattle, No	6.114	4,916	8,427	7.277
Sheep, No	1.000	1,961	220	9,121
Hides, lbs	110.208	165, 805	231,540	139,555
Highwines, bris	******		301,050	251
Wool, Ibs	54, 100	76, 171	78,827	120,520
Potatoes, bu	1,496	1, 385	132	47
Coal, tons	7, 7:28	4,290	1.639	1, 198
Hay, tons	60	78	53	
Lumber, mft	4,507	4,327	4, 205	2.697
Shingles, m	1,740	1,210	1.460	353
Salt, bris Poultry, lbs	8,797	1,332	4,085	7,727
Poultry, coops.	****	400	********	*** ** ***
Eggs, pkgs	974	********	*******	********
Cheese, bxs	4.953	798	61	227
G. apples, bris.	9 047	5,975	4,062	6,117
Beans, bu.	11 01001	1,008	*******	9 65 m 28
Date street		*********	1081	100

The Butter out with the same will be

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 4,604 bu wheat, 4,318 bu corn, 1,555 bu oats, 1,100 bu rye, 851 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 50 cars No. 2 do, 36 cars No. 8 do, 4 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (105 winter), 7 cars mixed, 227 cars No. 2 spring, 125 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 4.604 bu wheat, 4.518 bu corn, 1,585 bu oats, 1,100 bu rye, 851 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city resterday morning: 4 cars No. 1 winter wheat, 50 cars No. 2 do, 36 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (105 winter), 7 cars mixed, 227 cars No. 2 spring, 125 cars No. 3 do, 22 cars rejected, 6 cars no grade (492 all kinds wheat); 256 cars and 16,900 bu No. 2 corn, 142 cars and 11,700 bu high-mixed, 22 cars rejected (420 corn); 31 cars white oats, 21 cars and 6,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 27 cars No. 2 spring, 125 cars and 6,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 27 cars No. 2 spring, 125 cars and 6,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 27 cars No. 2 spring, 125 cars and 6,500 bu No. 2 mixed, 27 cars No. 2 spring, 125 cars no grade (490 barley). Total (1,131 cars), 515,000 bu. 10spected out: 68,607 bu wheat, 377,367 bu corn, 3,645 bu oats, 13,384 bu rye, 5,456 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active and excited vesterday, at a much higher range of prices. The markets started in stronger, and this induced a very free calling of margins, under which a couple of firms were forced to suspend. The property involved was chiefly wheat and lard, and the parties who were told to "protect" themselves sent prices up still to protect "themselves sent prices up still to "protect" themselves sen

to "protect" themselves sent prices up still further in the process of filling. Other markets advanced in sympathy, but all eased off after the deals referred to had been covered. Foreign grain quotations were again higher, but were not high enough to warrant shipments either in wheat or corn, except for winter wheat and the lower grades of spring, which were taken freely, and the closing cables were not quite so strong, while New York reported an easy feeling in wheat. We note that the Danubian crop of corn was reported to be greatly injured by rain. The buying all round seemed to be done chiefly by shorts who were scared or forced into ### Shilling. Mess pork closed 2½@5c lower, at \$8.60@8.65 spot and \$8.62½ seller October. Lara closed 5@10c higher, at \$6.05@6.10 spot and \$6.10 for October. Short ribs closed stronger, at \$5.12½@5.20 spot and \$4.62½@4.65 for October. Short ribs closed stronger, at \$5.12½@5.20 spot and \$4.62½@4.65 for October. er, at \$5.12½@5.20 spot and \$4.62½@4.65 for October. Spring wheat closed %c higher, at 97%c spot and 98%c for October. Winter wheat closed at \$1.03 for No. 2 red. Corn closed %c higher, at 35%c spot and 36%c for October. Oats closed firmer, at 25c for October and 26c for November. Rye was higher at 56@56%c for October and about 56c for cash No. 2. Barley objected to higher at 56.25c and to October and Sec for Cash No. 2. Barley objected to higher at 56.25c and to October and Sec for cash No. 2. Barley objected to higher at 56.25c and to October and Sec for cash No. 2. Barley objected to higher at 56.25c and to October and Sec for Cash No. 2. Barley objected to the former at 56.25c. closed 1c higher, at 77c cash and 78c seller October. Hogs closed easy, at \$3.40@3.65 for common to prime light and at \$3.20@3.60 for poor to extra heavy. Cattle were fairly active and steady; sales were at \$1.75@4.75.

56, 845 31, 464 56, 255 23, 846 76, 686 39, 801 7, 500	Yield. 1,422,294 2,585,515 1,000,000 4,000,000 1,730,372 676,607	Acres, 117,088 159,187 45,851 123,846 85,493 37,720	3, 500, 000 1, 000, 000 4, 000, 000 1, 496, 123
31, 464 56, 255 23, 846 76, 686 39, 801	2,585,515 1,000,000 4,600,000 1,730,372	159, 187 45, 851 123, 846 85, 493	1,500,000 3,500,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 1,496,127 678,960
56, 255 23, 846 76, 686 39, 801	1,000,000 4,000,000 1,730,372	159, 187 45, 851 123, 846 85, 493	1,000,000 4,000,000 1,496,12
23, 846 76, 686 39, 801	4,600,000 1,730,372	123, 846 85, 493	1,496,12
76,686 39,801	1,730,372	85, 493	1,496,12
39,801			
	676, 607	37, 720	
7.500			
	150,000		150,000
58, 165	1,629,817	38, 461	1, 265, 29
15,000	300,000	15,000	300,00
29, 301	699, 725	25, 832	596, 04
92,863	14, 194, 330	655,948	14, 488, 41
lowing	table show	rs the re	ceipts and
01 1111			Shipped
	92, 863 lowing	92, 863 14, 194, 330 lowing table show of wheat at point	92,863 14, 194, 330 655,948 lowing table shows the re of wheat at points named Received,

 Chicago
 bu.

 180, 023
 Milwaukee
 79, 180

 St. Louis
 92, 000

 Toledo
 121, 000

 Detroit
 28, 000

 New York
 193, 000

 Baltimore
 186, 000

 Philadelphia
 154, 000
 Total1,033,203 1,106,625 The following was the produce movement; in New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 18,089 bris; wheat, 193,300 bu; corn, 45,350 bu; oats,

18,150 bu; corn-meal, 20 pkgs; rys, 18,400 bu; barley, 550 bu; mait, 5,523 bu; pork, 50 bris; beef, 5,507 bris; cut meats, 1,115 pkgs; lard 3,335 tcs; whisky, 340 brls.
Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 843,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Dutiable goods received at the Custom-House Sept. 19: Field, Leiter & Co., 63 cases dry goods; Fowler Bros., 500 sacks salt. Collections PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and very much unsettled. The reported failure of a couple of firms in the trade caused a rush to buy pork and lard, especially the latter, under which prices advanced rapidly, and the market weakened badly as vanced rapidly, and the market weakened badly as soon as the rush was over. Liverpool reported an advance of 6d per 112 lbs in lard, but an easier feeling in meats, and there was no export demand here at the prices during 'Change, but liberal purchases were made in the afternoon.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed at the undermentioned places since March I, compared with the same time last year, as follows:

Sopt. 17— 1879. 1878.

Loose \$3.35 \$5.10 \$5.10 \$5.20 Do, September. 8.35 5.10 5.10 5.20 Do, October. 8.35 4.70 5.65 5.15 September, boxed 3.50 5.25 5.25 5.35 Long clears quoted at \$4.95 loose, and \$5.10 boxed: Cumberlands, 54.95 boxed; long cut hams, 7;498c; sweet-pickled hams, 63.4974c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 54.496 dc; do seller December, 43.495c, green shoulders, 36.

3c.

Bacon quoted at 4@44c for shoulders, 8@64c for short ribs, 6@64c for short clears, 8@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4@5c for white, 4@44c for good yellow, and 34@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$8.50@9, 90 for mess, \$9.50@10.00 fob extra mess, and \$14.25@15.00 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 5%@54c for city and 5% 65%c for country, with sale of 1,250 bris city at 5%c.

BREADS TUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good demand, and stronger, in sympathy with wheat. Most holders asked higher prices, while buyers were not willing to pay the advance except in a few cases. Exporters had their limits increased. There was a fair local trade; 600 bris winters, mostly at \$4.75@5.75; and 300 bris springs, chiefly at \$4.75@5.75; and 300 bris to force prices terms. pris surings, chiefly at \$4.75 (25.75; and 300 bris-rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,000 bris.
OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 70 tons bran at \$8.12% (26.37%; 2,000 sacks out-meal 'on private terms; 20 tons middlings at \$11.00 (20.11.50. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$13.50 per ton on track.
SPRING WHEAT—Was active and unsettled at higher range, salling 13%, above the ton four res

2,600 bu.

RYE-Was active and about 2c higher. The RYE—Was active and about 2c higher. The market sympathized with wheat, and there was a lively call from shorts, with liberal trading in futures to a large extent is settlement. Cash rye was also wanted to fill out cargoes, and the receipts were out fair. No. 2 sold at 55% \$656c, and closed tame at the inside. September sold at 58c, October at 586564c, largely in settlement, and November was salable at 57c. October closed at 58c, and the month at 55%. Cash salos were reported of 9,600 bu No. 2 at 55% \$65c; 400 bu rejected at 50c; 800 bu by sample at 54% 55c on track, and 2,000 bu at 58657c free on board. Total, 12,-800 bu.

50c: 800 bu by sample at 54%55c on track, and 2,000 bu at 58657c free on board. Total, 12,-800 bu.

BARLEY—Was in better demand and advanced about 1c per bu. The receipts were liberal, but some shipping orders for cash were received, and samples were in good local reducest. Futures were quiet: October sold at 78c, and No. 2 barley at 77c. Extra 3 sold at 536-54c, closing at about 534c; No. 3 at 41c, and feed at 32c. Cash saies were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 77c, 6,400 bu extra 3 at 53@54c, 400 No. 3 at 41c, 400 bu feed at 32c, 19,600 bu by sample at 38@77%c on track; and 400 bu at 64c delivered. Total, 30,000 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 7,750 bris at \$8,70@8,77% for October. \$7,95@8,00 for the year, and \$8,42% @8,45 for January. Short riss—250,000 bu at 98c for September. 98%@90c for October. and \$5,70@5,72% for January. Short riss—250,000 bu at 98c for September. 98%@90c for October. \$85%@31.00% for November. Corn—740,000 bu at 38% 60 for September. 38%@37c for November, 34%@35c for the year, and 38%@37c hay. Oats—220,000 bu at 28c for October, and 26@20%c for November.

ber, and 26@28%c for November.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easier. Sales 535,000 bn at 98%@
98%c for October, and 90@90%c for November.
Corn-275,000 bn at 38%@36%c for October, 38%
@36%c for November, 34c for the year, 33%c for
January, and 33%@36%c for May. Oats-5,000
bn at 26c for November. Mess pork-4,750 bris at
85.57%@8.62% for October, and \$8.30@8.32%
for January. Lard-2,500 tos at \$8.07%@8.10 for
October, \$5.60 for the year, and \$5.70 for January.

Short ribs-130,000 lbs at \$4.62% for
October.

APTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was active and firmer. November sold at

Wheat was active and firmer. November sold at 19% (251.00%, and closed late at \$1.00%. October sold at 98% (8%, c. and closed late at \$1.00%. October sold at 98% (9%, c. and closed at 98%, c. Corn sold at 38% (936% c. and closed at 98%, c. Corn sold at 38% (936% c. for November, closing at 18%, c. Seller the year sold at 34% c, and May at 38% (9.8%). Oats were steady at 25c for October. Rye was firmer at 58% for October, in settlement, and November was quoted at 57% c. Mess pork closed at \$8.63% for October, with sales of 5,250 bris at \$8.60% 62% for October, \$8.00 for the year, \$8.27% (9.8,32% for January, and \$8.15 for November. Lard closed at \$6.10 for October, \$5.00 for the year, and \$5.00% 19% for October, \$5.00 for the year, and \$5.07% (9.5.70 for January, Meats—Sales 4,250 boxes long and short clears at \$5.10% 5.25, and for December on private terms. Short rips, 700,000 lbs at \$5.12% (9.5.20 cash, and \$4.03% (9.4.65) for October.

ES.			
Inferior	23 Barlapa, 4 bn. 11 ml. 3 224 Do. 5 bn 12 ml. 3 224 Do. 5 bn 12 ml. 4 20 Gunnies, single 13 ml. 4 21 Do. double 23 ml. 5 204 Wool sacks 35 ml. 5 205 ml. 5 ml. 5 206 Ml. 5 ml. 5 207 Ml. 5 ml. 5 208 ml. 5 ml. 5 209 3 ml. 5 209 3 ml. 5 209 3 ml. 5 200 ml. 5 ml. 5 2	Common dressed siding	35.00 116.30 26.00
Apples, evap Apples, East Apples, Sout Peaches, unp Peaches, unp Rasoberries Blackberries. Pitted cherrie	DOMESTIC. OTATES DOMESTIC. 91/0 10 4 4 7 6 4 7 6 4 44 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	16, 1,200 3.75 21 Texas, 8 370 Cl. Tex. 974 2.85 23 Texas, 7, 249 1,369 4.50 19 Texas, 1,0 129 1,361 4.60 08 Texas, 8 36 1,179 3.25 43 Texas, 8 32 1,259 3.50 49 Texas, 9 31 1,346 4.20 32 Tx. c's 9 45 1,404 3.95 57 Wy'ng 92 19 1,188 4,124 44 Wy'ng1,0 20 cows 910 2,35	14 2.60 87 2.60 49 2.40 25 3.00 15 2.55 87 2.55
Naples walnu Brazils	ragona	00 C1.1cx. c's 944 2.30 10 cows. 96 38	10 3.65 11 2.20 12 2.65 10 2.35 10 2.35 17 2.45 15 2.50 10 2.70 10 2.70 10 3.25 10 3.35 10
an advancing other goods in quote:	tendency. Rice, spices, sirups, and the list were steady and firm. We	at the ruling prices of the previous day, the demand fell off, and the market clowith not all sold. The extreme range of \$3.15@3.70, though most of the trading at \$3.50@3.65 for bacon grades, and at \$3.	vas done 30@3.45

No. 28. 50. 47. 98. 25. 72. 62 . 22. 54. 73 O. G. Java 940 94 940 94 940 94 840 83 840 84 840 84 8 0 84 640 73 Patent cut loaf Crushed
Granulated or powdered.
A standard
A No. 2
Extra C
C No. 1
Yellow

.....18 @1948 @5014 @15\$1.00 @1.05 or shipment and

Choice corn or sugar

Prime corn of sugar
Pair to good corn or sugar
Bair to good corn or sugar
Black strap.
Choice New Orleans molasses
Prime do
Common to fair do

steady: No. 1 timothy, per ton\$11.00@11.50

ALBANT. N. Y., Sept. 19.—CATTLE—Receipta, 549 cars, and last week, 569; trade slow and roling weak; tendency to lower prices; supply only ordinary to fair quality; Kentucky stock receives, but mostly consumed through; sales made up principally of medium weights; fair attendance of ouyers, but business only moderate; sales 300 short of last week; prices a shade off.

SHEEP AND LANDS—Receipta, 110 cars; last week, 96, and mostly lambs: demand for sheen light, with limited sales at previous prices. Lambs mostly from Canada, with a fair demand: ordinary to good advanced %c; sales at \$4.50@5.50 for common to exira.

ALBANT, Sept. 19.—CATTLE—Receipta, 9,333, against 96 first last week; average quality only ordinary; demand almost entirely local; prices a shade off.

SHEEP AND LANDS—Receipts, 110 car loads, against 98 last week; market for sheep unchanged; demand for lambs good at about &c advance; common to fair, \$4.25@4.50; good, \$5.00; extra, \$5.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Sept. 19.—CAPTLE—Receipts, 1,700; market dull; demand ligni, closing very weak on common grades; sales of medium to good steers at \$3.00@1.40; cnoice, \$1.50@4.65; cows and heifers, \$2.75@3.25; stock bulls, \$1.75@2.00. SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,800; limited demand for both local and Eastern trade; fair to good Western sheep, \$3.60@3.30; Canada lambs, \$4.60@4.75; all offerings disposed of.

Hoos—Receipts, 5.520; demand fair; prices stronger at \$6.00 above Thursday; Yorkers fair; Ohios and Michigans, \$3.59@3.65; good to choice corn-fed. \$3.70@3.85; mixed pigs and light Yorkers, \$3.10@3.45; medium and heavy, \$3.65@3.80. Best grades disposed of. BUFFALO.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Sept. 19.—CATTLE—Slow; values entirely unchanged: receipts, 1,100; shipments, 600.

SHEET—Scarce and wanted; values strong; fair to fancy, \$3.00@4.00; receipts, 500; shipments, 100 to fancy, \$2.0021.00.
100.
14Hogs—Fairly active and firmer; mixed packing.
\$3.1023.40; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.406.
\$3.50; butteners to extra, \$3.45@3.60; receipta,
2,000; shipments, 500.

Enough to the Prior of the Annals City.

Recial Dispusch to The Tribuna.

**Kansas City, Sept. 19.—Cattle—The Prior Current reports the cattle receipts at 1.911 head; shipments, 1,377; steady; native shippers, \$3.25 (24.25; native stockers and feeders, \$2.30(3.30; native common. \$2.00(2.30).

**Coloredos. \$2.00(2.30).

**Hogs.—Receipts, \$42 head; shipments, 140; uschanged; choice heavy, \$3.20(3.25; mixed packing, \$3.10(3.15).

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

O., Sept. 19.—Hoss—Quiet but firm; common. \$2.40@3.30; light, \$3.50@3.70; packing. \$3.60@3.80; butchers', \$3.80@3.85; receipts, 635; shipments. 725. CINCINNATI.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No.
1, 12s; No. 2, 10s. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s. 10d; No. 2, 9s. 3d; spring, No. 1, 9s. 4d; No. 2, 8s. 10d; whits, No. 1, 9s. 9d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s. 3d; No. 2, 9s. 9d. Corn—Old. No. 1, 5s. 1d. PROVISIONS—PORK, 478 6d. Lard, 32s 6d. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—Evening.—Corron—Easter at 6 9-16@6 11-16d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation

and export, 1,000; American, 5,000 bales; specialized and export, 1,000; American, 5,000.

BERADETUFFS—Strong; California and white wheat average 9a@9a 9d; club, 9a 9d@10a; No. 3 spring, 8a 10d@9a 4d; winter, 9a 8d@9a 10d.

PEAS—Canadian, 6a 11d.

GRAIN—Corn—New Western mixed, 5a 11.

PROVINCENTAL American land, 32a 6d; long deat

Data New York of the past three days, 228, of

Lineard Oti.—27s 15d.

Rosix—Common, 3s 9d@4s.

Antwerp, Sept. 19.—Petroleum—184f.
Cotton—Sales of the week, 39,,00 bales; American, 27 000; speculators took 1,000; experters, 6,000; forwarded from ships side direct to spinners, 600; actual export, 4,000; total stock, 321,000; American, 187,000; amount afloat, 115,000; American, 187,000; amount afloat, 115,000; American, 187,000; amount afloat, 115,000; American, 17,000.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool, Sept. 19—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 1000
12s. Wheat—Winter, 9s 6d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 9d
69s 3d; white, 8s 10d@9s 9d; clue, 9s 8d@10s
2d. Old corn, 4s 10d@4s 11d. Pork, 47s 6d.

Lard, 32s. Receipts of wheat last three days, 229,000 centals, 160,000 being American.

Liverpool, 1:30 p. m.—Weather fair. Bread-

LIVERPOOL, 1:30 p. m. -Weather fair. B

staffs strong. Wheat—Wint. spring. 8s 100@0s 4d; whit 9s 9d@10s 3d. Old corn, 5s 1. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—1 p. m Flour, 12s 9d. Wheat in goo

Piour. 12a 9d. Wheat in good of vance, and prices tending upwar od: No. 2 spring, 9s 4d; No. 3 fornis advanced 1d. Corn in go advance, 5s 1d. Cargoes off co demand for the United Kingdo nent; corn in good demand. Steady at 32s. Bacon rather 28s 3d; short clear, 29s 3d. Chonon, Sept. 19.—Livano alifornia 9s 8d@10s 1d; white red winter, 9s 9d; spring No. 4d. Corn strong 45 51 1d Mg odd demand. Cargoes ou cod dearer; fair average No. 2 spri orage red winter, 48s. Corn a average American mize 24 shipping California wheat, just possage—Wheat and corn a shipping California wheat, just due, 48s 6d; fair average qualityring wheat for shipment dur following month, 43s 6d. Co wheat—English generally is to seems to be improving.—There cargoes of wheat on sale off on the Dannbe greatly injured

NEW YOR

Special Disputch to The

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—GRAIN
settled; market for wheat death
tude; winter grades opened bud
advance of 1@2c per bushel, be
early in the afternoon, and by early in the afternoon, and by red lost the most improvement by active, opening at an 203c, but yielding ahar close, transactions in he a decline of 1/21½/c from his advices of firmer markets: 80 cago spring at \$1.12½/61.14½/2 Northwest spring, special deliported at \$1.14. Corn work or moderate offerings and fail on moderate offerings and fai mixed Western ungraded, 51

mixed Western ungraded, 51 and wanted. Oats quite activanced, generally about 1/40 per quoted at 36@361/40.

Provisions—Hog product in higher; business stimulated by ber of orders from speculators for prompt delivery at \$9.00 for forward delivery in more rof 10@13c. Cut meats steady, activity. Bacon quiet, but hel at 51/2651/5c. Western lard early delivery, and held muc \$6.35/36.49; closing at \$6.4 delivery nunsually active, and delivery non-unity active, and closing steady.

Tallow—In demand at steel lbs at 5% @6c.

GROCESIES - Sugars unusuall raw quoted up to 6% @7e for a Cuba; reflued in brisk reque rise in prices; cut-loaf cloaing 9%c.
WHISKY—Quiet but firm; 50
terms; 25 bris at \$1.08.
FREIGHTS—Fair business at
tending, as a rule, in favor of Liverpool by steam room for

tending, as a rule, in favor of Liverpool by steam room for 8d per bu.

To the Western Aisses New York. Sept. 19.—Corr 12½c; futures quiet; September. 10. 20c; futures quiet; September. 10. 20c; January, 10. 35c; Febru 10. 20c; January, 10. 35c; Febru 10. 20c; April, 10. 73c; May, 10. 75c; May, 10. 75c; May, 10. 75c; May, 10. 75c; April, 10. 75c; April, 10. 75c; April, 10. 25c; April, 10

576.57%; c: No. 2 September.
asket; October, 51%; citd, 51%;
52%; c bid, 52%; c saked. Oats
18h; mixed Western, 34%; 636c
HAY—Steady at 50c.
Hors—Nominally unchanged
GROCZRIES—Coffee quiet, but
active and firm; fairto good ref
Molasses nominally unchanged
frm. Molases nominally control of the con

MILWAUK Special Dispatch to TI
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.
opened scrive. excited, and er
and prices ruled higher. The
feeling could not be ascribed
cause, though more favorable: may have had its influence in ors. Sales were made at the cash No. 2 and 99%e for Octob sola from \$1.00%@1.01, amid

During the noon hour the ma and easier. No. 2 for Nove down to \$1.00, and closed at better demand for eash wheat-

better demand for cash wheatobservable.

This afternoon the market
and easier, sales of November
90 ac. The price advanced to
and then dropped to \$1.004.
were: No. 2 cash, 90 ac. Sep
ber, 90 c; November, \$1.00
one, of heavy, transactions.

The statement of a leading
nal to the effect that Angus
Geoch are engaged in running
ber wheat is characterized by
to know as the stillest sort of
men mentioned, these brokes
tively engaged in fighting to
ontest, and may still be fon
The heaviest buyers and sel
days have been C. J. Kersha
Co. Their operations have
tive, being based entirely a
tions without regard to any
ence has proven the folly of a ence has proven the folly of a on November wheat, the ciquities of the month having the close of the month having the movements of manipulate Receipts and shipments hours ending at 9 o'clock wer

Amount of wheat in store,
The number of cars of grain
tion up to 9 a. m. was 273,
Wheat, 185; corn. 17; cats,
To the Western Asse,
Milwauker, Sept. 19.—Filected.

Milwauker, Sept. 19.—F. lected.

Grain—Wheat firm: opene closed unsettled; No. 1 Milw No. 1 Milwauker, \$1.02: No October, 00%c: November, wauker, 92c; No. 4, 83%c: strong and higher: No. 2, 4 higher: No. 2, 24%c. Rye higher: No. 1, 57c. Barley 12, 66266%c.

Falinary — Wheat to Buffa Recairs—Flour, 7,000 be Sairmanne—Flour, 2,700 be.

PHILADEL
PRILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 1
we: more demand for expor
ra family, rood. 25. 50: do et
to fancy, \$6.00; winter pa
lye flour firm at; \$3.80@4.00
Gaanx—Wheat excited: to
test; rejected at \$1.76; No.
1.19@1.19%. Corn—Retemely light, with active inciout Western low and high at
Choc. Oats—Less inquirur-to tamely, 324-644-6.
Provisions—In fair deman
13.50. Mass pork, \$9.256

180 35.00
16.50
18.50 115.00
19.50 215.00
19.50 22.00238.00
19.50 25.00235.00
20.00222.00
20.00222.00
10.50213.00
9.502412.00 1.75@ 2.00 2.25@ 2.70

STOCK.

91, 736 3, 319 69, 297 7, 762 5.213 4.957 5.311 5.369

7,030 as a steadier tone to the marsult of the diminished reto about absorb the supply, close was fairly firm. Few ed, and with rare exceptions done at prices ranging down-the bulk at \$2.35@3.75 for 00 for Westerns, and at \$2.22 as and stockers. The follow-

ALBANT. Repetich to The Tribuna.
Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, week, 569; trade slow and ruting blower prices: appair cells and prover prices; supply only ordi-y; Kentucky stock received, but through; sales made up prin-weights; fair attendance of ouy-only moderate; sales 300 short of a shade off. Mas-Receipta, 110 cars; last ostry lambs; demand for sheep i sales at previous prices. Lambs da, with a fair demand; ordinary d Mc; sales at \$4.50@5.50 for

Vestern Associated Press.
19. -CATTLE-Receipts, 9,333, week; average quality only or-almost entirely local; prices a mss—Receipts, 110 car loads, ek; market for sheep unchanged; good at about %c advance; com-25@4.50; good, \$5.00; extra,

**BUFFALO.

19. — CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700; and light, closing yery weak on sales of medium to good steers at coles, \$4.50@4.65; cows and .25; stock onlis, \$1.75@2.00.

ms—Receipts, 1,800; limited delocal and Eastern trade; fair to ep. \$3.60@3.90; Canada lamba, sherings disposed of .

5.520; demand fair; prices above Tunraday; Yorkers fair; ans. \$3.52@3.65; good to choice 3.85; mixed pigs and light York; midium and heavy, \$3.65@ sidsposed of. BUFFALO. SF. LOUIS.

19. CATTLE Slow; values en-receipts, 1,100; shipments, ctive and firmer; mixed packing, orkers and Baltimores, \$3.400 to extra, \$3.45@3.60; receipts,

KANSAS CITY. Disputch to The Tribuna.

Sept. 19.—CATTLE—The Price the cattle receipts at 1.911 head; 7; steady; native shippers. \$3.25, stockers and feeders, \$2.30@.3, 30; \$2.00.26, 60; Texas, \$1.75@.2.50; 23.90.

CINCINNATI. Sept. 19.—Hoss—Quiet but \$2.40@3.30; light, \$3.50@3.70; @3.80; butchers', \$3.80@3.85; ipments, 725. TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Dispatch to The Tribune. pt. 19-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-NO.

10s.

-Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d: No. 2, 9s
1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; white,
10s, 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 3d;
20rn—0ld. No. 1, 5s 1d.

10rx, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s 6d.
10t. 19—Evening.—Corrow—Easier
16d; sales, 6, 000 bales; speculation
10d; American, 5, 000.

-Strong; California and white
10d; 9s 9d; club, 9s 9d; 10s; No. 3
10s 4d; winter, 9s 8d; 9s 10d.

10s 114:

New Western mixed, 5s 11.

American lard, 32s 6d; long clear

on, 4s24s 3d. \$ 1000, 10

-27s 15d.

10n, 3s 9d@4s.

10. 19. PETROLEUM—18%f.

10f the week, 39,,00 bales; Amerpeculators took 1,000; exporters,

1ed from ships' side direct to spinnal export, 4,000; total receipts,

can. 9,000; total stock, 321,000;

100; amount affoat, 115,000;

ept. 10-11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10-6 Winser, 9s 6d@9s 8d; spring, 8s 9d 8s 10d@9s 9d: club, 9s 8d@10s 4s 10d@4s 11d. Pork, 47s 6d. seccipts of wheat last three days, 160,000 being American. 130 p. m.—Weather fair. Bread-

sinfe strong. Wheat—Winter. 9s 8d@9s 10d; mring. 8s 10d@9s 4d; white, 9s@9s 9d; club, as 9d@10s 3d. Old corn, 5s 1d. Rest unchanged.

vace, and prices tending upward; red winter, 9s of; No. 2 spring, 9s 4d; No. 3 do, 8s 11d. Calisd: Ne. 2 spring, is ac, vo. 3 ac, ce 11d. Call-fornis advanced 1d. Corn in good demand at the advance, 5s 1d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand for the United Kingdom and the Conti-nent; corn in good demand. Country markets higher. Pork—Western P. M., 47s 6d. Lard steady at 32s. Bacon rather easier; long clear, 28s 3d; short clear, 29s 3d. Cheese, 43s. winter, 9s 9d; spring No. 3, 8s 7d; No. 2, 9s. Corn strong at 5s 1d. MARK LANE-Wheat in d demand. Cargoes off coast-Wheat a shade rer; fair average No. 2 spring, 45s 6d; fair avgarer; fair average and shade occasion, on the same of oping California wheat, just shipped and nearly 1, 48s 6d; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and tollowing month, 43s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English generally 1s to 2s dearer; French targoes of wheat on sale off coast. Crops of corn

NEW YORK.

MEW TORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Grary—Excited and unsettled; market for wheat desiings of less magnitude; winter grades opened buoyantly at a further strance of 162c per bushel, but reacted sharply early in the afternoon, and by the close on No. 2 well less the most improvement; spring medical productions. early in the afternoon, and by the close on No. 2 red lost the most improvement; spring moderately active, opening at an improvement of 202c, but yielding sharply towards the close, transactions in instances showing a decline of 1021½c from highest figures; cable advices of firmer markets; 80,000 bm No. 2 Chirago spring at \$1.121/@1.141/4; 28,000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring, special delivery in October, reported at \$1.14. Corn worked up 1\402c a bn on moderate offerings and fairly active demand; mixed Western ungraded, 51@52c. Rye strong and wanted. Oats quite active and further advanced, generally about 1/2 per bu; No. 2 Chicago

Provisions—Hog product unusually excited and er; business stimulated by the increased numhigher; business stimulated by the increased num-ber of orders from speculators. Mess quite active for prompt delivery at \$9.00 for ordinary brands; for forward delivery in more request at an advance of 10@13c. Cut meats steady, but without notable con quiet, but held higher; long clear at 5%.65%c. Western lard in light demand for early delivery, and held much higher; 350 tcs at \$6.35@6.49; closing at \$6.40@6.42%; forward very unneually active, and quoted up 5@7%c; Tallow-In demand at steady figures; 130,000

GROCERIES-Sugars unusually active; market for raw quoted up to 6% @7c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined in brisk request; a further slight

WHISKY-Quiet but firm; 50 bris soid at private bems; 25 bris at \$1.08.
FREIGHTS-Fair business at generally full rates; tending, as a rule, in favor of ship-owners. For Liverpool by steam room for grain quoted at 716@

Liverpool by steam room for grain quoted at 71/4@
8d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Sept. 19.—Corron—Firm at 121/4@
12\(^12\) (c. futures quiet; September, 12.13c; October, 10.60c; November, 10.32c; December, 10.00c; January, 10.35c; February, 10.47c; March, 10.92c; January, 10.35c; February, 10.47c; March, 10.00c; April, 10.73c; May, 10.85c.

FLOUR—Demand active, and prices have advanced; receipts, 13.000 bris; super State and Wes ern, \$4.10@4.60; common to choice extra, \$4.75@5 25; extra Ohio, \$4.50@6.50; white wheat extra, \$4.75@5 25; extra Ohio, \$4.50@6.00; St. Louis, \$4.60@6.50; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@7.75.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; receipts, 193.000 brishtain white state of the state of th

53%c bid. 52%c asked. Oats unsettled and fever-nh; mixed Western. 34½@35c; white do, 38@40c. Har-Steady at 50c. Hors-Nominally unchanged. GROCTRIES-Coffee quiet, but unchanged. Sugar active and firm; fair to good refining. 613-16@6%c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice active and frm.

frm. Perfoleum—Steady; refined, 6 15-16c; united, 654;6674;c; crude, 5:65;4c.
Tallow—Steady at 5:4c.
Rrsix—Duff at \$1.224;61.25.
Turfentine—Steady at 264;c.
E008—Firmer; Western, 17:6184;c.
Provisions—New mess, \$9.00. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats unsettled; long clear middles, \$5,27:65.50; short do, \$6,00:66.25. Lard excited; prime steam, \$6.36;66.45.
Butten—Higher; Western, 9:625c.
Currer—Firmer; Western, 5:604;c.
Whisky—Firm.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 19.—The wheat market spened active, excited, and erratic this morning, and prices ruled higher. The firmer and better feeling could not be ascribed to any particular

cause, though more favorable news from Liverpoo may have had its influence in governing speculat-ors. Sales were made at the opening at 99c for cash No. 2 and 99%c for October, while November sole from \$1.00%@1.01, amid a great deal of ex-During the noon bour the market was less active and easier. No. 2 for November delivery sold flown to \$1.00, and closed at \$1.00%. A rather better demand for eash wheat—Nos. 2 and 8—was

observable.
This afternoon the market again opened weak and easier, sales of November No. 2 being made at 100%. The price advanced to \$1.00%, however, and then dropped to \$1.00%. Closing quotations were: No. 2 cash, 90%; September, 90%; October, 90%; November, \$1.00%. The day was again the analysis of heavy transactions.

one of heavy transactions.

The statement of a leading local morning journal to the effect that Angus Smith and Peter Mc-Geoch are engaged in running a corner on November wheat is characterized by brokers in position to know as the stillest sort of trash. The gentlemen mentioned, these brokers say, have been ac-tirely engaged in fighting the advance from the outset, and may still be found on the bear side. The heaviest buyers and sellers for the past few days have been C. J. Kershaw and J. B. Oliver & Co. Their operations have been purely speculative, being based entirely upon the daily fluctuations without tions without regard to any corner. Past experi-November wheat, the close of navigation with close of the month having a tendency to cripple

the movements of manipulators.

Receipts and shipments for the twenty-four tours ending at 9 o'clock were as follows:

Wheat Receipts. Shipments.

Wheat Receipts. Shipments.

Wheat Receipts. Shipments.

4,800 1,576

Barley 30,0°0 14,339

Barley 4355

Amount of wheat in store, 390,000.

The number of cars of grain reported for inspection up to 9 a. m. was 273, divided as follows:
Wass, 185; corn. 17; onts. 7; barley, 57; rye, 7.

Gain.—Wheat firm: opened and advanced %c; closed unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.08%; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$9\%c; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$9\%c; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$9\%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$2c; No. 4, 88\%c; rejected, 80c. Cornstrong and higher: No. 2, 36c. Oars strong and higher: No. 2, 24\%c. Rye strong, active, and higher: No. 1, 57c. Barley higher and active; No. 2, 68@68\%c. 1603;c. Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. BUTS.—Wheat 79,000 bu. SUTS.—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 79,000 bu. 74ERTS.—Flour, 2,700 bris; wheat, 52,000

PHILADELPHIA. MADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 19.—FLOUR—More act-more demand for exportation; Minnesota ex-mily, 2004, \$5.50; do choice, \$5.75@5. 80; do

in limity, rood, \$5.50: do choice, \$5.75@5.80; do to fancy, \$6.00; winter patents, \$6.25@7.00. Rye four stra at \$3.80@4.00.

GRAIX—Wheat excited; large speculative movement; rejected at \$1.16; No. 2 Western red, elevator, \$1.16@1.10%. Corn—Receipts and offering extendely light, with active inquiry for local consumption; Western low and nigh mixed, 53@54c; yellow, \$1.60. Cots—Leas inquiry; stained, \$2c; white, fair to tamey, \$24.24%; c.

Fhorisions—In fair demand; prime mess beef, \$1.60. Mess pork, \$0.25@9, 50. Hams, smoked,

9@10c; pickled, 7%@5%c. Lard, Western tierce.

Schole: pickled, 7% 334c. Lard, Western tierce, 6665%c.

BUTERD—Firm, at 29c; New York State and Bradford County extras, 18618c; Western Reserve, extra, 14618c; do good to choice, 10213c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 16½ 617c.
CHENERS—Buypant and scarce; Western creamery, 8½ 69c; do good, 868%c.
PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Firm; Western, \$1.08.
RECRIFTS—Fiour, 2,000 bris; wheat, 154,000.
Du; corn, 30,000 be; oats, 8,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 122,000 bu.
Last call—Wheat dull; No. 2 red. September, \$1.18½ bid, \$1.20 saked; November and December, \$1.18½ bid, \$1.20 saked; November and December, \$1.18½ bid, \$1.20 saked; November, 49½ c bid, 51½ c asked; December, 48c bid, 48½ c asked.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE.
19.—Flour-Active and steady; Western super, \$3.25@3.75; do exira, \$4.25@4.75; do family, \$5.25@5.75.
GRAIN-What-Western closed easier for spot; futures strong; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.22½@1.22½; September, \$1.21½@1.22; October, \$1.20½@1.20½; November, \$1.20½@1.20½; December, \$1.20½. Corn-Western higher and drimer: November, 50@51c. Oats steady and active; Western white, 34@35½c. Rye quiet at 63@65c.

HAY-Quiet; prime to choice Pennsylvania. \$13.00@14.00. PROVISIONS-Firm and active; mess pork, \$9.75. Bulk means, loose shoulders, \$4.00; clear rib aides, \$5.50; do packed, \$4.25@5.75. Bacon, Shoulders, \$4.75; clear rib sides, \$6.25. Hams, \$11.00@11.75. Lard, \$7.00.

BUTTER-Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 12@12%c.
EGS-Firm at 14@15c.
PETROLEUM-Steady; crude nominal; refined,
6%@6%c.
COFFEE-Higher and firm; Rio cargoes. new,
13@16c; old, 12%@15c.
SUGAR-Firm and active; A. soft, 8%@8%c.
WHISKY-Better at \$1.08.
FREIGHTS-TO Liverpool per steam active. Cotton, 3-16d; donr, 28 6d; grain, 6%d.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 4.107 bris; wheat, 186, 500 bu;
corn, 9, 400 bu; oats, 2,500 bu; rye, 700 bu.
SHITMENTS-Wheat, 282, 600 bn; corn, 32, 500 bu.

SALES-Wheat, 1, 282, 500 bu; corn, 98, 300 bu. ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Sept. 19. -Flour-Very strong and held higher.

GRAIN-Wheat excited and higher; closed lower; No. 2 red, \$1.01\(\) 01\(\) 02\(\) cash; \$1.01\(\) 01.03\(\) closing; \$1.02\(\) October, \$1.02\(\) 1.04\(\) closing; \$1.03\(\) November, \$1.03\(\) 03\(\) 03\(\) closing; \$1.04\(\) December: No. 3 do, 9914 9994c. Corn higher; slow at 32@324c cash; 32c November; 314@32c the year. Oats higher at 244@244c cash; 244c October, Rye scarce and higher at 554@554c. Barley unchanged.
WRISKY-Steady at \$1.06.

Provisions—Pork strong and higher at \$9.00@ 9.15. Dry salt meats higher and firm; clear ribs, \$5.25; clear, \$5.50; choice winter clear, \$5.60. Bacon higher; clear ribs, \$5.87% 98 00; long clear, \$6.00; short clear, \$5.25. Lard higher, at \$6.00 bid. \$6.00 bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 92,000 bi; corn, 15,000 bi; oats, 24,000 bi; rye, 2,000 bi; carrey, 11,000 oa.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 bris; wheat, 6,000 bi; corn, 5,000 bi; oats, 4,000 bi; barley, 2,000

CINCINNATI.

ert, Sept. 19 .- Corron-Dull and un changed at 11%c. changed at 11%c.

FLOUR—Strong and higher: family, \$4.85@5.75.

Grain—Wheat active, firm, and higher at 98c@
\$1.06; receipts, 25,000 bu; shipments, 24,000 bu. Corn firm; held at 38%@39c. Oats quiet, but steady at 25@29c. Rye in good demand, and prices a shade higher, at 60@61c. Barley in good demand; prime, 85@88c.
Provisions—Pork firm at \$8.75@9.00. Lard in good demand; current make, \$6.00. Bulk meats strong, at \$3.50@3.35@5.40, and \$5.62%. Bacon active, firm, and higher, at \$4.25, \$6.00, and \$6.25.

\$6.25. WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.05. Lineard Oil.—Steady at 82c. TOLEDO, O., Sept. 19.—Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.08\(\frac{1}{2}\); amber Michigan, spot, \$1.09\(\frac{1}{2}\); No. 2 red winter, spot and Octospot, \$1.09\cong \text{No. 2 red winter, \$pot and October, \$1.09\cong \text{November, }\$1.09\cong \text{November, }\$1.09\cong \text{November, }\$1.10\text{Western amber, }\$1.08\cong \text{do November, }\$1.0\text{No. 2 amber Illinois, }\$1.11. Corn firm; high-mixed held at 40\cong \text{No. 2, spot, held at 40\cong \text{39e bid; October, }\$39\cong \text{corn}\$. No. 2, spot, held at 40c; 39e bid; October, 39½c.
Oats firm; No. 2, 26¼c.
Closed—Wheat 1@1½c lower, but firm; amber
Michigan, September, \$1.07½; No. 2 red winter,
spot, \$1.07½; September, \$1.07½; October,
\$1.07½; November, \$1.07½; Western amber,
\$1.07½.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 122.000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON. Mass., Sept. 19.— Flour.— Firm; Western superfines, \$4.00@4.25; common extras, \$4.50@4.75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.50@5.50; Minnesota extras, \$5.00@8.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00@5.50; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.25@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.50@6.25; Wisconsin and Michigan, \$6.00@5.50; Minnesota end Michigan, \$5.25@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.50@6.25; diana, \$5,25@6.00; St. Louis, \$5,50@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, apring wheats, \$6.00@8.00; winter wheat, \$6.00@7.25. Grain—Corn firm and in steady demand; mixed and yellow, 52@55c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 38@40c; No. 2 white, 38%4@37c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 33%4@25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 orls; corn, 14,000 bu; wheat, 7,500 bn.

SHIFMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; corn, 29,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Sept. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Strong and tending upwards; sales, 8,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.10. Corn excited; asking 424e for No. 2 mixed Western. Oats quiet and firm; sales 2 cars No. 2 Western at 284e on track. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FURNITYS—Lower; wheat, 5c per 100. Shipments—By rail—Wheat, 51.719 bu; corn, 21,000 bu. By canal—Wheat, 178,070 bu; corn, 233, 333 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Anexas City, Sept. 19.—Grain—The Price Cur-rent reports the wheat receipts at 20,594 bu; shipments, 29,943 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 864c; September, 86%c; No. 3, cash, 81%c; September, 85c. Corn—Receipts, 610 bu; shipments, 322 bu; higher; No. 2, cash, 27%c; September, 28%c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19. -FLOUR-Very firm. GRAIN-Wheat excited and higher; extra, \$1.11 asked; No. 1 white, \$1.08%; milling, No. 1, ominal. RECEIPTS—28,000 bn wheat. SHIPMENTS—41,000 bn wheat.

OSWEGO. OSWEGO.

OSWEGO. N. Y., Sept. 19.—Grain—Wheat higher; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1. 15; State, \$1.08 @1.10; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.05. Corn higher; high mixed, 47c.

COTTON. NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 77, 130 bales; same time last year, 73, 808; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 119,529; same time last year, 130.047; exports from all United time last year, 130,047; exports from all United States ports for the week, 15,544; same time last year, 7,482; total exports to date, 35,-908; same time last year, 14,559; stock at all United States ports, 104,823; same time last year, 110,087; stock at all interior towns, 10,701; same time last year, 14,929; stock at Liverpool, 321,000; same time last year, 452,000; stock of American affoat for Great Britain, 32,000; same time last year, 16,000.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19.—Corrox—Dull and lower; midding, 10%c; sales, 115 bales; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,300; stock, 5,500.

WOOL. PHILADELPHIA. Sept. 19.—Wool.—Frmer; improved demand; Obio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 38@40c; extras, 38@39c; medium, 40@45c; coarse, 35@39c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 34@39c; medium, 40@42c; coarse, 35@37c; combing wasned, 40@45c; unwashed, 30@33c; Canada combing, 38@40c; fine unwashed, 24@25c; coarse and medium unwashed, 28@33c; tub-washed, 42@43c.

On Criv. Pa., Sept. 19.—Paraonaux—The market opened firm, with 66% c bid; advanced to 68%; declined and closed firm at 67% bid; shipments, 42,000; averaging, 45,000; transactions, 90,000. PETROLEUM. 90,000.

Privatio, Pa., Sept. 19.—Perroleus—Quiet and steady: crade, 71% at Parker's for shipment; reduced, 6% of Formisatelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—Persoleus—Very firm; standard white, 110 test, 7%.

DRY GOODS. New York, Sept. 19.—Dry-goods business continues moderate with commission houses, and the jobbing trade is fairly active. Cotton goods quiet and steady in first hands. Cotton flannels in good demand. Prints slaggesh, and Conestogs and Bristol fancies are reduced to 6c. Dress goods and ginghams in good request. Men's wear woolens doing fairly. Foreign goods in steady demand.

TURPENTINE

MARINE NEWS.

THE BELGIAN SYSTEM OF TOWING ON THE ERIE CANAL.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

All through the summer months preparations for introducing the Belgian system of canal-towing have been pushed with vigor. Early in the season the wire-rope cable was put under contract and a fleet of steamers ordered to be built in Lockport. Ten steamers are nearly finished, and by the middle of the present week 100 miles of cable, extending from Buffalo eastward nearly to Pittsford, will be in complete working order. Nothing will rebe in complete working order. Nothing will remain but to test thine experimentally before opening for business. The last installment of the cable was shipped last Friday, and will be immediately put down, beginning at a point about four miles

was shipped last Friday, and will be immediately put down, beginning at a point about four miles east of Rochester.

Two wire cables, each one inch in diameter, are laid along the bottom of the canal, from lock to lock. They weigh four tons to the mile. The steam towboat employed has a clip-drum, or grooved driving-wheel, with suitable guiding and tightening pulleys placed upon one side of the boat, above the water-line. The process of towing is performed by lifting the cable from the bottom of the canal by means of a rrappie, and placing it over the clip-drum. This drum is then put in motion (torned) by an engine in the towboat, causing the cable to pass over it without slipping, and fall back again into the canal at the stern of the towboat. Thus the towboat is drawn alous the cable from one extremity of the canal to the other. The boats are 78% feet long, lib broad, and, when loaded, five feet draft. A screw at one end is used merely to propel the boat through the locks. The engine is vertical, with a fourteen, inch cylinder, and sixteen inches stroke stroke of piston. The train in tow follows the tug, whether in a straight course or around bends, precisely as a train of cars follows in comomity. The tug takes hold of the wire with its clip-drum, of six feet diameter, which must advance the boosts a distance equal to the circumference with every revolution. There is no slipping whatever, so that all the power yf the engine, excepting the trifling loss from the friction of machinery, is expended in the direct propulsion of the boats is increased from one mile and a quarter per hour under the horse-power system to at least three miles per hour, at least const for towing than if animals were employed; reducing the number of hands employed, and permitting six boats of 250 tons each to be towed in a train, thur practically doubling the present capacity of the canal.

There will probably be through towing contracts from Buffalo to the most eastern terminus of the cable line. This terminus will approach the end of

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Sept. 19.—Last evening the tug
Wetzel towed the schr Nevada to this port from
Racina News from the schr Allegheny up to dusk last evening is to the effect that satisfactory progress continues to be made towards getting her off. She was moved twenty-four feet towards deep water between daylight and dark. Her bow is now affeat, and, were it not for the jammed and broken centreboard, she could be pulled off without difficulty now, as her stern, lying weil up on the shore, would be moved down hill, as it were, at every pull. The weather to-day has been everything that could be wished, and news of the rescue of the stranded craft may be received at any mothe stranded craft may be received at any mo-The schr F. B. Gardiner came out of dry-dock

The schr F. B. Gardiner came out of dry-dock this morning and was immediately bauled under the shears to receive a new mizzenmast. It is the design of the Captain to have the craft ready for sea by to-morrow evening. Her repairs are of a thorough and substantial character.

Grain freights were more active and a shade lower. Charters: To Buffalo.—Schr George Murray wheat at 4%c; steam-barge Ballentine and consort A. B. stoore, mixed carcoes of wheat and tys, at the rate of 4%c on wheat; propeller not named, wheat on through rate. The schr Neelon takes wheat to a Canadian port on owner's account. Total amount of grain placed for shipment, 200,—000 bu. The schre Francis Palms and Penokee have been chartered at \$1.65 per ton for iron ors from Escanson to Cleveland.

The opposition tug H. N. Martin is not doing a very brisk business. She has been lying at her dock idle for the past three days.

Arrived—Schr Frank C. Leighton.
Cleared—Schrs Florida, Penokee, and Francis Palms.

WATER-GAUGES AT THE LIME-KILNS.
The following, from the Buffalo Commercial Adpertieer of Thursday, indicates that the suggestions of "Navignton" made affects of Thursday, indicates that the suggestions of "Navignton" made affects of the suggestions of "Navignton" made affects of the suggestions of

of "Navigator," made, after the Avon disaster, in of "Navigator," made, after the Avon disaster, in The Thiburk, have been acted upon:

Capt. William D. Robinson, of this city, has completed what is destined to prove a valuable apparatus for "mercating the depth of water at the Lime-Kill Crossing. It was made at the request of the four steamboat companies at this port, and will undoubtedly prove of great oenefit to them. It is to be placed at Mammy Judy light in Detroit River, four miles above the Crossing, and can be easily seen by all passing boats. It consists of a wooden box three and one-half feet square, which is placed in the water close to the light. Inside is a metsilic float, twenty-three inches square and six inches deep, which supports a staff about fifteen feet high. On the head of the staff is a bar of wood three inches wide and painted red. On top of the box is a board two feet wide painted white, and across the centre of it a black stripe, and on one end of the stripe a black ball. The black stripe is to indicate the usual stage of water at the crossing. The rising and falling of the staff shows the changes in the depth of water, while figures on the white board above and below the stripe show the exact distance of the rise and fall. During the nighttime two large lights will be placed on each side of the indicator, with twelve-inch reflectors. The apparatus will be in charge of the Lightkeeper.

Vessel-owners reported yesterday that crews had been shipped on several vessels at \$2 a day per man, and that \$2.50 was not paid in the lumber mah, and tout pass to was now pass in the schra-trade. Union seamen reported that the schra-Michigan, Gardner, Coyne, Ellen Spry, Pensaukes, and Redwing shipped sailors at \$2.50 per day each.

and Redwing shipped sallors at \$2.50 per day each, and the owner of one of those vessels stated that he did not know what wages his Captain had paid; the latter was in a hurry to get out and had not consulted him about the matter. Adverse winds have kept vessels in port, and consequently there is not much demand for crews. Advices from Cleveland, Buffaio, and Milwankee state that sailors wages at each of those ports are now \$2.50 per day. No raise had been made at Detroit and Toledo at last accounts. LAKE FREIGHTS. Grain freights were rather weak yesterday, but rates remained unchanged. A light business was done, as follows: To Buffalo—Berge W. H. Bar-

num, schrs Z. Chandier and S. Flint, corn at 41/4c; prop Blanchard, rye at 5c, and Russia, corn prop Bishchard, rye at 5c, and Russia, corn through. To Collingwood—Schrs Mosher and Golden West, corn at 3c. Capacity, 210,000 bu corn, and 26,000 bn rye.

Lumber freights were slow yesterday, and the Muskegon rates were reduced to \$1.75. The docks on the main river and the South Branch are filled up so with lumber, notwithstanding the heavy shipments by rail, that dealers were unable to take cargoes off the market, though they wanted them. Charters were consequently few, and carrying rates weak. DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—Parties are here to place in position a gauge at the Mammy Judy light, below this city, to indicate the depth of water in the river, so as to guard vessels passing over the The schr C. G. Breed, recently ashore near Alpena, arrived here this evening to be docked for repairs. She is leaking some, and a steam-pump is on board. on board.
Lake freights are quiet, rates remaining at 34c o Buffalo, 6c to Kingston, and 9c to Montreal.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, Sept. 19.—Arrived—Josie, Marseilles, 6, 100 bu corn; Monitor, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 900 bu rye; Sunrise, Henry, 3, 700 bu corn; Board of Trade, Ottawa, 6, 100 bu corn; First National, Bird's Bridge, 6,000 bu corn; City of Henry, Henry, 9,600 bu rye; Isadore, Henry, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Venus, Ottawa, 215 bris sait, 500 ft lumber; Montank, Lockport, 3, 774 bu wheat; Maple-Leaf, Lockport, 4, 175 bu wheat; Phenix, Lockport, 10,000 isth; Omaha, Morris, 93, 778 ft lumber.

SOLD AND UNSOLD.

The schr James Platt was about to change hands again resterday, but the sale was declared off by mutual content of all the persons to it. Capts. Beckwith and Spry bought the vessel of Capt. Spears, of Stargeon Bay, for \$4,500, and sold her to W. H. Bullen for \$5,000, but there was some difference between the rarties as to the risting of the craft, and the money was returned. The present owners have concluded it best to hold on to the vessel, which is undoubtedly a straight B I.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Sept. 19. —Cleared—Props Milwankee (mdse), Chicago; Atlantic (mdse), Hancock; tng N. N. Sprague, Bay City; s chrs Morning Light,

Lyman Casey, Mediterranean, W. H. Oades (300) bris salt), Toledo; Parana, San Diego (1, 365 tons coal), Charles Foster. J. G. Masten. W. J. Cumings (600 tons coal), Reed Case (678 tons coal); D. A. Wells (100 tons sand), Chicago: A. H. Moss (275 tons brimstone), Cleveland; La Petite, (1,000 bris salt), Huron; Itasca (621 tons coal), G. Pfister (115 tons coal), Fitzgerald (350 tons coal), Milwankee; H. Fitzhugh (105 tons sand), George Holt, Fleetwing (1,100 bris salt), Derroit.

Charters—Schra H. Wells. coal, Toledo, 15c; Fitzgerald, coal to Milwankee, 60c; B. F. Bruce, coal from Ashtabula to Chicago, 85c.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuns

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—Vessels chartered—
Schr Maria Martin. coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, 85c; schr Richard Winslow, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, 85c; steam barge Egyptian, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 85c; schr Felican, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, 85c; schr Ariel, coal, Fairport to Port Stanley, 50c; bark Mary Jane, coal, Cleveland to Kingston, \$1.50; schr Francis Palms, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, p. t. A PROGNOSTICATION.

A PROGNOSTICATION.

An old lake navigator said yesterday that westerly winds would prevail from the present time until the close of navigation, and the water in the river would consequently be from six to eight inches lower than usual. If the prognostication is correct, vessel masters should act accordingly when they go up the South Branch to load, and save themselves delay and expense.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE.

Poet of Dispose to The Tribuna.

Poet Colborne, Ont., Sept. 19.—Lake Michigan report: Passed Down-Simr Scotia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Dominion, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; barge Clyde, Milwaukee to St. Catharinea, wheat.

Up—Nothing.

Wind—Southwest, light.

MACKINAW CITY. Mackinaw City, Mich., Sept. 19.—The tng
Brady has got the Harrison off, and in Beaver Harbor. The Brady leaves for her stationat Escanaba
to-day, and Capt. Gray has telegraphed to Cleveland for assistance. Could not learn full particu-

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The tug Triad broke her crank yesterday, and was laid up temporarily.

The schr Barbarian had her jibboom broken yesterday, in Arnold's slip, and Miller Bros. made her a new one. Shipbuilders and dry-dock men have all the work

shipbullaers and dry-dock men have all the work they can possibly attend to. The new dry-dock of the Chicago Dry-dock Company will be ready in a short time.

The schr Ithaca was at Evster's dry-dock having her bottom calked yesterday, and the schra Bertie Calkins and Telegraph were at Miller Brothers

Calkins and Telegraph were at Miller Brothers' boxes for calking.

The tag McCleilan, Capt. Driscoll, left for Michigan City last night with three stone-laden scows in tow. That will be her last trip of the season, and, on her return, the McCleilan will resume harbor towing.

About thirty vessels were stretched along the main river yesterday waiting for a favorable wind to carry them down the lake. During the day about fifty vessels of all kinds arrived in, and comparatively few departed.

In loading stone on the scows at the dock east of Van Schaick's, near the Government Pief, the laborers drop many of them into the river, thereby filling it up so that an obstruction that may prove dangerous to vessels is caused. The boats are loaded on Government account, and the proper officer should see to the matter.

BLSEWHERE. Capt. Stone save he will have the sunken prop Capt. Stone save he will have the sunken prop Pewance alloat next summer.

The scar Breed has been pulled off North Point, near Alpena, and towed to Port Huron by the tug Balize. She is in good shape, but leaking some.

The little prop G. P. Heath, plying between this port and South Haven, is reported a total loss by one dispatch and wateriogged by another. She was ashore at St. Joseph at last accounts.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sall-ings at his port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night: ARRIVAGS.

Prop Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip,
Prop Bianchard, Bar alo, sundres, Randoiph street,
Prop Livingston, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Gen. Paine, Grand Haven, towing, Rush
street. Prop Williams, Sangatuck, sundries, State street. Prop Baldwin, Escanaba, ore, N. B. R. Mills. Prop W. H. Barnum, Milwaukee, light, Rush Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries, Prop W. Crippen, Manistee, lumber, Mud Lake. Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries, Washington

street.
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, lumber, Lake street.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Trader, Pentwater, sundries, State street.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Polk

Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber, Polk street.

Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Storr Alpens, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. Schr Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, jumber, Market.
Schr C. Michaslson, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.

Schr L. B. Coates, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr C. O. D., Maskegon, lumber, Masazine Slip.
Schr Montpeller, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Montpeller, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Helegraph, Muskegon, lumber, South Halsted street.
Schr Wolverine, Muskegon, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber, —.
Schr Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber, —.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, —.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber, —.
Schr Grand Rapide, Grand Haven, lumber, —.
Schr Grand Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Katé Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber, Mason
Slip.

Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr L'zzie Doak, St. Joe, lumber, North Branch. Schr J. P. De Condres, Manistee, lumber, Market. Schr J. T. Skinner, Iorand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr Evening Star, Muskegon, lumber, C., B. & Q. Schr Reindeer. Muskegon, lumber, Mason Slip. Schr G. L. Wrenn, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber, Polk street. Schr El Tempo, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr G. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber, C., B. & Q. Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Melvina. Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Melvina. Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Magdalena, White Lake, wood, Harrison afreet.

Schr Meivian. Mussegon, humber, Market.
Schr Magdalena, White Lake, wood, Harrison
attreet.
Schr Grace Murray, Bay City, lumber, no order.
Schr Conuesut, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Milan, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Menominee, lumber, Masson
Slip.
Schr Barbarian, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Vermont, Muskegon, bark, North Branch.
Schr Lillle Pratt, Ludington, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Willie Lontit, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Watares, Muskegon, wood, Chicago avenne.
Schr Mariner, Horn's Pier, bark, Division street.
Schr Meciprocity, Ford River, posts, Market.
Schr W. B. Williard, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.
Schr Leo, Winslow, Muskegon, lumber, Mason
Slip. Silb.
Schr Albatross. Muskegon, lumber. Lighthouse.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Grand Haven. lumber,
Market.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber. Twelfth street.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Stelson Silp.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber, Stelson Silp.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, wood, Rush street.

Schr Liberty, Muskegon, wood, Rush street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Trader, Pontwater, sundries.

Sumr Alpens, Muskegon, sundries.

Sumr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Sumr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.

Sumr Corona, St. Josepo, sundries.

Sumr Grummond, South Haven, sundries.

Prop O. C. Williams, Sangatuck, sundries.

Prop Mary Gron, South Haven, sundries.

Prop New Ers, Muskegon, towing.

Prop Gen, Paine, Grand Haven, towing.

Prop R. C. Brittian, Sangatuck, sundries.

Prop R. C. Brittian, Sangatuck, sundries.

Prop W. Livingstone, Jr., Peshtigo, towing.

Schr Manutenee, Peshtigo, light.

Schr Moconto, Green Bay, sundries.

Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, light.

Schr Transfer, Muskegon, light.

Schr Montbeller, Muskegon, light.

Schr Moolverine, Grand Haven, light.

Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, hight.

Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, light.

Schr City Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.

Schr City Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.

Schr City Grand Haven, Might.

Schr City Grand Haven, Might.

Schr City Grand Haven, light.

Schr City Gra

Schr Three Bells, Ludington, light.
Schr T. S. Skinnar, Manskegon, light.
Schr T. S. Skinnar, Manskegon, light.
Schr T. S. Skinnar, Manskegon, light.
Schr H. H. Glomes, Grand Haven, light.
Schr H. H. Glomes, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Peoris, Muskegon, light.
Schr Peoris, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Schr Hon Maskegon, Maskegon, light.
Schr Beindeer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Beindeer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Beinder, Muskegon, light.
Schr Elis-Eilliswood, White Lake, light.
Prop Forcare, Baffaio, sundries.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Buffalo, grain,
Schr Moselle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Moselle, Muskegon, light.
Schr Onward, Manistee, light.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Elva, Holland, light.
Prop Chusiai, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C, Hurlout, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Mocader, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Micaigan, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Neilie Gardner, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Neilie Gardner, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Kate Winslow, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Kad Medora, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Levi Rawson, Escanaba, light.
Schr Levi Rawson, Escanaba, light.
Schr Levi Rawson, Escanaba, light.
Schr Ellen Spry, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Levi Rawson, Escanaba, light.
Schr Robob, Muskegon, light.
Schr Robob, Muskegon, light.
Schr Now York, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Robob, Muskegon, light.

ALLEN ACADEMY.

TUITION REDUCED, FACILITIES ENLARGED. The most thoroughly equipped Boys School in the world. Prepares for best colleges or for business life, or for advanced classes in college. Equal advantages for girls. A few boarding publis received into the family of the President, and only rare advantages. The Academy and real and enjoy rare advantages. The Academy and real some are in the most fashionable division of the city, and only three blocks coart. Able faculty. Year pens Sent. S. Als. aplended Primary Department for little boys and girls Address IRA W. ALLEN. A. M., L. D. Prest. . The Allen Academy Cadets will drill in Capt. Robin Chicago Cadet School, 274 Wabash-av.

NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL. Mr. H. H. BABCOCK, late Principal of Chicago, Academy, will open a school at 48-54 Dearborn-st. Chicago, Sept. 15, 1879.

THE ATHENEUM ACADEMY

Will furnish thorough training in English Branches, French, German, Latin, and Greek for boys and girls of sil ares, fatting them for business or admission to any College or University. Class delli in Gymnasium FREE. Omalduses for Girls and Young Ladles to and from their homes at usual rates. For information arply to T. B. FORBUSH 30 Dearborn-st., or H. H. BABGOCK, 11 Eighteenth-st.

BERKELEY HALL,

(Formerly Immanuel Hall,)
LAKE VIEW, ILL. Two miles distant from Chicago, will reopen, theroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout on or children. It under the Rectorship of the REV, PROF. Children, I under the Rectorship of the REV, PROF. School for Boys. IDER, A. M., as a first-class Select School for Boys. IDER, A. M., as a first-class Select School for Boys. IDER, A. M., as a first-class Select Co. III.1 or they may be had of Dr. Roswell Park, 7-55 Wabash-av. Chicago, or at the Bookstore of Mitchell & Hathaway, 56 Madison-st.

Madame SEILER'S SCHOOL OF VOCAL ABT, No. 1104 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, reopens for the Winter Session Sept. 29, and offers, hexides artistic culture of the roice, a thorough education in all other branches

Huron-st. School For Young Ladies and Children Will reopen in its spacious new building Sept. 17. few boarding-pupils received. For circulars add; MISS KIRKLAND or MRS. ADAMS, 275 Huron-st Higher School for Boys.

No. 312 CHICAGO-AV., Begins Sept. 23, 1879. Pupils of all ages. No candi lates have been rejected in final examinations. CKCIL BARNES, A. B., Master. Personal applications at noon daily after Sept. 17. DENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA. (Opens Sept. 10.)
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, the Classica, and English. Degrees conferred.
For Circulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., office of Gardner House. Chicago, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Dearding and day school for young ladies, 6 and 8 ast Fifty-third-st. New York, reopens Oct. 1: French and German landuages practically taught: thorough raining in primary, secondary, and collegiate departments singing (solfee), drawing, painting, and needlework included; each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs. Reed. THE ARCHER INSTITUTE.

Institute, "near Baltimore, has removed her school to Washington City. School duties resumed October I. For circulars address Mrs. M. R. ARCHER, 1401 has sachusetts av., Washington, D. C. CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN TRAINING-SCHOOL.

For circulars address Mrs. ALICE H. PUTNAM, 52 outh Park-av. MISS HOWELLS' AND MRS. YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL

opens at 814 Michigan av. on Monday, Sept. 15. AND KINDERGARTEN, 1180 Indiana-av., Chicago, Boarding and day publis received. A true German Kindergarten. All the departments conducted on the most approved plan. Send for circular or address the Principle. PRINITY HALL, BEVERLY, N. J. Established, 1867.
An attractive Home-School for Girls. Varied divantages of the highest order. Fall term begins begt. 18. For circular address Hunt, Prin. Wils RACHELLE UIBBONS HUNT, Prin. Young Ladies' SEMINARY, 2045 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
For boarding and day public. Reopens Sept. 17. For circulars address Miss D. B. BURT, Principal.

YALE LAW SCHOOL-REGIT-lar course, 2 years; Graduate course (for degree of D. C. L.), 2 years. Full term opens Sept. 25. Ad-dress Prof. PRANCIS WAYLAND, New Haven, Conn. Miss Ranney's Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New Jersey, will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1879. M ME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR merly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's). English. French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. OCHESTER, N. 7., 27 NORTH ST. PAUL-ST.

B. Miss CHITTEN PEN'S School offers superior ad
vantages to a select number of bearding-superior ad
vantages to a select number of bearding-superior ad
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selection of PANT WALNUTST, SEMINARY.
This institution is well provided for giving a superior education in Collegiate, Eclectic, and Preparatory Departments, in Music and Art. Also prepares pupils for Harvard examinations. MRS. HENRIETTA KUTZ, 1221 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE, Morgan Park, near Chicago. For catalogue address D. THAYER, President. Morgan Park, or 77 Madi-ton-st., Chicago. CHESTNUT STREET SEMINARY, MISS BOXNEY and Miss DILLAYE, Principals. The thirtieth year will open Sept. 17, at 1815 Chestaut-st., Philadelphia. Pa. OME SCHOOL FOR BOYS, TERM OPENS SEPT. TO BENT.

To Rent,

IN TRIBUNE BUILDING, Two very desirable Fire Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW,

8 Tribune Building. MOCKING BIRD FOOD. DIDDE Mocking Bird Fo BIRUO Warranted BEST in the man ket. Gold Fish and Aquaria. F. KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-SCALES

SCALES

Piles, Sprains, Lameness, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Screness, Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Old Scres, Wounds, etc. Also for Toothache, Headache, Sore Throat, Asthma, Hoarseness, Neuralgis, Catarrh, Coho, Diarrhœs, and all Hemorrhages, etc. It is acknowledged by physicians of all schools that Pond's Extract has more wonderful curselve properties than acy other remedy. No form of Inflammation, Pain, Soreness, or Bleeding but it will cure. Space will not admit of naming all the diseases for which it is a specific, but we will send a history of its uses by mail, on application. The pleasing results of using the Extract as a toilet requisite has induced us to prepare modified forms of the Extract in a Toilet Soan (See a box of Schees), a Toilet (Fream for softening and beautifying the skin (\$1 a bottle), a Dentifrice (\$2c), a Lip Salve (\$25c).

EDUCATIONAL. The base of all our Toffet and Medicinal preparations is Pend's Extra 4, waich is a guarantee that they are uperior and deserve the confidence of the public. Sole

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY.

New York and London.

POND'S EXTRACT.

INVALUABLE FOR NFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGE,

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING
QUABTERS, &C. AT FORT SNELLING, MINN.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERNASTER.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.
ST. PAUL. Minn., Sept. 15, 1878.
Sealed proposals in triplicate. addressed to the undersigned. will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noou, on the 16th day of October, 1879, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of blders, for the construction on the Military Reservation at Fort Snelling, Minn., of the following buildings for offices of Headquarters Department of Dakota and quarters for officers:

1 Building for Headquarters Offices 1 Building for Quarters for Com-manding General. 12 Buildings for Officers attached to

Headquarters.

Proposals must be for the construction, foundations, and superstructure of the buildings, complete in every particular in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., at Washington, D. C., at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Multary Division Missouri, Chicago, Ill., and at the office of the understand in this city. But proposals for the construction of one or more of the buildings will be entertained: preceded, such proposals are made in good faith by builders and architects in good standing, as none but such will be entertained.

proposal.

One copy of this advertisement, and of the specifications relating to the buildings bid for, must be attached to each proposal, and must be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

The contracts for this work will be awarded by the

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTE-OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, }

at the hour above named. Bidders are invited to be present.

Asch bid must give the names of all parties interested in or parties to it, and must have a copy of this advertisement attached.

Bidders must designate their places of business and post-office address.

No sids will be considered from persons who have in any respect defauted in any bid heresofore made. Any or all bids, or any part of any bid, will be rejected if deemed for the best interests of the Government.

Particular attention is invited to the following:

Kvery bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Gommissioner of Indian Affairs, upon the Union National Bank. Chicago; which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fall to execute promptly a contract, with good posed to be furnished, and shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fall to execute promptly a contract, with good and sufficient surveites, according to the terms of his bid, otherwise, to be returned to the bidder.

Bids not accompanied by a certified check or draft will not be considered.

Bidders are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for, and in all cases they must accompany the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

In executing contracts the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any article embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right to increase or diminish the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding 25 per centum.

All articles furnished under contracts must be delivered at the places designated for their reception, strongly packed, and marked according to directions, for shipment, without any charge for sacks, and will be subject to inspection, and any articles that may in a subject to inspection, and any articles that may in the subject to inspection, and any articles that may in the contractor held to furnish others of the recursed until the contractor held to furnish others of the required quality-within fave days; or, failing in that, they will be purchased at his expense.

B. A. HATT, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON
BEAMS.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, III.,
Scaled proposals to be opened at 10 a. m., Oct. 18,
1879, are invited to furnish, delivered on cars at this
Arsenal, the following bill of wrought fron beams:

Sealed proposals to be opened are at this level are not the following bill of wrought from beams:

About20,000 12-in following bill of wrought from beams 200 he per yd 320,000 12-in following bill of 128 128 129 120,000 12-in following beams 200 he per yd 320,000 12-in following beams 200 he per yd 320,000 12-in following beams 200 he per yd 320,000 12-in following beams 200 12-in following beams 200 in 12-in following beams 200 he per yd 32-in following archiverge 200 he per yd 32-in following beams 20 21,000 "Tirons and angie brackets, 3/s,23/s, 30 lbs per yard.

The above quantities are approximate. About one-fourth of the beams muss be delivered within 60 days after date of contract, and the remainder before March, 1880. All of these beams muss be of firs quality, straight, out of wind, and free from flaws, and a portion of them must be cut to exact lengths.

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BAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clarket. (Sherman House) and vi-

repot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House,

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green 7:55 a m 7:45 p m

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHOET LINES. Union Depot. West Side, near Madison at. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-ricket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arrive.

o On Saturday night runs to Tolono only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. epot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st-ricket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. lalf (vis Main and Air Line).... 7100 a m * 9:50 pm ar Express... 9:00 a m * 7:40 pm alamazoo Accommodation... 4:00 pm 70:30 ar Linatic Express (daily)... 5:15 pm 9:00 am 17:30 a gift Express... 49:10 pm 27:30 a g

PITTEBURG, FL. WATHE & CHICAGO BAIL, WAY Depot, corner Ganal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices & Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific House. Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Bepots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-ascend

Fig. Ticket Offices, St Clark-st., Palmer House, GrandPacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arriva LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Armye.

EANTAKER LINE.
Depot, foot of Lake et. and foot of Two

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RATLEGAS
"Darville Route"
Cicket Offices, 77 Clark-et., 122 Dearboys-st., cad Detot, correct Clinion and Carroll-sta Leave. | Arriva

APPLEBY & HELME, New York.

FURNACES AND RANGES.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & OUINCY RAILEDA? Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 50 Clara-st. and at depots.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD

Leave. | Arrive. | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 CHICAGO. MILWAUKHE & ST. PAUL RATIWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-us. Ticked Office. 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

Wisconsm & Minnesola, Green
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Winconsin & Minnesola, Green
Bay, Stevens Foint, and Ashland through Night Express
All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul
and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie
du Chien, or via Watertown. La Crosse, and Wincons.

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PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS B. B. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

pally for Rasins, Milwasins, Sacooyas, Manito-vor, Ledingtee, Manistee
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Dally for Grand Haven, Orand Hapsis, Manistee
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Testimony of the Witnesses for the Prosecution-Dr. Sawyer's Methods.

The Defense Bring in Some Experts on Their Side.

One of These Witnesses Tells How He Attracts New Customers

The Dairymen and Milkmen Deny All Knowledge of Water.

The trial of C. D. Talcott and J. C. Jackson for selling and offering for sale impure milk, in violation of the city milk ordinance, brought to stice Prindiville's office yesterday morning t only the two defendants themselves, but a owerful constituency from the Milk-Dealers' Jaton, who, in addition to making up a purse to any counsel fees for the brethren in trouble, ere present to give force and tone to the proedings. The city was represented by Prose-ting Attorney Cameron, and the defendants Mr. Trude and Mr. Krause, flanked by a le of spectacled experts. It was decided to try both cases together without a jury, and the business got under way shortly after half-past

MILK-INSPECTOR BARR the first witness for the prosecution. He first witness for the prosecution. He

nilk, marked it No. 4, and had given it to Dr. wyer, and a sample of Jackson's milk, marked it No. 6, and given it to Dr. Sawyer. Mr. Trude wanted to know from whom the pector bad received his instructions.

Col. Cameron objected. Mr. Trude went on to intimate that there few favorit milk-dealers here who were ing this presecution on, and be desired to we just who were behind this thing. Some-y was prostituting the duties of his office, he sved, and as an evidence of the unfairness and unreliability of the inspection he proposed to show that the Inspector had been given ream in one case and the analyist had made it

stellation in the background—the nilky way, as it were—set up a laugh.

Col. Cameron objected to the proposed evidence as totally irrelevant. If the Inspector were not doing his duty impartially and honest-ly, he was a fair subject for investigation by the Mayor, who appointed him; but whether he was or was not had nothing to do with the case on tion of the question whether this milk was pure or impure.

After more argument, the question was allowed, and the witness said he had instructions to take milk from the delivery cans. In every had seen the milk as it came from the In Jackson's case, he didn't re-ber the color of the wagon the looks of the driver, but he d know that the milk was taken from the can at of which that driver had just delivered milk a customer. He put the milk in bottles, kept is name of the dealer in his memorandum book and gave the bottles, numbered in a series, i Dr. Sawyer. He was very careful about the atter, and confident that he had made no miskes, taking the milk in each case either as it as groing to or comping from a house.

DR. EDWARD W. SAWYER, DR. EDWARD W. SAWIE,

Medical Inspector of the South Division, testified that he had examined 4—Jackson's—and found that it contained too much water, and that part of its cream had been abstracted. Ten percent of water had been added and two-fifths of the cream had been abstracted. The test of percentage or cream by volume and specific gravity of the serum was accepted by the whole world. "Whole world is pretty large," put in Trude, "and includes Chinamen and Zulus."

"Chinamen are very good chemists, Mr. Trude," retorted the Doctor.

rude," retorted the Doctor.
"But the Zulus atn't."
"I don't know so much about them perhaps
"you do." This brought out another laugh, and tended or relieve the tedium of the proceedings.

The witness, continuing, said that the milk in rice wateress, continuing, said that the links in ese cases was probably the average mik of a rd. Taicott's sample contained about 8 per nt of cream, and was watered about 12 per

Mr. Krause took up the cross-examination. He was very anxious to know when, where, and how Dr. Sawyer had been educated, and the Doctor proceeded to enlighten him. Finally they got down to the question of the Doctor's method of examination, and the Doctor's method of examination, and the Doctor's method in the columns of The Triburs. The defense tried to show that the specific gravity of the serum varied in different countries, and that several foreign authorities, who took 1036 as such standard. Dr. Sawer admitted that such results might have attended their examinations, but he wasn't to be budged from what he had found to be the results of his own inspection, corroborated by other authorities equally as good as those referred to, viz.: that 1030 was the proper standard.

Mr. Krause inquired minutely into

Mr. Krause inquired minutely into

THE DOCTOR'S METHOD.

He was anxious to know if it wasn't possible for somebody to have changed the contents of the bottles during the witnesse absence from his home, and Dr. Sawyer admitted that it was just possible, but by no means probable. Then the counsel tried to show that, in shaking up the bottles, a portion of the butter grains might have adhered to the cork or the Doctor's thumb, and thus have decreased the amount of cream. Dr. Sawyer admitted that the amount of cream would be decreased under such conditions, but he knew butter from cream, and knew that no butter stuck to his thumb, although some might have stuck to the cork. For the presumable purpose of testing the witness' knowledge of chemistry, he was asked to give the chemical formulas of cream and its various ingredients, and, that being done, Mr. Krause propounded the question whether butter was soluble in water. Dr. Sawyer replied that butter might lose part of its weight; by agitation in water, but that it was soluble in water, in the proper sense of the term, he did not believe. The fat globules in milk, when heated, burst and came to the top, and, if they were in the serum, they made it lighter. But they were not in the serum, and hence this consideration did not affect the value of his tent. Butter was soluble, however, an esher, benzine, and some other substances. The specific gravity of the serum of the infilk from the same cow was always the same, no matter what she fed upon, though the quality of the serum might be changed,—in taste, for instance, as when a cow ate gasile. A cow that drank a great deal of water would give milk bearing less cream. He had discovered that the formal a great deal of cream, it was possible, leaving out of sight the question of serum, the milk right right from the cow would show the same percentage.

The croas-examination at this stage took on the phases of

the cross-cramination at this stage took on the phases of

A COLLEGE QUIZZING,
the witness being taken over a vast area of ground for the purpose of further testing his competency as a chemist and an expert. He was asked, among other things, which of two samples—one containing 5 per cent of butter and the other 8 per cent of cream—he would consider the richest. He replied that he would rather have the 5 per cent sample. It wasn't richest in cream, but in butter. But he had never seen or heard of such a sample of milk, and didn't believe one could be found. It was possible to put grease in milk and for it to come to the top, but grease wasn't cream, and never would be read as cream. All cream would not come to the top in twelve hours, but where the milk was watered it would. A little butter or cream didn't come to the top of skimmed milk. He had made no chemical analysis of the serum in these cases, but had filtered it and used the fermentation test, and was sure that no butter globules ran through his filter.

Some questions were asked in ragrard to the

wouldn't detect it, though other tests would. The percentage of cream in pure milk varied great!. He had found such milk containing 6 per cent, and again he had found 33 per cent.

The defense then tried to show that

MILK COULD BE "DOCTORED,"

and that the "doctoring" wouldn't be detected by Dr. Sawyer's method. In reply to the first question on this tack, Dr. Sawyer said that the addition of sait or sugar would increase the addition of salt or sugar would increase the specific gravity.

"If anybody put a good deal of water," asked Mr. Krause. "and a little oleomargarine, a certain amount of salt or sugar, the creamoneter would show the cream to be perfect, would it not, and your manner of weighing the serum would show the serum to be perfect."

"Yes. But there is another step. All this serum is submitted to the fermentation test for the purpose of detecting the addition of sugar. I submitted suspected samples to the test for glucose, and another quantity for the purpose of getting at the weight of the ash, and out of all these cases I never discovered the addition of sugar."

all these cases I never discovered the addition of sugar."

The Doctor further stated that he always kept samples of normal milk on hand which he set to the same condition as the samples under inspection. He had never noticed that the ordinary agitation of milk before setting made much difference in the resulting amount of cream, and he knew from actual observation that he could got just as much cream from unitk, whether the milk had been warm or chilled.

This closed the cross-examination. The redirect was brief and unimportant, and at its close a recess waswaken for lunch.

The first witness to take the stand at the afternoon session was

JAMES DOUGHERTY,

JAMES DOUGHERTY,
a driver for Jackson. The driver's story was, in
brief, that the milk was 'received at the depot
just as it came from the country; that Jackson
scorned to use water; and that the milk finally
got to the customer just as it came from the
cow, except that it was a little shaken up from
the effects of the transportation.

One of the sources of Mr. Jackson's milksunply, to-wit: a farmer from Lenox, by the
name of Francis, took the stand and testified
that none but pure milk, was ever sont by him
or his to the city for the use of the said
Jackson. He indignantly repudiated the common assertion that the farmer's pump was often
brought into intimate connection with the farmer's milk; at least it wasn't true as far as his
milk was concerned. It came from the cow
pure, and in that state reached the city. And
that was all he knew about it. that was all he knew about it.

MR. JACKSON HIMSBLP MR. JACKSON RIMSELF

took the stand and entered a general and specific denial to the charge that he ever watered
his mitk. He hadn't done it himself, nor had he
authorized anybody to do it for him. Besides,
it was only at his house about an hour, so that
there was no time to water it, any way. In addition to all this, his milk was too much shaken
up to allow of cream forming on it. There was
some milk, however, on which the cream did
form, and when this milk was skimmed it was
sold as skimmed milk, and never as anything

a blonde youth with shaggy eyebrows, who drives a cart for Mr. Taicott, took the stand and testified that he gare Milk-Inspector Barr a sample of the milk which had come in on aparticular morning by railroad from Blue Island. He delivered this milk right along his route, taking it out of the original can and delivering it at each place by the delivery-can. He varied the thing a little, however, when it came to supplying some to Barr. He saw that individual standing on the corner and knew him, and he put a pint of cream into two quarts of milk and gave it to him. [Laughter.] nd gave it to him. [Laughter.]
"Why did you do that?" asked Col. Camron, elated at the lead he had struck in his "I put the cream in to make the thing more binding," replied the youth, at which another guiffaw went round the court-room.

"To make it binding, eh?" pursued the

Colonel.
"Well, yes, to make it a little better."
"Why did you want to make it a little better, my young friend?"
"Because it helps a person along in getting

customers."

Ano ner cachinnatory explosion followed, and the Colonel triumphantly relegated the young man to a back seat.

Mr. A. N. Townsend, a Blue Island farmer, testified that he sent in milk to Mr. Talcott just as it came from the cow. The night and morning milk was often mixed, though, when he had a part of a can of each and didn't want to send in two cans when he could just as well mix them and send two.

himself testified that he got milk from Mr. Townsend and others, and that he sold it at retail just as it came in from the country. His milk, he was very positive, never saw any water, and when it was skimmed it was sold as such. He didn't for a moment believe the farmers would water their milk.

MARTIN SWITZER,
a manufacturer of butter and cheese from St.
Charles, testified that, in his business, he abstracted everything he could from the milk.
The residue was wheey, with a stignt amount of butter, which rose to the top after stan' g awhile, but which was used only as grease.
On the cross-examination, Coi. Cameron asked the cheese-maker from St. Charles how many pounds of cheese he made in a year.
"Oh, cheese it,—I mean I object; it is incompetent," broke in Trude.
Coi. Cameron said he merely wanted to see how much of an expert the witness was.
The objection was withdrawn, and the witness said he turned out from 300 to 800 pounds a day. MARTIN SWITZER,

and he turned out from soo to soo pounds a day.

The defense then put in a long array of authorities, though not until after a long argument as to the proper manuer in which they should be introduced. The question was finally settled by calling their next witness,

PROF. M. DELAFONTAINS.

settled by calling their next witness;
PROV. M. DELAPONTAINE,
formerly Professor of Chemistry in the Chicago
High-School, whotestified that theywere all standard works. Prof. Delafontaine said he had been
a chemist for upwards of twenty years, and he
was quite positive he understood how to analyze milk as it ought to be analyzed. The method pursued by Dr.
Sawyer was not one to which he or
the best authorities could give unqualified indorsement. It didn't go far enough. The
creamometer wasn't reliable, because the proportion of cream in pure milk varied greatly
within wide limits, and the specific gravity of
the serum d.d not prove anything, because the
composition of the serum varied also within
pretty wide limits, as was shown by the different percentages of milk sugar found by many
analysists. He further criticised Dr. Sawyer's
method, for the reason that milk which had been
largely adulterated by the addition of water,
sugar, sait, glucose, or other substances
could be made to come up to his
standard, while pure milk might come below
that standard. The Professor further criticised
Dr. Sawyer's statement that the specific gravity
of the serum was constant within very narrow
limits by declaring that the limits were very
wide, as proved by the figures. In short, the
Professor attacked Dr. Sawyer's method as incomplete and unastisfactory, and testified that
the only correct method was to go on and complete the analysis of a sample to its component
parts. The cross-examination was a minute
one, but the Professor stack to his assertions
with the tenacity of a man of science who is
not to be, and will not be, budged.

The next and last witness of the day was

Prof. P. S. HAYES,
who occupies the chair of chemistry in the

with the tenacity of a man of science who is not to be, and will not be, budged.

The next and last witness of the day was PROF. P. S. HAYES, who occupies the chair of chemistry in the woman's Medical Collage, in this city. The defense sought to introduce the results of several examinations he had made of the same milk according to Dr. Sawyer's method and according to the methods followed by Prof. Chandier, of New York, Prof. Sharpless, of Cambridge, and Prof. Blyth, of Devon. England. The results of following Dr. Sawyer's method were similar to those attained by Dr. Sawyer method were similar to those attained by Dr. Sawyer himself, but the results of following the other methods were far more creditable to the milk, which throed cut to above the standard adopted by the Englisa Society of Public Analysts. The proposed evidence was kept out, however, after a sharp contest between the lawyers, on the ground that the defense had not shown and could not show—they themselves admitted it—that the milk which the witness examined came from the identical cow that furnished the sample submitted to Dr. Sawyer. All that the witness was allowed to testify to, therefore, was that he didn't estem Dr. Sawyer's method a correct one, the principal objections to it being that the addition of soda retarded the formation of cream, and twelve hours wasn't always sufficient in setting milk for oream. Prof. Hayes also took the specific gravity of its serum, the amount of cream, caseine, etc.—but that these proportions varied between certain fixed points.

The cross-examination was a minute and trying one. The witness testafed that, although a Professor of Chemistry for sk or seven years, be had never given any special attention to the subject of milk analysis until withs the past two weeks, although ne had been more or less familiar with the subject from the text-books, and from having seen others making analyses. This brought forth from Col. Cameron a comparison of the witness with the great lilinois stateman who mastered the subject

garded himself as fully competent. The Colonel, insisting on Dr. Sawer's statement regarding the constancy of milk, quizzed the Professor for an hour or more for the purpose of compeling the admission that the latter, in attacking that position, was in error. The books were passed into service time and again, but the witness adhered to his general position from first to last. The merits of country milk as city milk also came in for discussion, and the Professor, adhering to the no-absolute-constancy statement, insisted that the former was not so rich as the latter, owing to the difference in the food given the cow.

food given the cow.

It was now 5 o'clock and after, and the Court It was now 5 o'clock and after, and the Court, as well as everybody else, was pretty well tired out. The fearfully and wonderfully diverse opinions of the experts had conspired to mix things up until the whole business was, to the average listener, almost hotelessly involved. It was decided to suspend matters for a period, and the Court wisely concluded to enjoy a resting, breathing, and thinking spell until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the case will again be taken up and probably concluded before sundown.

Fourteen other milkmen came up before Justice Summerfield yesterday, charged with selling impure milk, and had their cases continued until the 25th.

THE COURTS.

An Old Claim Revived_Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.
The litigation between Percy W. Bonner and the Chicago Land & Loan Company was raked up again incidentally in a bill filed in the Circult Court by Georgia H. Peterson against the Illinois Land & Loan Company, Caleb Clapp, W. K. Reed, Henry C. Reed, William R. Bonner, and Daniel Scales, to enforce a judgment. Complainant states that by the will of Percy W. Bonner, deceased, she become the owner in 1870 of all his personal property, but through the misrepresentations of the Company she was nduced to sell all the property to it for an in adequate consideration. On the discovery of the fraud she filed a bill to set the priverance aside, and succeeded ecovoring a judgment against the company for \$5,653.83, which on appeal was ffirmed by the Supreme Court only a few days ago. In January, 1870, Percy W. Bonner con

veyed to the Company a strip of land on the outhwest corner of LaSalle and Monroe treets sixteen and three-fourths feet wide by 138 feet long on LaSalle street, but subject to nortgage for \$8,000 to Caleb Clapp. This strip was subsequently added to the adjoining property owned by L. B. Otis, and the whole subdi vided among the parties in interest so as to make lots fifty feet deep. Subsequently clapp bought of the Company part of the property, and paid for it by surrendering 555 shares of its stock, then worth par. Clapp is the only person connected with the Company who appears able to satisfy complainant's judgment, and she claims he took the land with notice of her claim and subject thereto. The capital stock of the Company, \$100,000 was all paid in, but she claims it was a trust fund, and that the orporation and its officers are liable to account for the same. She therefore asks that the stockholders may be held liable for the amount of her judgment, and that the land owned by Clapp may be 'subject to the same; that she may have a lien on the indebtedness held by the Company or Ciapp on the Bonner lot; that a Receiver may also be appointed; and that the

DIVORCES.
Elizabeth A. Warner filed a bill for divorce esterday from Thomas Warner on the ground yesterary from Tabinas Watter on the ground of desertion.

Robert S, Humphrey also asks for a divorce from Mary A. Humphrey, charging that she has repeatedly since their marriage beaten, struck, pinched, choked, and kicked him, used towards him abusive language, and threatened to kill him, so that his dreams of married blessedness have been totally destroyed.

Judge Blodgett will be in court to-day for

of Mary E. Brown

UNITED STATES COURTS. Calvin Swallow filed a bill yesterday against Seneca and Elizabeth Lynch, E. S. Lynch, W. C. Lynch, and John Landon to foreclose a vender's lieu in the nature of a moregare on S. W. & of Sec. 4 and the W. & of the S. E. & of the S. the principal meridian, in the Ath principal meridian, in taining 180 acres.

The Atha Life-Insurance Company began a The Atha Life-Insurance County of Kankakee, the Town of suit for \$7,000 against the County of Kankagee, and another for \$6,000 against the Town of

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Rumsey & Walker began a suit yesterday against H. O. Goodrich, claiming \$4,500.

CIRCUIT COURT. Dorothea Boetteker commenced an action in trespass against Adolph Martzitgen, claiming \$10,000 damages.

Mary Palmer began a sult to recover \$5,000 damages of Jacob Frozensky, A. L. Stone, and H. B. Ettelsohn.

PROBATE COURT. Judge Knickerbocker is out of town, and here will be no court until Monday. THE CALL MONDAY.

THE GALL MONDAY.

JUDON GANT—1. 981 to J. 204, inclusive, except 1, 125, 1, 131, 1, 136, and 1, 155. No. 1, 924, Devrock vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—2, 024, 2, 025, 2, 027, 2, 029 to 2, 034, 2, 033 to 2, 039, 2, 041, 2, 042, 2, 044, 2, 046, 2, 047, 2, 049, 2, 050, 2, 051, 2, 054, 2, 059, 2, 081, 2, 082, and 2, 084 to 2, 092, ali inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOGRA—49, 50, 53 to 74, inclusive, except 72, No. 46, Sprung vs. Martindale, on trial.

JUDGE MOGRA—49, 50, 53 to 74, inclusive, except 72, No. 46, Sprung vs. Martindale, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISLER—Set-case term No. 345, Harvey vs. Wheeler. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULKY—General business.

JUDGE LOOMIS—County Court, Nos. 73 to 94, inclusive, except Nos. 78, 81, 85, and 88.

Clusive, except Nos. 78, 81, 85, and 86.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONPESSIONS—Katherine Stickler vs. Katharina and Georg Hoch, \$93, 60.—Margaret Kenny, \$314, 25.

JUDGE JAMESON,—H. D. Parmenter vs. John Legmard and John Shapi; verdict \$95, 91, and motion
for new trial.—Richard A. Scarlett vs. William H.
Harper, \$315.—Eleanor L. Gordon et al. vs. Thomas Elbert; verdict \$255. and motion for new trial.

Circuit Court—Judge Rogers—Hannah C.

Smith vs. Catherine Koenig; verdict \$30, and motion for new trial. Smith vs. Caterine coeffy; verdict \$30, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MORAN-Millton George vs. H. N. F.
Lewis, \$7, 823.85.—Edward Bailey vs. J. V. Webster and F. W. Davis; verdict \$219.50, and motion for new trial.—Andrew C. Lansten vs. Frederick Burt, \$583.47.—J. S. O. Mathel vs. Ferdinand E. Kutz; verdict \$16.—Rosa Peiser, administrator, etc.. vs. L. Barnett, \$20,

JUDGE McAllisze.—Mary Freeman vs. Chicago City Railway Company; verdict \$3,500, and motion for new trial.—George W. Campbell, Assignes of Issac M. Michael, etc., vs. August Blocki, \$13.20.

ENDYMION. When young Endymion closed his eyes, The Goddess, watching from the skies, Decreed for him a sweet surprise.

He did not wake—he only knew That through his dreams a vision drew. Divinely sweet, divinely true.

And whence it came, he could not tell; But, when the vision said Farewell, He only knew a sorrow feil. I know how dark the morning seemed That, saffron-robed and fragrant, beamed Upon the night Endymion dreamed:

The Telephone in Agriculture.

The telephone has found its way into Russia, and its use is ingeniously illustrated in the Petrovsky Agricultural Academy, near Moseow. The Professor of Practical Agriculture directs by means of the telephone the work on fields several miles distant without leaving his library, and an assistant receives and transmits his orders to the students in the field.

FRIEDBERG.

The Defense Begin to Put In Their Testimony.

Some Queer Witnesses Make Their Appearance.

The defense in the Friedberg case opened yes erday morning with one WILLIAM "HIZER,"

of No. 187 Third avenue, on the stand. He tes-tified that on the night Race was shot he was assing the pawnshop, and went in with the ntention of buying an overcost. As he went in he saw a wagon standing in front of the door. A man inside was talking with Friedberg, who said, "Take them out. I don't want to buy those kind of goods." "Why don't you them?" asked the man. He said, "I don't want to have anything to do with hem. Take them out." The man said, "I will see my partner"; and he went out. Then Mrs. Friedberg came out and said to witness.

What is it you want?" Witness wanted to state what further she said, but the Court wouldn't permit it. He went out to get an officer, and saw one pear Herrick's, and motioned to him. He no-ticed some goods near the trunks, but didn't pay much attention to them. He didn't know whether he would remember the man.

Freeman was brought in, and witness said he ooked like the map who was talking to Friedberg, but he couldn't tell his face. On the cross, witness stated that he told Mrs. riedberg of the circumstances of his being in the store at the time about six weeks after Oct. . He kept quiet-didn't tell the police-because he didn't want to get mixed up in the thing,-thought it best that he should not. He didn't tell Friedberg because he didn't think it necessary. He knew Friedberg, having pawned a coat there two or three times having pawned a coat there two or three times. Witness had lived in this city a year ago last March, and worked sometimes at one-thing and sometimes at another,—on the docks, waiter in a hotel, etc. He was never convicted of a crime, and was never arrested but once.

On the redirect, he said he was arrested for striking a fellow with a bottle, which broke and cut him.

PAT HARVEY was next sworn, and testified that he was not a slient or any kind of partner of Friedberg. He saw Freeman in the pawnshop some time in September, early in the morning. He had two or three vallees full of cutlery that he wanted Friedberg to buy, Friedberg refusing.

Witness thought the value found in the wagon was one of the two or three; it looked very much like it, but he wouldn't swear positively.

very much like it, but he wouldn't swear positively.

He saw Freeman there again on the evening of Oct. 4, but not during the interval. He and Friedberg were close together and evidently talking, but witness heard nothing, as he was in the back room. Witness then heard retreating footsteps. Presently there was a thud on the floor, and a man poked his head into the door and asked for a basket. Mrs. Friedberg said something to the men in the store, but witness did not hear it, as he then had "a fit of abstraction." Mrs. Friedberg and his wife were, in the room. After Freeman left, witness asked Friedberg what he wanted, and Friedberg said he had some silk handkerchiefs which he wanted to sell. Witness asked if he knew him well. Friedberg said "No." Witness then told him to have nothing to do with him, as he would be liable to get himself into trouble. Friedberg said there was no harm in looking at them. After the shooting of Race, witness, and Friedberg, and Mrs. Friedberg were out on the sidewalk among the crowd.

On the cross, he said he was not a partner of Friedberg's in the purchase of gold bricks; he was employed by Friedberg. On the morning On the cross, he said he was not a partner of Friedberg's in the purchase of gold bricks; he was employed by Friedberg. On the morning Freeman was at the store with the cutiery Friedberg went off with him. In additionally things of Friedberg, but no silk. He didn't know anything about a bolt of silk which was found under a bed at his house. It was not there with his knowledge. Three revolvers were found between the mattresses. One belonged to him: the other two were brought to the boase for him to see if they were in working order, and his wife put them between the mattresses without his knowledge. He didn't know Hizer, or see him at the shop. The first he heard of him was Saturday. He had seen the Friedberg pretty often in the last four months. He was not certain whether Mrs. Friedberg left the room while he was there.

At the afternoon session, Judge Blodgett will be in court to-day for general business:

Judges Gary, Jameson, Moran and McAllister will near motions to-day; Judge Rogers motions for new trial, and to set aside judgments and dismissals, etc.; and Judge Moore will take up divorce cases.

The motion for new trial in the case of Dewar vs. The Bank of Montreal will be heard to-day before Judge McAllister.

Robert E. Jenkins was yesterday elected Assignee of Charles Cleaver, and appointed Assignee of Charles Cleaver, and appointed Assignee of Ames G. McCampbell.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of Mary E. Brown.

years, and that he wouldn't believe him under oath. He brought bim back from St. Paul, and had a talk with him then and afterwards. Free-man depied all knowledge of Friedberg and the Jaffray burgiary.
On the cross, witness admitted that his impression of the unreliability of Freeman was due to the knowledge of his previous bad character.

MRS. ROSE OWENS, colored, testified that she was house-cleaning at the navnshop the day before the night the burgiary was committed, and saw a man buy a revolver and pay for it.

Freeman was brought in and identified immediately as the man.

The cross developed nothing except a denial by the witness that she had served fifteen months in the Frankfort (Ky.) Penitentiary. She had visited there. She had been called Ross Moss in Louisville, and also here.

testified that on the 4th of October last he was testined that on the 4th of October last he was at Friedberg's, and saw a young fellow come in and ask for a revolver. Mrs. Friedberg handed him one that was in the window, and he paid for it.

On the cross, he said he had lived in New York, and kept a butcher-shop. He knew the Friedbergs there. Mrs. Friedberg bought meat of him.

Freeman and another Israelite were here brought in. Witness couldn't point out the young man he saw. He had just as good a chance, witness said, to see him as the colored women.

testified that she was at the pawnshop, and a young man with black hair and broad shoulders came in and asked Friedberg if he wanted to buy some silk handkerchiefs. Friedberg said he wanted to see them first. The man went out. In ten or fifteen mingtes he came back with an armful, and threw them on the floor near the trunks. Another man was with him. Friedberg says, "You take these goods out. I don't want nothing to do with them." The man then asked for a basket. Mrs. Friedberg said she had none. He took nothing out of the store. She did not give him a valise. She could not recognize the man. She saw two colored men in the store talking to Friedberg. The young man acted like a stranger. When he came in he said, "Pawnbroker, do you want to buy some silk handkerchiefs?" She saw him bring the silk in. She had never talked about her evidence with the Friedberg's since Oct. 4.

After half a dozen witnesses had testified that Friedberg's reputation for honesty was good while he lived in New York (they saying nothing about him since he had lived in Chicago), the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Freidberg himself will take the stand. MRS. PAT HARVEY

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